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APPENDIX

TO

EPIGRAPHIA INDICA

AND

RECORD OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

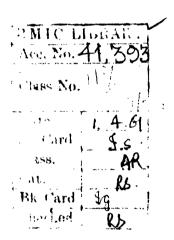
Volumes XIX to XXIII.

A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India in Brahmi and its derivative Scripts, from about 200 A. C.

ВY

PROFESSOR D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., PH.D. (Hon.), CALCUTTA.

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APPENDIX.1

A List of the

INSCRIPTIONS OF NORTHERN INDIA

IN BRAHMI AND ITS DERIVATIVE SCRIPTS, FROM ABOUT 200 A.C. BY PROFESSOR D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., PH.D. (HON.), CALCUTTA.

Some thirty years ago, a list of the Inscriptions of Northern India from about A.D. 400, by the late Professor F. Kielhorn of Göttingen, was published, as an Appendix to Volume V of the Epigraphia Indica. In the year 1905-06, the same scholar supplemented his list by the addition of an Appendix and a Synchronistic Table which came out along with Volume VIII of this Journal. In these publications some 716 inscriptions were noticed. Subsequently, many new inscriptions, not less than double the number of Kielhorn's list, have been brought to light. At the same time, several inscriptions listed by Kielhorn have been read and interpreted in a different way, and, in consequence thereof, changes have to be made in the dynastic lists connected with them. In view of these facts, the List drawn by Kielhorn stood very much in need of revision, and the necessity of an up-to-date list was keenly felt by scholars interested in Indian Epigraphy. To meet that desideratum the present List has been drawn. Though the lines on which it is prepared are, in the main, identical with those followed by Kielhorn, yet to make it more useful. I have augmented it by the addition of a complete bibliography, giving the details regarding the whereabouts or provenance of an inscription, supplying the necessary information about the dynasty to which a record might belong and, also, stating whether it less been published or discussed anywhere or is still awaiting publication. Like Kielhorn, I have classified the inecriptions noticed in the List according to the eras to which they belong. In the genealogical tables, however. I have preferred the original dates given in the records to their equivalents in the Christian era and have put in brackets their respective numbers in the List for the sake of easy reference.

I have endeavoured to make this List as complete as I can. Still it is possible I might have left out some inscriptions, especially because records are being brought out in private publications not accessible to me and many inscriptions are still lying unknown in private collections or elsewhere. If such of the inscriptions as have been left out by me are brought to my notice when the List is in the course of publication, I shall be glad to put them in, wherever necessary, and acknowledge the help thus given to me in making the List an exhaustive one.

INSCRIPTIONS DATED ACCORDING TO THE VIKRAMA ERA.

- 1.—V. 282.—Nāndsā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription, recording the performance of the Shashtirātra sacrifice by Šaktiguņaguru. Date transcribed by Ualder, I. A., Vol. LVIII. p. 53, and Pl.
- (L. 1).—Kritayör*-ddvayör-vvarsha-śatayör-ddvyaśītayōḥ 200 80 2 Chaitrapūrṇṇamāsī-(syā)m-
- 2.—V. 428.—Bijayagaḍh (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of a ruler named Vishņuvardhana of the Varika (tribe), son of Yaśōvardhana, grandson of Yaśōrāta, and great-grandson of Vyāghrarāta. Noticed by Carlleyle with Bühler's reading of the text and translation in Cunningham's A. S. I. R., Vol. VI. pp. 59 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 253, and Pl. Remanks on the date by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XLII. pp. 161 ff., and R. G. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol., pp. 187 ff.

¹ I have to thank Mr. G. S. Ramanathan, B.A., of the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India, for the valuable help that he has rendered in seeing the proofs of this List through the Press.

^{*} There is another pillar inscription at the same place with the same contents, but dated * the 15th day of Châturmāsya of the year 282.'

^{*} For Kritu, see R. G. Bhandarker Comm. Vol., p. 191.

(I.l. 1-2).—Kritēshu chaturshu varsha-śatēshv-ashţāvin(m)śēshu 400 20 8 Phālguņa(na)-bahulasya pañchadaśśyām-ētasvām-pūrvvāyām.

Records the erection by Vishnuvardhana of a sacrificial post during the Pundarika sacrifice.

- 3.—V. 461.—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of the time of Nara-varman, son of Singhavarman and grandson of Jayavarman. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1912-13, p. 58 and *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. pp. 161 ff.; R. G. Bhandarkar, *Ibid.* p. 199 ff.; H. P. Shastri, *Ibid.* pp. 217 ff. Ed. by H. P. Shastri, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 320 ff., and Pl. For the missing fragment, see Garde's note, *A. S. I.*, *An. Rep.*, 1922-23, p. 187.
- (I.l. 1-2).—Śrī(r-m)Mālava-gaņ-āmnātē praśastē Krita-samjñitē ēka-shashṭy-adhikē prāptē samā-śata-chatu[shṭay ē] ||
 - (L. 3).—dinē Āśvoja-śuklasya pamchamyām=atha satkritē.2
- 4.—V. 480 (?).—Gangdhār (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Viśva-varman, son (?) of Naravarman. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 74 ff., and Pl. Remarks on the date by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XLII. pp. 161 ff.; R. G. Bhandarkar Comm. Vol., pp. 187 ff.
- (I.l. 19-20).—Yātēshu chatu[r]shu Kri(Kri)tēshu śatēshu sausyaishvā(? shṭhā)śīta*-sōttara-padēshv=iha vatsa|rēshu] || (|) śuklē trayōdaśa-dinē bhuvi Kārttikasya māsasya . . .

Records the building of temples, etc., by Mayūrākshaka, minister of Viśvavarman.

- 5.—V. 481.—Nagarī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording the erection of a structure for the foot-prints of Mahāpurusha (Vishņu) by two Bania brothers. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1915-16, pp. 56 ff. and Memoirs A. S. I., No. 4, pp. 120 ff.; and Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1915-16, p. 2.
- (1.1. 4-5).—Kritëshu chaturshu varsha-śatëshv=ēkāšīty-uttarēshv=asyām Mālava-pūrvvāyām [400] 80 1 Kārttika-śukla-pañchamyām.
- 6.—V. 493.—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of Kumāragupta (I.) and his Governor at Daśapura, Bandhuvarman, son of Viśvavarman. Noticed by Peterson, J. E. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. pp. 382 ff. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 196 ff., and C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 81 ff., and Pl. XI. Corrections by R. G. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVII. Pt. II. pp. 94 ff., and revision by Bühler, Die indischen inschriften und das Alter der indischen Kunstpoesie, pp. 91 ff.
- (L. 19).—Mālavānām gaņa-sthityā yāt[ē] šata-chatushṭayē | tri-navaty-adhikēbdānām ri-(ri)tau sēvya-ghana-stanē || Sahasya-māsa-śuklasya praśastē=hni trayōdaśē |

Composed by Vatsabhatti.

- 7.—V. 524.—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) fort wall Buddhist Inscription of the time of **Prabhākara.**⁴ Noticed by Garde, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 187. Summarised from Garde's transcript.
- (Ll. 10-11).—Śaran-niśānātha-kar-āmalāyā(ḥ) vikhyāpakē Mālava-van(m)śa-kīrttēḥ [*] śaradgaņē paneha-śatē vyatītē tri-ghātit-āshṭ-ābhyadhikē kkramēṇa ||

Mentions the early Gupta emperor Chandragupta (II.) and his son Gövindagupta.⁵ Records dinations by Prabhākara's Commander-in-Chief, Dattabhaṭa, son of Vāyurakshita, the General (Sēnādhipa) of Gövindagupta.

s filoco suggests saumyeshr-abita-, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 75, n. 4.

^{*} Naravarman is called in the inscription Singha-vitranta-gamin, which most probably refers to his being a feudatory of Chandragupta II of the Cupta family, one of whose titles was Sinha-vitrama.

a This date, we are told, fell in the rainy season (prāvrit-kāla) and during the festival of Sakra (Indra) as allowed by Krishna.

[•] As he is called (lupt-invay-āri-druma-dhūmakītu, he probably was a feudatory of the Imperial Gupta Dynasty.

s As Indra is represented as being suspicious of Gövindagupta's power, the latter seems to have been a supreme ruler.

- 8.-V. 529.-Another date in a Mandasor Inscription (No. 6).
- (L. 21).—Vatsara-śatēshu pamchasu vimšaty-adhikēshu navasu ch=ābdēshu l yātēshv=abhi-ramya-Tapasya-māsa-śukla-dvitīyāyām ||
- 9.—V. 589.—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Rājādhirāja Paramēśvara Yaśōdharman-Vishņuvardhana¹ of the Aulikara family. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 224 ff., and C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 152 ff., and Pl. Suggestions by Kielhorn, I. A. Vol. XVIII. p. 220, and note, Ibid. Vol. XX. pp. 188 ff.
- (L. 21).—Pañchasu śatēshu śaradām yātēshv=ēkānnanavati-sahitēshu | Mūlava-gaņa-sthiti-vaśāt=kūla-jñānāya likhitēshu ||

In the service of the predecessors of the above king was Shashthidatta of the Naigama community; his son, Varāhadāsa; his son, Ravikīrtti, who had from Bhānuguptā three sons, Bhagavaddösha, Abhayadatta and Dōshakumbha. Of these Abhayadatta was a Rājasthānīya of the province bounded by the Vindhyas, the Pāriyātra, and the Ocean. He was succeeded in this office by his nephew Dharmadōsha, son of Dōshakumbha. His younger brother was Daksha who constructed a well in memory of his deceased uncle, Abhayadatta.

Engraved by Govinda.2

- 10.—V. 611.—Hāṛāhā (Bārā Bankī Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the time of the Maukhari M. Iśānavarman, son of Īśvaravarman, grandson of Ādityavarman and great-grandson of Harivarman (Jvālāmukha). First noticed by Hirananda Sastri in the An. Rep. Lucknow Provincial Museum, 1915, p. 3; Ibid. 1916, p. 3 and Appendix D, 8; text with Pl. published by Hari Ramchandra Divekar, (Hindī) Sarasvatī, 1322 B. S., pp. 80 ff. Ed. with facsimile by N. G. Majumdar, Vangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, 1323 B. S., pp. 2 ff., and Pl.; N. G. Majumdar, again, on the historical portion of the inscription, I. A., Vol. XLVI. pp. 126 ff. Ed. finally by Hirananda Sastri, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 115 ff.
- (I.1. 20-21).—Ēkādaś-ātiriktēshu shaṭsu śātita-vidvishi i śatēshu śaradām patyau bhuvaḥ śr-Īśānavarmmaṇi.

Records the reconstruction of a dilapidated temple of Siva by Sūryavarman during the reign of his father Īšānavarman. It also describes his conquest over the king of the Āndhras (Andhrādhipati), the Śūlikas³ and the Gaudas during his father's lifetime.

Composed by Ravisānti of Garggarākaṭa, son of Kumārasānti. Engraved by Mihiravar-man.

- 11.—V. 682.—Vasantgadh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of Varmalāta and his feudatory Rājjila. First noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, pp. 49ff., and afterwards by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1906, Heft 2, pp. 1 ff. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 194, and Pl.
 - (L. 11) .- Dvir-asīty-adhikē kālē shaņņām varsha-sat-ottarē.

Varmalāta's feudatory was Vajrabhaṭa-Satyāśraya who protected Arbuda (Mount Ābū). His son was Rājjila (with his capital) at Vaṭa. While the latter was the ruler, the temple of a goddess was constructed in the afore-said year at Vaṭākara-sthāna by the local Gōshṭhī. Among its members were Bōṭaka, a Pratīhāra, and Ādityabhaṭa, a Rājasthānīya—both evidently government officials.

Prašasti composed by Brāhman Dhūrtarāši, son of Divākara, and engraved by Nāgamundin.

¹ In his published edition and in *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 227, Flect takes Yasödharman and Vishnuvardhana as two separate names, and R. G. Bhandarkar agrees with him (*J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. p. 392). Hoernie, however, takes them to denote one and the same person (*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LVIII. Pt. I. p. 96, and *J. R. A. S.*, 1903, p. 550).

² See No. 1870.

Probably the same as Sulkis of Nos. 1094 & #.

- 12.—V. 703.—Sāmōlī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of (the Guhila) **Ślīāditya.** Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS-WC.*, 1908-09, p. 48.
 - (L. 11) .- (Sam) 703 || Katika (Kārtika).
- 13.—V. 718.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the Guhila Aparājita. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 31, and Pl.
- (I. 12).—Samvatsara-śatēshu saptasu(sv=)ashṭādaś-ādhikēśu(shu) Māgra(rga)śīrsha-śuddha-pañchami(myām).

Records the construction of a temple by Yaśōmatī, wife of the Mahārāja Varāhasimha, son of Siva, who was the 'Leader of the Forces' of Aparājita.

Composed by Dāmōdara, son of Brahmachārin and grandson of Dāmōdara. Engraved by Yaśōbhaṭa, son of Vatsa and grandson of Ajita.

14.—V. 746.—Jhālrapātan (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription¹ of the time of king Durgagana. Noticed by Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (Madres edition, 1880), Vol. II. p. 672. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. V. p. 181, and Pl.

(Ll. 16-17).—Samvatsara-śatēshu saptasu shatchatvārimsad-adhikēshu.

Records the erection of a temple by Voppaka, a Dyūta-sabhā palti of the king.

Composed by Bhatta Sarvagupta. Engraved by the sūtradhāra (V)āmana, son of Achyuta.

- 15.—V. 770.—British Museum Inscription of Gugga. Noticed by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1901, Heft 4, pp. 9 f.
- (L. 22).—Samvatsara-śatē=tītē saptamē ch-ādhikais=tathā l pūrņņē saptatibhir=vvarshair=nnirmmitam tu puram tadā ||

Nāgēndra, son of a *Paramēšvara* whose name is lost, had a daughter, Šubhā, who was married to Taksharāja, son of Dēvarāja. Their son was Gugga. Engraved by Gunasīla.

- 16.—V. 770.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Mānasarovar column Inscription of Māna. Translated by Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I. p. 703.
- "Seventy had clapsed beyond seven hundred years (samvatisir) when the lord of men, the king of Malwa, sormed this lake."

Mahēśvara of the race of Tvashtri; Bhīma; his son, Bhōja; his son, Māna.

Composed by Püshan, son of Nägabhata.

- 17.—V. 794.—Dhīnīki (Okhāmaṇḍal Dist., Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkot, Plates of the P. M. P. Jāikadēva of Saurāshṭra; issued from Bhūmilikā. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XII. pp. 155 ff., and Pl.
- (1.1. 1-2).—Vikrama-sanivatsara-satēshu saptasu chaturnavaty-adhikēshv=anikataḥ 79£ Kārttika-mās-āpara-pakshē amāvāsyāyāni Āditya-vārē Jyēshṭhā-nakshatrē ravi-grahaṇaparvvaṇi

The date is irregular; see Ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 369, No. 190.

Witten by the Mahākshapatalika Nērahari.

- 18.—V. 795.—Kaṇaswa (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Brāhman prince Sivagana, son of Saṅkuka, who was a friend of king Dhavala⁵ of the Maurya lineage. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 57, and Pl.
 - (L. 14).—Semvatsara-śatair=yātaiḥ sa-painchanavaty-arggalaiḥ saptabhir=mMālav-ēśānām. Composed by Dēvaṭa, son of Bhaṭṭa Surabhi. Engraved by Sivanāga, son of Dvārasiva.
 - 1 For another but fragmentary copy of the inscription on the same stone, see I. A., Vol. V. p. 182, and Pl.
 - Compare No. 1788.
 - "The probability is, that in this inscription the era of the Malava kings is referred to".
 - 4 Thought, to be forged, by Bhagwanlai Indraji (Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 87 and 137).
 - Compare No. 1371.
- e "The British Museum possesses a fragmentary and partly effaced inscription which was apparently engraved by the same Sivanaga."

- 19.—V. 811.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rajputana) Inscription. Noticed by Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II. p. 699.
 - "Sambut 811, Magha-sudi 5th, Vrishpatwar (Thursday)."
 - =Thursday, 3rd January A.D. 754; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 373, No. 196.
- '20.—V. 813.—Hānsōṭ (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Chāhamāna Bhartrivaddha and of the time of Nāgāvalōka; issued from Bhrigukachchha. Referred to by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 62, n. 1. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 41. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 202 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 14).-sūrya-grahaņē.
- (Ll. 35-36).—Yatr=āṅkatō=pi suviśuddha-saṁvatsara-śat-āshṭakē trayōda[ś=ā]dhikē 800 10 3.
 - =28th October A.D. 756.

The Rājā Mahēśvaradāma; his son, Bhīmadāma; his son, Bhartrivaddha I.; his son, Haradima; his son, Dhrūbhaṭadēva; his son, Bhartrivaddha II.

Written by Bhatta Kakka (?) from Valabhī, son of Bhatta Vatsuva. Dūtaka, Bhatta Llalluva. 21.—V. 847.—Shērgadh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Buddhist Inscription of the (Nāga!) Sāmanta Dēvadatta. Ed. by Hultzsch, Z. D. M. G., Vol. XXXVIII. p. 547, and I. A., Vol. XIV. p. 45.

(L. 20).-Samvat sa 847 Māgha-sudi 6º l

Vindunāga; his son, Padmanāga; his son, Sarvaņāga, married Šrī; their son, Dēvadatta.

Composed by Jajjaka, a Buddhist mendicant. Engraved by Chanaka.

22.—V. 872.—Buchkalā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Nāgabhaṭṭa, son of the M. P. Vatsarāja (of Mahōdaya). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 38; and Ed. by same E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 199 f., and Pl.

(I.I. 1-2).—Samvatsara-śatē 872 Chaittrasya sita-pakshasya pamchamyām.

Mentions one Queen Jāyāvalī, who was the daughter of Jajjaka, son of Pratihāra Bapuka, and was wife of Bhumbhuvaka, son of Haragupta of the Avāngānaka sept and Tākunguva family.

23.—V. 879.—Sakrāī (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the erection of the temple porch of a goddess by the local *Göshṭhī*. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 56.

Samvat 8[79] dvir-Āshādha-sudi.

24.—V. 887.—Nāsun (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription on a statue of the time of the Mandaleśvara Išānabhaṭa, son of Dhanika. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2; and Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, p. 56.

"The 2nd day of the dark half of Vaiśākha, Sam 887."

Composed by Krishna, son of Bhatta Gövinda. Engraved by Dēddata, son of Atigaņā-ditva.

25. V. 893.—Barah (Cawnpore Dist., U.P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Prati-hāra) *Mahārāja* Bhōjadēva (I.); issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 17 f., and Pl.

(L. 16).—Samvat 800 90 3 Karttika-sudi 5 nibaddham (

¹ Identified with Nāgabhaṭa I. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty (I. A., Vol. XL. p. 240; E. 1., Vol. XII. p. 200).

^a Kielhorn (I. A., Vol. XXVI. p. 152, No. 34). Hultzsch first read it as Samvat éa 841 and afterwards as samvat éar-ānka 7. In Ibid. Vol. XIV. p. 351, Floet read it as samvat 800 70 9 Māyha-śudi 20.

Records that the grant was originally made by the *Paramēśvara* Śarvavarmadēva,¹ that it was afterwards approved by the *Mahārāja* Nāgabhaṭadēva, but that its allotment, having fallen into abeyance for some time in the reign of the *Mahārāja* Rāmabhadradēva through the fault of some judiciary officer (*vyavahārin*), was restored by Bhōjadēva.

The Mahārāja Dēvašakti, worshipper of Vishņu; his son, from Bhūyikādēvī, the Mahārāja Vatsarāja, worshipper of Mahēšvara (Šiva); his son, from Sundarīdēvī, the Mahārāja Nāgabhaṭa, worshipper of Bhagavatī²; his son, from Isaṭādēvī, the Mahārāja Rāmabhadra, worshipper of the sun; his son, from Appādēvī, the Mahārāja Bhōja (I.), worshipper of Bhagavatī.

Prompted (prayukta) by Rudrața. Dūtaka, Bālāditya,* son of Rājyabhaṭṭārikā.

26.—V. 894.—Jodhpur (Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the Pratihāra Bāuka. Ed. by Deviprasad and Kielhorn, J. R. A. S., 1894, p. 4. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, pp. 30 f. Re-edited by R. C. Majumdar, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 95 ff., and Pl.

(L. 21) .- Sam 8944 Chaittra-śudi 5.

Brāhman Harichandra, surnamed Röhilladdhi, married two wives: one a Brāhman, and the other a Kshatriya lady. His descendants from them respectively were known as the Brāhman, and the Kshatriya, Pratihāras. From his Kshatriya wife, Queen Bhadrā, he had four sons, Bhōgabhaṭa, Kakka, Rajjila, and Dadda, who conquered the fort of Māndavyapura (Mandōr); Rajjila's son, Narabhaṭa-Pēllāpēlli; his son, Nāgabhaṭa (made Mēḍantaka [Mēṛtā] his capital); his two sons, from Jajjikādēvī, Tāṭa and Bhōja's; Tāṭa's son Yaśōvardhana; his son Chanduka; his son Śiluka or Śiluka who annexed the Stravanī and Valla countries, and defeated the Bhaṭṭika Dēvarāja, ruler of Valla-manḍala; his son Jhōṭa; his son Bhillāditya; his son, Kakka, who took Mudgagiri of the Gauḍas; his son, from Padminī of the Bhaṭṭi family, Bāuka, who killed Nandāvalla, slew Mayūra and quelled a confederacy of nine manḍalas.

Engraved by the hēmakāra Krishņēšvara, son of Vishņuravi.

27.—V. 898.—Dholpur (Rājputānā) Inscription of the Chāhavāņa Chandamahāsēna. Ed. by Hultzsch, Z. D. M. G., Vol. XL. pp. 39 ff.

(Ll. 21-22).—Vasu-nava-[a*]shṭau-varshā-gatasya kālasya Vikram-ākhyasya [1] Vaiśākhasya sitāyā[iii*] Ravi-vāra-yuta-dvitīyāyām Chandrē Rōhiṇi-(sam)yuktē lagnē Simghasya' Sōbhanē yōgē!

=Sunday, 16th April A.D. 842; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 35, No. 57.

Tsuka; his son Mahisharāma, married Kaṇhullā (who became satī); their son Chaṇḍa (Chaṇ-ḍamahāsēna), who was obeyed by the Mlēchchha rulers on the Charmaṇvatī.

28.—V. 900.—Daulatpurā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the (Pratihāra) Mahārāja Bhōjadēva (I.). surnamed Prabhāsa; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. pp. 211 f. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXI. pp. 410 ff. Remarks by Hoernle, J. R. A. S., 1904, pp. 642 ff. Kielhorn's note, E. I., Vol. VIII. App. I. p. 1.

(L. 16).--Samvat 900 Phālguna-śudi 10 3 niva(ba)ddham ||

¹ Possibly the Maukhari prince of that name. This identification, however, is impossible, according to the editor of the inscription (see his remarks *Ibid.* p. 16).

^{*} PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 47.

³ Apparently, a son of Bhôjadeva.

⁴ Munshi Deviprasad reads 940 and Kielhorn Samuvat 4.

⁵ He is therefore called Prajāpati. But immediately preceding it a different origin of the Pratihāras is given, mamely, from Lakshmana, who was the door-keeper (pratihāra) to his brother Rāmachandra.

[•] Tâta is represented to have consigned his kingg'om to the care of Bhôja and retired to the hermitage of Māṇḍavya.

Read Simhany.z.

Records the renewal of a grant which had been made by the king's great grandfather, the *Mahārāja* Vatsarājadēva, and continued by his grandfather, the *Mahārāja* Nāgabhaṭadēva, but which had fallen into abeyance in his reign.

Genealogy as in No. 25. Dūtaka, the Yuvarāja Nāgabhaţa.

29.—V. 917.—Paţhāri (C. I.) pillar Inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Parabala. Noticed by Cunningham, first, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I. pp. 305 ff. and, again, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 70. Contents summarised by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1901, Heft I. pp. 519 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 252 ff., and Pl. A note on it by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XL. pp. 239 f.

(L. 31).—Samvat 917 Chaittra-śudi 6 Śu[kr]ē [|i]

=Friday, 21st March A.D. 861.

Mentions one Jējja, whose elder brother after defeating Karņāṭa soldiers obtained Lāṭa; Jējja's son, Karkarāja, who put to flight king Nāgāvalōka¹; his son, Parabala.

Composed by Harsha, and engraved by the sūtradhāra Sāhila.

30.—V. 918.—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the Pratihūra Kakkuka, son of Kakka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, pp. 34 f., and Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 280 f., No. II.

(Ll. 9-10).—Samvat satē 918 Chaittra-sudi 2.

Re-established Rohinsakūpa² (Ghaṭiyālā) which was formerly unsafe on account of the Abhīras.

Written by Mātriravi, a Maga. Engraved by the hēmakāra Krishņēśvara.3

31.—V. 918.—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Prākrit Jaina Inscription of the Padihāra (Pratihāra) Kakkuka.⁴ Ed. by Deviprasad and Kielhorn, J. R. A. S., 1895, p. 516.

(L. 16).—Varisa-saēsu a ņavasum aṭṭhārasam-aggalēsu Chēttammi l ņakkhattē vihuhatthē Buha-vārē dhavala-bīāē [

The date is irregular.

Padihāra (Pratihāra) became eminent after Lakshmaņa who was Rāma's Padihāra (door-keeper). In that clan arose Rajjila, son of the Brāhmaņ Harichandra and his Kshatriya wife Bhadrā; his son Ņarahaḍa (Narabhaṭa); his son Ņāhaḍa (Nāgabhaṭa); his son Tāta; his son Jasa-vaddhaṇa (Yaśōvardhana); his son Chanduka; his son Śilluka; his son Jhōṭa; his son Bhilluka; his son Kakka, who married Durlabhadēvī; their son Kakkuka, who won the love of the people in Maru, Māḍa, Valla, Tamaṇī (Stravaṇī), Pariaṅkā(?), Ajja (Ārya) and Gujjarattā (Gurjaratrā) and burnt hill villages in the province of Vaḍaṇāṇaya (Vaṭa-Nāṇaka?). On the aforesaid date he founded a market at Rōhinsakūpa and erected one pillar there and one at Maḍḍōdara (Maṇdōr).

32.—V. 918.—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the Pratihāra Kakkuka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, pp. 34 f.; and Ed. by same E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 279 f., No. I.

(Ll. 16-17).—Samvat 918 Chaittra-śudi 2 Budhē Hastā-nakshattrē.

Gives a genealogical list of the feudatory Pratihāra family down to Kakkuka, as in No. 31. About Kakkuka it is stated that he obtained great renown in the countries of Travanī, Valla and Māḍa, amongst (the people known as) Ārya, in Gurjjarattrā, in the Lāṭa country and in Parvata. Records that two columns were erected, one at Rōhinsaka and the other at Maḍḍōdara.

Composed by Kakkuka himself.

33.—V. 919.—Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina pillar Inscription of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Bhojadēva [of Kanauj], and of his Mahāsāmanta Vishņurāma,

¹ Nägabhaṭa II. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

^{*} Compare No. 3?. * Compare No. 26. * See No. 26 & 32.

^{*} Harichandra, however, is here called the ancestor (guru) of the Pratihara family.

Perhaps identical with Pe-fa-to (=Parvata) mentioned by Yuan Chwang (Watters, Vol. II, p. 255).

governor of Luachchhagira (Deogadh). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 101, and Pl. xxxiii. 2. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 310.

(I.l. 6-8).—Samvat 919 Asva(śva)yuja-śukla-paksha-chaturddaśyām Vri(Bri)haspati-dinēna Uttarabhādrapad[ā]-nakshattrē.

(L. 10).—[Śa]kakāl-[ābda]-saptaśatāni chaturā(ra)śīty-adhikāni 784 [||]

=Thursday, 10th September A.D. 862; see I. A., Vol. X1X. p. 28, No. 30.

34.—V. 927.—Gurmhā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s Plate of the P. M. P. Jayādityadēva (II.)¹ of the Malayakētu family; issued from Vijayapura. Mentioned by Hoey, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIX. Pt. I. p. 76, and Ed. by Bloch, *Ibid.* pp. 91 f., *Ibid.* Vol. LXX. Pt. I. Pl. i. Referred to by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 487, No. 5.

(L. 22).—Samvat 927.2

In the Malayaketu family, the P. M. P. Jayadityadeva (I.); his son and successor, from Yogadevi, the P. M. P. Dharmadityadeva; his son and successor, from Chamdradevi, Jayadityadeva (II.).

Signed (jñātam) by the Mahāmantrin Karaņika Māhaka, son of the Mahattara Vappēka. Dātaka, the Mahāsāmanta Grahakuṇḍa. Written by the Mahākshapaṭalika Kāyastha Valadduka, belonging to Singhapura and son of Mahānandin.

35.—V. 932.—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the time of **Ādivarāha** (**Bhōjadēva**), son of **R**āmadēva, 3 [of Kanauj]. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. I. p. 156.

(L. 7).—Navasu śatēshv=avdā(bdā)nām dvāttrimn(ttrim)śat-samyutēshu Vaišākhē.

In the family of Varjjāra, Nāgara Bhaṭṭakumāra, originally from Ānandapura in the Lāṭa province; his son, Vāillabhaṭṭa, who was appointed Warden of Marches (maryādā-dhurya) by Rāmadēva: his son Alla, who succeeded in the office and was appointed to the guardianship of Gōpādri (Gwalior) by Ādivarāha.

36.—V. 933.—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Pratihāra) Paramēśvara Bhōjadēva. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXI. p. 407; and Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. I. p. 159, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvatsara-śatēshu navasu ttrayastrin(m)śad-adhikēshu Māgha-śukla-dvitīyāyām sam 933 Māgha-śudi 2.

(L. 5).—asminn=ēva samvatsarē Phālguna-va(ba)hula-paksha-pratipadi.

(L. 11).—asminn=ē: a samvatsarē Phālguna-va(ba)hula-paksha-navamyām.

Alla was then guardien of the fort (Kōṭṭapāla); Tattaka, Commander of the army (Balādhi-kṛita); and śrēshṭhins Vayviyāka and Ichchhuvāka and Head sārthavāha Savviyāka formed the Board (vāra) of Administrators of the town (Sthānādhikṛita).

37.—V. 936.—Gyārāspur (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 33, and Pl. xi.

···Mālava-kālāch=chharadām shaṭṭṛim(ṭṭrim)śat-samyutēshv=atītēshu | navasu śatēshu ma-dhāv=iha.4

38.-V. 943.-Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 7).—Tath-ātīta-samvat 943 Pausha-vadi 13.

Refers to the occurrence of a lunar eclipse a short time previously [Monday, 31st October A.D. 886].

39.—V. 947.—Ghațiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēvlī Inscription of Rāņuka. From my own transcript.

¹ See No. 1794

^{*} The published text wrongly reads the date as 921, as was first pointed out by Kielhorn (Above, Vo!. VIII. App. i. p. 4, n. 2).

^{*} See No. 14 2 of H. 276.

From my own transcript.

(Ll. 9-10).-Sam 947 Bhādra-śu 4.

His wife Sampalladevi followed sati the same day.

- 40.—V. 955.—Dighwā-Dubauli (Sāran Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the (Pratihāra) Mahā-rāja Mahēndrapāladēva; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXIII. pp. 321 ff.; and Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. p. 112, and Pl. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXI. pp. 410 ff., and Hoernle, J. R. A. S., 1904, pp. 612 ft.
 - (L. 12).—savituh Kumbha-samkrāntau snātvā
 - (L. 14).-Samvat 900 50 5 Māgha śudi 10 niva(ba)ddham.

Genealogy up to Bhōja I. same as in No. 25. His son, from Chandrabhaṭṭārikādēvī, the Mahārāja Mahēndrapāla [surnamed Bhāka ?].

41.—V. 956.—Ūnā (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Plate of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Mahēndrapāla, successor of the P. M. P. Bhōjadēva and issued by his feudatory the Chālukya Mahāsāmanta Avanivarman (II.). Noticed by Kielhorn Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1904, pp. 205 ff.; and Ed. by same E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 6 ff., and Pl. (L. 68).—Sanivat 956 Māgha-śudi 6.

In the Chālukya race, two brother kings, Kalla and Mahalla; Kalla's son, Rājēndra(!); his son, Bāhukadhavala, who caused Dharma¹ to flee and defeated a Karņāṭa army; his son Avanivarman (I.); his son, Balavarman, who defeated a certain Vishadha, and, by slaying Jajjapa and other kings, "freed the earth from the Hūṇa race;" his son was Avanivarman(II.)-Yōga, who vanquished Yakshadāsa and put to flight Dharaṇīvarāha². He made the grant with the approval of Dhīika, the Tantrapāla³ of Mahēndrapāladēva.

- 42.—V. 960.—Sīyadōṇi (=Sīrōṇī Khurd, Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Inscription, recording a large number of donations, made from V. 960 to V. 10254, mostly by private persons, in favour of various Brahmanical deities at Sīyadōṇi. Noticed by Hall, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXI. pp. 6 f. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 173. Date of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Mahēndrapāladēva, [the successor of Bhōjadēva of Kanauj].
- (L. 2).—[sain][vatsa*]ra-satēshu nava-sata shashṭy-adhikēshu Śrāva samvat 900 Śrāva[na]
- 43.—V. 960.—Tērahi (Gwalior State, C. I.) memorial tablet of the time of the Mahā-sāmantādhipatis Guṇarāja and Undabhaṭa⁵. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 202. (L. 1).—Sam [| ?] 960 Bhādrapad[e] vadi 4 Śanau ||
 - -Saturday, 16th July A. D. 903; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 173, No. 110.

Records that on the aforesaid date, there took place, on the Madhuvēņī (the Mohwar) a fight between the two *Mahāsāmantādhipatis*, in which Chāṇḍiyaṇa, the *Kōṭṭapāla* or guardian of fort and a follower of Guṇarāja was killed.

- 44.—V. 964.—Siyadōni (=Sirōnī Khurd, Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the P. M. P. Mahēndrapāladēva, successor of Bhōjadēva [of Kanauj]. E. I., Vol. I. p. 173.
- (Ll. 4-5).—samvatsara-satēshu nava-sata [sha*]shṭy-adhikēshu chatur-anvitēshu Mārggasira-māsa-vahula-paksha-tritīyāyam samvat 964 Mārgga-vadi 3.

Records the grant of the Mahāpratihāra Mahāsāmantādhipati Undabhaţa.

- 45 .- V. 965 .- Date in the Siyadoni Inscription (No. 42). E. I., Vol. 1, p. 174.
- (L. 8).—samvatsara-satēshu nava-sata panchashashty-adhikēshu Asvina-mūsē pratipadāyām samvat 965 Asvi[na-su]di l.

¹ The Pala king Dharmapala (see the 'Palas of Bengal' in the Genealogical Lists below).

² The Chapa Mahisamantadhipati Dharanivaraha of No. 1086.

For such an officer appointed by the Imperial Pratihara dynasty, see No. 1509.

The dates are given here separately under different years. See No. 44.

- 46.—V. 967.—Date in the Siyadoni Inscription (No. 42). E. I., Vol. I. p. 174.
- (L. 11).—samvatsara-satēshu nava-[sa]ta sapta[sha*]shṭy-adhikēshu Phālguna-māsa(sē) amāvāsyām samvat 967 Phālguna-vadi 15.
- 47.—V. 969.—Siyadōni Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the M. Dhurbhata, governor of Siyadōni. E. I., Vol. I. p. 175.
- (L. 18).—samvatsara-nava-satēshu ēkōnasaptaty-adhikēshu Māgha-māsē pañchamyām samvat 969 Māgha-sudi 5.
- 48.—V. 973.—Bijāpur Inscription (No. 94); date of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Vidagdharāja, son of Harivarman, of Hastikuṇḍī. E. I., Vol. X. p. 24.
 - (L. 30).—Rāma-giri-Namda-kalitē Vikrama-kālē gatē tu Suchi-mā[sē].
 - (L. 32) .- Sainvat 973.
- 49.—V. 974.—Asnī (Fatehpur Dist., U. P.), now Fatehpur-Haswa Town-Hall, Inscription of the time of the Pratihāra P. M. P. Mahīpāladēva, successor of the P.M. P. Mah[ēndra]pāladēva [of Kanauj]. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XVI. pp. 174 f., and Pl. Correction by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 171, n. 16; p. 244 and n. 5. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1905-6, pp. 14 f.
- (Ll. 5-7).—sammvatsara-sa(śa)tēsu(shu) navashu(su) chatu[ḥ*]saptaty-adhikēśu(shu) Māgha-māsa-śuklapaksh(y)a¹-saptamyāmm=ēvam sammvat 974 Māgha-vadi 7.

Written by the Kā(Ka)ranika Suvarnnabhatta.

- 50.—V. 981.—British Museum fragmentary Inscription of the ascetic Vakulaja. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 251 f.
 - (L. 9).-Samvat 9812 Karttika-sudi 13.

Composed by Dëvananda.

- 51.—V. 982.—Pushkar (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription, containing two separate records; date of grant by Malhana, son of Bhaṭṭa, of the Pushkara community. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 59.
- (Ll. 1-3).—Sunvatsara-šatēshu [na]vasu dvā(dvya) šīty-adhikēshu sanivat 982 Māgha-[su]di ēkādašvāni.
- 52.—V. 983.—British Museum Inscription of the ascetic Vakulaja. Ed. by Bühler, I. A, Vol. XIII. pp. 250 f.
 - (I.l. 16-17).—Samvat 9832 Chaittre sudi mpa(pam)chamyāḥ(myām).
- 53.—V. 988.—Bengal As. Soc.'s Plate of the (Pratihāra) Mahārāja Vināyakapāladēva; issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I. pp. 70 ff.: Revision by Hall with accurate lithograph, Ibid. Vol. XXXIII. pp. 321 ff. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. p. 140, and Pl. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S. Vol. XXI. pp. 410 ff., and Hoernle, J. R. A. S., 1904, pp. 642 ff.
 - (L. 14).—shashthyām(?) Gangāyā[m*] snātvā.
 - (L. 17).—Samvat 900 80 8 Phālguna-vadi 9 niva(ba)ddham.

Genealogy as far as Mahēndrapāla (I.) as in No. 40; his son, from Dēhanāgādēvī, the *Mahārāja* Bhōja (II.); his brother, the son of Mahēndrapāla from Mahīdēvīdēvī, the *Mahārāja* Vināyakapāla [surnamed Harsha?], worshipper of the sun.

- 54.—V. 990.—Chāndoli (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 2.
 - 'Samvat 990 Kartika Samvatsara.'
- 55 —V. 990 (?).—Pushkar (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription (No. 51); date of the grant of king Durgarāja. PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 59.

¹ Fleet suggests' mus-asuklapakshya=.

^{*} The published text has 781; but Kielhorn corrected it into 981.

^{*} The published text has 783; but Kielhorn corrected it into 983.

- (I.1. 22-23).—Samvatsara-śatēshu navasu····r=nnavaty-adhikēshu¹.
- ((, 24).-Phālguna-valē pakshē-māvāsyām.
- (L. 25).—Rāhu-grastē divākara-v(b)imv(b)ē.
- 56.—V. 991.—Date in the Sīyadoņi Inscription (No. 42). Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 177.
- (L. 33).—Sa[mvat] 991 Māgha-śudi 10.
- 57.-V. 994.-Date in the Sīyadoņi Inscription (No. 42). Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 176.
- (L. 26).—Samvat 994 Vaisā(śā)kha-vadi 5 sa[in*]krāmtau.
- =22nd April A. D. 938; I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 181, No. 133.
- 58.—V. 996.—Bijāpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 94); date of (the Rāshtrakūṭa) Mammaṭa, son of Vidagdha (No. 48) of Hastikuṇḍī. E. I., Vol. X. p. 24.
 - (L. 31).—Navasu satēshu gatēshu tu shannavatī-samadhikēshu Māghasya/krishn-aikādasyām. (L. 32).—Samvat 996.
- 59.—V. 999.—Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 61); date of the grant of the (Gubila) M. Bhartripaţţa, son of Khōmmāṇa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XLV. p. 124. Ed. by Gaurishankar Ojha, E. I., Vol. XIV. p. 187.
 - (L. 27).-Samvat 999 Śrāvaņa-sudi 1.
- 60.—V. 1000 (?).—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Bhartri (Bhartribhaṭa II. of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1913-14, p. 2. From my own transcript.
- (L. 14).—····sahasrē kujasya pamchamyām į Ādivarāhaḥ Pushyē pratishṭhitō Jyēshṭha-sita-pakshē ||
- 61.—V. 1003.—Partābgadh (Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription, recording various donations to Vaṭayakshiṇī, Indrāditya and Trailōkyamōhanadēva. Date of the grant of the (Pratihāra) Mahārāja Mahēndrapāladēva (II.); issued from Mahōdaya (Kanauj). A detailed notice by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., XLV. pp. 122 ff. Ed. by Gaurishankar Ojha, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 182 ff., and Pl.
 - (L. 13).—Samvat 100×10 Sam 1003 Marga-vadi 5.

Genealogy as far as Vināyakapāla as in No. 53; his son, from Prasādhanādēvī of the Dēvathar (?) dhi family, the Mahārāja Mahēndrapāladēva (II.), worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva).

Under orders of Jajjanāga. Written by the Purchita Trivikramanātha (?). "His own hand" of Śrī-Vidagdha."

62.—V. 1003.—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 61); date of the grants of Dēvarāja, son of Chāmuṇḍarāja, and, of Indrarāja. I. A., Vol. XLV. p. 124; E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 187 ff.

Engraved by Siddhapa, son of Satya.

- 63.—V. 1005.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription. Translated by Charles Wilkins from a copy by Wilmot in A. D. 1785, As. Res., Vol. I. p. 284.
- "On Friday, the fourth day of the new moon in the month of Madhoo, when in the seventh or mansion of Ganisa, and in the year of the Era of Veekramādeetya 1005."
 - =Friday, 17th March Λ. D. 948(?); see I. A., Vol. XX, p. 127, No. 12.

Mentions Amaradeva, one of the nava-ratnāni in Vikramāditya's court.

64.--V. 1005.--Harsola (Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the (Paramēra)
Mahāmandalika-chūdāmani Mahārājādhirājapati Siyaka (II.), feudatory of the (Rāshtrakūta)

¹ The r before navaty- and the occurrence of the solar eclipse in Phälguna show that the date is most probably V. 994.

The symbol for 10 and the letter Sum have wrongly changed places in the original.

Vidagdha seems to be an epithet of Mahēndrapāla II.

⁴ See No. 1509.

12

P. M. P. Akālavarsha (= Kṛishṇa III.) meditating on the feet of the P. M. P. Amōghavarsha (= Vaddiga). Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 12; Proc. Transac. Third Ori. Conference, Madras, pp. 303 ff. Summarised and transcribed by same (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 44 ff. Ed. by same and Dikshit, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 241 ff.

(L1. 14-15).—chamdr-ārkka-yoga-parvaņi.

(L. 25).—Samvat 1005 Mägha-v(b)adi 30 Budhē.

="Wednesday, 31st January 949 A. D."

Bappaiparāja*; his son, Vairisimha; his son, Siyaka, attached to the ruler of Khēṭaka-manḍala. The grant was made by Sīyaka on his return from a successful expedition against Yōgarāja and when he was encamped on the banks of the Mahī.

Dāpaka, Thakkura Vishņu. Writer, Kāyastha Guņadhara.

- 65.—V. 1005.—Sīyadōṇi Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Dēvapāladēva, successor of the P. M. P. Kshitipāladēva, and of the time of the M. Nishkalanka, governor of Sīyadōṇi. E. I., Vol. I. p. 177.
- (L. 28).—samvatsarāṇām sahasr-aikam panch-ottaram Magha-māsa-sukla-paksha-panchamyām samvat 1005 Māgha-sudi 5.
- 66.—V. 1008.—Sīyadōṇi Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the M. Nishkalanka, [governor of Sīyadōṇi]. E. I., Vol. I. p. 177.
 - (L. 30).—Samvat 1008 Magha-śudi 11.
- 67.—V. 1008 and 1010.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Sāraņēšvar temple Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Allaţa. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr., p. 67, and Pl.; Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā, Vol. II. p. 24. Transcribed by Halder, I. A., Vol. LVIII. p. 162, and Pl.
- (L. 5).—Kārttika-sita-painchamyām=Agraṭa-nāmnā susūtradhārēṇa l prārabdham dēvagṛiham kālē vasu-śūnya-dik-samkhyē || Daśa-dig-Vikrama-kālē Vaiśākhē suddha-saptamīdivasē | Harir=iha nivēśitō=yam ghaṭita-pratimō Varāhēṇa ||

Allata, son of the queen Mahālakshmī and father of Naravāhana. Some of his officers were: the Amātya Mammaṭa; the Sāndhivigrahika Durlabharāja; Mayūra and Samudra in charge of akshapaṭala; Nāga, head of the bards; and Rudrāditya, the Head-Physician.

- 68.—V. 1011.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription of the Chandella Dhanga and of the time of (the Pratihāra?) Vināyakapāladēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 124, and Pl. Correction by Gaurishankar Ojha, *Ibid*. Vol. XIV. p. 180.
- (L. 28).—Samvatsara-daśa-śatēshu ēkādaś-ādhikēshu samvat 1011 utkīrņņā ch-ēyam rū-[pakā]ra·····

In the family of the sage Chandrātrēya, Nannuka; his son, Vākpati; his sons, Jayaśakti and Vijayaśakti; Vijayaśakti's son, Rāhila; his son, Harsha, married the Chāhamāna princess Kañchhukā; their son, Yaśōvarman-Lakshavarman who erected a temple of Vishnu and set up there an image of Vaikuntha which he obtained from the hayapati Dēvapāla, son of Hērambapāla, who wrested it from Sāhi, king of Kīra, who received it from the lord of Bhōta who himself secured it from the Kailāsa. His son, Dhanga, ruled the earth as far as Kālañjara, Mālava, the Kālindī banks, the frontiers of the Chēdi country and Gōpādri (Gwalior).

Prašasti composed by Mādhava, son of Dēdda. Written by the Gauda Jaddha, son of Jayaguņa.

69.—V. 1011.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of (the Chandella) **Dhanga**. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 67, and Pl. xvi J. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 136.

¹ Diskalkar wrongly takes these Rāshtrakūţa sovereigns to be Amoghavarsba J. and Krishņa II.

^{*} Vappai is the Prakrit form of Vakpati. For Vakpati, father of Vairisimha II., (see the Paramaras of Malaya' in the Genealogical Lists below).

^{*} Kielhorn, however, identifies him with Dhanga,

- (L. 1).—Samvat 1011 samayē||
- (Ll. 10-11).—Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-sudi 7 Soma-dinē
- -Monday, 2nd April A.D. 955; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 35, No. 59.
- 70.—V. 1011.—Āmēr (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Bendall, Journey, p. 82, and Pl.; and D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 47.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1011 Bhādrapadē(da)-badi 11 Su(Su)kra-dina.
- =Friday, 28th July A. D. 954, or, perhaps, Friday, 14th September A.D. 9551; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 174, No. 111.
- 71.—V. 1012.—Bayānā (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Pratihāra?) M. Mahīpāla. Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1918-19, pp. 43 ff.; and bid. 1919-20, p. 57.
 - 'The month of Magha in V. S. 1012'

From the moon sprang up the Saurasēna dynasty where was born king Phakka. In his amily was Rājayika who, from Sajjanī of the Mayūrika clan, had Chitralēkhā who married Jangalarāja. Her eldest son, whose name is not preserved, married Yaśaskarī of the Paramāra lan. Her other sons were Indrajit, Lakshmanarāja, and Chāmuṇḍarāja, the last of whom was ord of the land behind the Bhīmā.

72.—V. 1013.—Ōsiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by D. 3. Bhandarkar, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1908-09, p. 108. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina 'nscr., Pt. I. p. 192 ff.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Phälguna of the Vikrama year 1013"

Refers to Vatsarāja of the Pratihāra dynasty.

73.—V. 1013.—Date of the completion of the Harsha (Siva) temple in the Haras Inscription f Vigraharāja (No. 82).

(L. 32).—Samvat 101[3] Āshādha-śudi 13.

74.—V. 1016.—Rājōrgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā), now Alwar Museum, Inscription of the I. P. Mathanadēva, of the Gurjara-Pratihāra lineage, son of the M. Sāvaṭa and Lachchhukā; nd residing at Rājyapura; and of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Vijayapāladēva, uccessor of the P. M. P. Kshitipāladēva. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, Proc. A. S. B., 1879, pp. 157 ff. and Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā, Vol. I. p. 53 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. III. p. 266.

(Ll. 2-3).—samvatsara-satēshu dasasu shōḍas-öttarakēshu Māgha-māsa-sita-paksha-ttrayō-asyām Sani-yuktāyām=ēvam sam 1016 Māgha-sudi 13 Sanāv=adya.

=Saturday, 14th January A.D. 960; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 22, No. 3.

Composed by Dedda, written by his son Suraprasada and engraved by Hari.

75.—V. 1018.—Rūpnagar (Kishangadh State, Rājputānā) Inscription on a Jaina stela. Ioticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 43.

Samvat 1018 Jyeshtha-sudi 12.

Records that it is the nishēdhikā of Mēghasēnāchārya set up by his pupil Vimalasēna-paņdita.

76.—V. 1024.—Nādol (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Prince Lākha Lakshmaņa, founder of the Nādol branch of the Chāhamānas). Referred to by Tod, Innals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I. p. 209, note.

77.—V. 1025.—Sīyadōni Inscription (No. 42); date of the time of the M. Nishkalanka. overnor of Sīyadōni. E. I., Vol. I. p. 178.

(L. 36).—Samvat 1025 Māgha-vadi 9.

78.—V. 1026.—Ahme läbäd (Bombay Presidency) second Plate of (the Paramára): Siyaka II.)². Referred to by Diskalkar, Proc. Transac. Third Ori. Conference, Madras, p. 304, and In. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1923-24, p. 10. Transcribed, (Gujarātī) l'urātatīra, Vol. III. p. 145 ff.; and Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 178 ff.

¹ On this day the sithi of the date commenced 2h, 12m, after mean sunrise.

(L. 9).-Sam 1026 Āśvina-vadi 15.

Dāpaka, Kanhapaika1.

79.—V. 1027.—Date of the death of the Saiva ascetic-teacher Allata, in the Haras Inscription of Vigraharāja (No. 82). E. I., Vol. II. p. 124; I. A., Vol. XLII. p. 64.

(Ll. 32-33).—Jūtē=vdā(bdā)nām sahasrē ttriguņa-nava-yutē Simha-rāśau gatē=rkkē śuklā y=āsīt-tri|tī|yā Śubha-Kara-sahitā Sōma-vārēņa tasyām |

=Monday, 8th August A.D. 970.

In the country of Ananta, Viśvarūpa, an ascetic-teacher of the Lākula doctrine; his pupil, Praśasta; his disciple, Bhāvirakta alias Allaṭa of the Vārgaṭika Brāhmaṇ family from Rāṇapallikā, who rebuilt the temple of Harshanātha; his disciple, Bhāvadyōta.

80.—V. 1028.—Ēklingjī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Naravāhana of Nāgahrada (Nāgdā) in the family of the Guhila Bappaka. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 70. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXII. pp. 166 f.

(L. 17).—Vikramāditya-bhūbhritah | ashṭa(ā)viṁśati-saṁyuktē śatē daśa-guṇē sati||
Praśasti composed by the poet Āmra, son of Ādityanāga and pupil of Vēdāṅga-muni.

81.—V. 102[8].—Nimtōr (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Chāmuṇḍarāja. Noticed by Garrick, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXIII. p. 125, and Kielhorn in his List (of Northern Inscriptions) No. 43.

(L. 6).-mahārājādhirāja-śri-Chāmuņdarāja-rājyē.

(L. 8).—Samvat 102[8].

82.—V. 1030.—Haras (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Chāhamāna Vigraharāja. Ed. originally by Mill with a lithograph, J. A. S. B., Vol. IV. p. 361 ff.; and afterwards by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 119 ff., and Pl. (and with corrections, *Ibid.* Vol. IX. p. 62, n. 1). Corrections by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 53, who re-edited it in I. A., Vol. XLII. pp. 60 ff.

(L. 33).—Samvat 1030 Āshādha-śudi 15.

In the Chāhamāna lineage, Gūvaka (I), who was famous as a hero in the assembly of Nāgāva-lōka² and built the temple of Harshadēva; his son, Chandrarāja; his son, Gūvaka (II.); his son, Chandana, who defeated the Tōmara prince Rudra²; his son Vākpatirāja, who harassed Tantra-pāla⁴ when coming to the Ananta province with the behests of the overlord; his son Sinharāja, who subdued the Tōmara leader, Salavaṇa⁵; his son Vigraharāja, who made certain grants to the god Harshanātha (No. 79). The M. Sinharāja also had a brother, named Vatsarāja, and, besides Vigraharāja, the three sons Durlabharāja, Chandrarāja and Gōvindarāja.

Prašasti composed by Dhiranaga, son of Thiruka; contains some verses of Sura.

83.—V. 1030.—Baroda (or Pāṭaṇ) Plate of the Chaulukya Mūlarāja I. Noticed by Dhruva, Vienna Ori. Journal, Vol. V. p. 360.

"V. S 1030 Bhādrapada-śudi 5, Monday."

. Monday, 24th August A.D. 974.

84.—V. 1031.—Dharampurī (Dhār State, C. I.), now Indore, Plates of the Paramāra P.M.P. Vākpatirājadēva; issued from Ujjayinī. First translated and commented on by Hall, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXX. pp. 195 ff. Ed. by Kirtane, I. A., Vol. VI. pp. 51 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 13-14).—ēkatri(tri)msa-sāhasrika-samvatsarē-smin Bhādrapada-sukla-chaturddasyāni-(áyām) pavitraka-parvvaņi.

¹ Same as in No. 84.

Identical with Nagabhata I. of the Imperial Pratihara family (I. A., Vol. XL, p. 239).

^{*} Kielhoru takes this name to be Rudrena (=Rudrapāla ?)—Liet (of Northern Inscriptions) No. 44.

⁴ Tantrapäla may here denote, not the name, but the designation, of an individual (see Nos. 41 and 1509).

I Or it may be that he subdued the Tomara leader together with Lavana, as Kielhorn takes it.

(I.l. 32-33).—Sam 1031 Bhādrapada-śudi 14.

The P. M. P. Krishnarāja; his successor, the P. M. P. Vairisimha; his successor, the P. M. P. Sīyakadēva; his successor, the P. M. P. Vākpati alias Amoghavarsha.

Ajñā-dāyaka, Kanhapaika1.

85.—V. 1034.—Āṭpur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Guhila) Śaktikumāra. Noticed and translated by Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I. p. 706. Transcript by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 191. Discussed and examined by Mohanlal Vishnulal Pandia, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VIII. pp. 63 ff.

(L. 1).—Samvatsara-satēshu dašasu chatus-trimšaty(d)-adhikēshu Vaišākha-šukla-pratipadi samvat 1034 Vaišākha-šukla-pratipadā-tithau.

Guhadatta, who belonged to a Brāhman family, came from Ānandapura and originated the Guhila dynasty. In his lineage were Bhōja, Mahēndra (I.), Nāga, Śīla², Aparājita³ Mahēndra (II.), Kālabhōja, Khōmmāṇa (I.), [Mattaṭa], Bhartripaṭṭa (I.)⁴, Sini(g)ha; his son, Khōmmāṇa (II.); his son, Mahāyaka; his son Khōmmāṇa (III.); his son, Bhartripaṭṭa (II.), who married Mahālakshmī of the Rāshṭrakūṭa family; their son, Allaṭa⁵, who married Hariyadēvī, daughter of a Hūṇa king; their son, Naravāhana⁴, who married a Chāhamāna princess, daughter of Jējaya; their son, Śālivāhana; his son, Śaktikumāra.

86.—V. 1034.—Gwalior (C. I.) fragmentary Inscription on the pedestal of a Jaina figure of the time of the (Kachchhapaghāta) M. Vajradāman. Noticed by Hall, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXX. p. 383. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *Ibid.* Vol. XXXI. p. 393, Pl. I. No. vi.

Sammvatah | 1034 Śri-Vajradāma-mahārājādhirāja Vaisākha-vadi panchamī. . . .

87.—V. 1036.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now India Office, Plates of the (Paramāra) P. M. P. Vākpatirājadēva alias Amoghavarsha; issued from Bhagavatpura. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XIX, p. 475 ff. and afterwards by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XIV, p. 160. Published also in Ind. Inser. No. 9.

(Ll. 11-12).—shaṭṭṛi(ṭri)mśa-sāhasrika-samvatsarē-smin Kārttika-śuddha-paurnnimāyāms soma-grahaņa-parvvaņi.

=6th November A.D. 979.9

(L. 28).—Samvat 1036 Chaitra-vadi 9.

Genealogy as in No. 84.

Rudrāditya was the Ajñā-dāpaka when the camp was at Gunapura.

88.—V. 1038.—Gwalior (C. I.) Museum Inscription of the time of Kakkuka (?). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, p. 287.

89.—V. 1039.—Gyāraspur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1913-14, p. 61.

Samvat 1039 Chaitra-vadi 15 Sani.

90.—V. 1039.—Date in the Nāḍōl Inscription of V. 1223 (No. 327) for Lākhaņa (Lakshmaņa), founder of the Nāḍōl branch of the Chāhamānas.

91.—V. 1043.—Kadī (Barod: State) Plates of the Chaulukika (Chaulukya) M. Mülarāja (I.), son of the M. Rāji; issued from Aņahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VI. pp. 191, ff., and Pl.

(L. 9).-sūrya-grahaņa-parvvaņi.

(Ll. 21-22).—Samvat 1043 Magha-vadi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, 2nd January A.D. 987.10

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    Same as in No. 78.
    See No. 12.
    See No. 13.
    Allața, and his mother Mahālakahmī are mentioned also in No. 67.
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5 See No. 80.

4 See Nos. 59 & 60.

* See No. 156. Read-paurnamäeyäm.

A lunar colipse, visible in India, I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 4.

¹⁰ A solar colipse, not visible in India, I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 166, No. 88.

Conquered the Sārasvata-mandala.

Written by Kāyastha Kāmchaņa.

92.—V. 1049.—Dewal (Pīlībhīt Dist., U. P.) Inscription of Lalla of the Chhinda family. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. p. 77 ff., and Pl.

(L. 26).—Samvatsara(sahasra) 1049 Märgga-vadi 7 Guru-dinē |

=Thursday, 20th October A.D. 992.1

In the family of the sage Chyavana. Vairavarman; his son, Bhūshana; his younger brother, Malhana, married Anahilā of the Chulukīśvara family; their son, Lalla, married Lakshmī.

Composed by Nēhila, son of Bhatta Śivarudra. Written by the *Karanika* Takshāditya, a Gauda, and son of Vishņuhari. Engraved by Somanātha, son of Kāmadēva and come from Kanyakubja.

93.—V. 1051.—Bālērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the Chaulukya Mūlarāja (I.); issued from Anahilapāṭaka. Noticed by Dhruva, *Vienna Ori. Journal*, Vol. V. p. 300, and by Deviprasad, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1892, p. 168. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 78 f., and Pls.

(L. 1) .- Samvat 1051 Māgha-śudi 15.

(L. 6).—sōma-grahaņa-parvvaņi.

=Saturday, 19th January A.D. 995.

Written by Kāyastha Kānchana. Dūtaka, the Mahattama Śivarāja.

94.—V. 1053.—Bijāpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Jaina Inscription of the Rāshtrakūta Dhavala and his son Bālaprasāda, of Hastikuņdī. Noticed by Kielhorn, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXII. Pt. I. p. 309 ff. Ed. by Ramakarna, E. I., Vol. X. pp. 20 ff.

(I. 19).—tri-pamchāśe sahasrē śaradām=iyam Māgha-śukla-trayōdaśyām.

(I. 22).—Samvat 1053 Māgha-śukla 13 Ravi-dinē Pushya-nakshatrē.

=Sunday, 24th January A.D. 997.

Harivarman (his wife Ruchi); their son, Vidagdha (No. 48); his son, Mammata (No. 58); his son, Dhavala who gave shelter to the armies of a king whose name is lost and of the lord of the Gurjjaras, when Muñjarāja had destroyed Āghāṭa, the pride of Mēdapāṭa (Mewēr) and caused them to flee. He also afforded protection to Mahēndra against Durlabharāja and supported Dharanīvarāha, whose power had been completely exterminated by Mūlarāja. It is further stated that Dhavala renounced the world, in his old age, after placing his son Bālaprasāda on the throne.

Prašasti composed by Sūryāchārya. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Śatayōgēśvara.

95.—V. 1053.—Rājorgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojhu, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2.

"The 13th day of the bright half of Magha, Samvat 1053."

Mentions a queen named Prabhāvatī. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Trivikrama, son of Chhajjuka.

96.—V. 1055.—Nanyaurā, (Hamīrpur Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Chandella) P. M. P. Dhangadeva, lord of Kālanjara; issued from Kāsikā. Ed. first by

¹ I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 364, No. 177. On this day, which is the proper equivalent of the date for the given year, the tith of the date commenced 6h. 6m. after mean sunrise.

^{· ·} A lunar celipse, visible in India.

[.] A Vakpati Muñja, Paramara king of Dhara (Nos. 84 and 87).

[•] Mahandra, grandson of Lakshmana, founder of the Nādol branch of the Chāhamānas of Mārwar (see the Genealogical Lists below).

Brother and successor of Vigraharaja of the Haras inscription (No. 82).

Of the Paramara dynasty of Marwar (see the Genealogical Lists helow).

Smith, J.A.S.B., Vol. XLVII. Pt. I. p. 84 and afterwards by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVI. p. 202 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 7-8).—Samvatsara-sahasrē pañcha-pañchāśad-adhikē Kārttika-paurṇṇamāsyām Ravidinē ēvam samvat 1055 K[ā*]rtti[ka]-śudi 15 Ravau ady=ēh=[ai]va Kāśikāyām Sainhikēya-grahagrāsa-pravēšīkrita-maṇḍalē | Rōhiṇī-hriday-ānanda-kanda-hariṇa-lāñchhanē||

=Sunday, 6th November A.D. 9981.

In the family of the sage Chandratreya, Harsha2; his son, Yaśovarman; fiis son, Dhanga.

97.—V. [10*] 55.—Sakrāī (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription apparently of the time of king Vatsarāja, successor (?) of the Chāhavāna Vigraharāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 57.

(L. 15).—Samvatsara 554 Māgha-śudi 5.

Records repairs to a temple by Dayikā, queen of Vatsarāja.

98.—V. 1056.—Kiņsariyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Imperial) Chāhamāna Durlabharāja and Dadhīchika (Dahiyā) Chachcha. Noticed by Ramakarna, I.A., Vol. XIII. pp. 267 f.; and Ed. by same, E.I., Vol. XII. pp. 59 ff., and Pl.

(L. 22).—Samvat 1056 Vaiśākha-śudi Aksha[ya]-tritīyā[yām] Ravau [?].

In the Chāhamāna dynasty there was a prince named Vākpatirāja; his son, Simharāja; his son, Durlabharāja, called Durlanghyamēru, who conquered the Ā(Rā?)sōśittana country. It describes also the predecessors of Chachcha. In the Dahiyaka or Dadhīchika race, descended from the sage Dadhīchi, there was born Mēghanāda, who had from his wife, Māsaṭā, a son, Vairisiniha. He, from his wife Dundā, had Chachcha. He had two sons, Yaśaḥpushṭa and Uddharaṇa.

Composed by a Gauda Kāyastha named Mahādēva, son of Kalya, a poet.

99.—V. 1058.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, C.I.) Inscription of Kökkala of the Grahaputi family. 5 Noticed by Cunningham. A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. Pl. xix. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. I, p. 148.

(L. 22).—Samvat 1058 Kārttikyām.

Atiyaśōbala or Yaśōbala (settled at Padmāvatī); his son, Māhaṭa; his son, Jayadēva; his son, Sēkkala or Sēkkala; his younger brother, Kōkkala or Kōkkalla.

100.—V. 1059.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, C. I.) Inscription of the Chandēlla Dhangadēva, put up after his death. Ed. by Sutherland from impressions by Burt in J. A. S. B., Vol. VIII. pp. 159 ff., and by Kielhorn Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1886, pp. 441 ff. A small photo-litho by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. Pl. xviii. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. I. p. 140.

(Ll. 32-33).—Samvat 1059 śrī-Kharjjūravā[ha]kē rāja-śrī-[Dham]gadēva-rājyē.

In the family of the princes descended from the sage Chandratreya, Nannuka; his son, Vākpati; his son, Vijaya; his son, Rāhila; his son, Harsha, married Kanchhukā; their son, Yasovarman, married Puppā; their son, Dhanga, who is said to have lived more than a hundred years and abandoned his body in the waters of the Ganges and the Jumna, contemplating on Rudra.

¹ A lunar eclipse, visible in India, I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 5.

In line 6 the original has bri Srtharshadeva.

Vatsarāja is mentioned as paternal uncle to Vigraharāja in No. 82.

[•] The date seems to be here specified with hundreds omitted.

⁵ See Nos. 273 and 300. Grahapati probably signifies here 'the sun'.

This inscription was, however, re-engraved in V. 1173 (No 190).

⁷ This verse seems to be added to the pratasti when it was re-engraved in V. 1173.

Composed by Rāma, son of Balabhadra and grandson of Nandana of the Śābara-gōtra and originally from Tarkūrikā. Written by Kāyastha Yasaḥpāla, and engraved by Simha.

101.—V. 1063.—Dhānōp (Shāhpurā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Chachcha. Noticed by Deviprasad, Rājputānā-mém prāchīna-śōdha. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I.A., Vol. XL. p. 175.

(L. 13).—Samvat 1063 Vosaga(Vaišākha)-sudi 5 Saurē.

In the lineage of the Rāshṭrakūṭas, a king called Bhallīla; his son, Dantivarman; his sons, the two kings Buddharāja and Gōvinda. In their family was Chachcha.

Engraved by Rāmadēva, son of Ramranasāhi.

102.—V. 1063.—Barlū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēvlī Inscription recording the death of the Rājā Dahita, son of Javikava, a Māhā-Varāha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 53.

Samvat 10632 Ashādha-sudi 9.

103.—V. 1069.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the (Paramāra) M. Dēvarāja. From my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1069 Māgha-sudi 15.

(L. 12).—Soma-grahaņē snātvā.

- Wednesday, 14th January A.D. 1012.

Speaks also of the Mahāsāmanta Pūrņachanda and the prince's preceptor Mātrika. Engraved by Sūryaravi, son of Nyāsa.

104.—V. 1074.—Date in a Shērgadh (Koth State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I.A., Vol. XL. p. 176.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1074 Vaišākha-sudi 3 Aksha-tritīyāyām.

105 .- V. 1075 .- Date in the Shergadh Inscription (No. 104).

(L. 3).—Samvat 1075 Vaisākha-sudi 3.

106.—V. 1075.—Osiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1908-09, p. 108.

Sanı 1075 Ashādha-sudi 10 Aditya-vārē Svātī-nakshatrē.

107.—V. 1076.—Rūpnagar (Kishangadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina stela Inscription giving the date of the death of Padmasēnāchārya. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 43.

Samvat 1076 Pausha-śudi 12.

108.—V. 1076.—Bānswārā (Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plates of the Paramāra P. M. P. Bhōjadēva. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I.A., Vol. XLI. p. 201 ff.; and by Hultzsch, E.I., Vol. XI. pp. 182 ff.

(L. 31).—Samvat 1076 Māgha-śudi 4.

Genealogy up to Vākpati-Amōghavarshasame as in No. 84; his successor, the P. M. P. Sindhurāja; his successor, Bhōja.

Records a grant of the king on the festival day in consequence of the conquest of the Könkap.

109.—V. 1076.—Varmāņ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WO., 1916-17, p. 72.

'V. 1076 Chaitra-sudi 7 (ratha-saptavi).'

110.—V. 1076.—Bēṭmā (Indore State, C. I.) Plates of the (Paramāra) P. M. P. Bhōjadēva. Noticed by Diskalkar. An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 13; and Ed. by same, E.I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 322 ff.

(L. 26).—Samvat 1076 Bhādrapada-sudi 15.

¹ Corresponds to Barāhā, an old Rajpūt clan.

⁸ Misprinted as 1068 in the Report [But Ratha-Saptam; falls in the bright fortnight of Māgha. See Swamikannu Pillai's Indian Ephemeris, Vol. I, Pt. i, p. 64 and the Matsya-purāņa quoted in the Sabdakalpadruma under Saptam;.—Ed.].

Records a grant of the king on the festival day of the conquest, namely, the capture of the Könkan (Könkana-grahana-vijaya-parvani).

- 111.—V. 1078.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Paramara P. M. P. Bhōjadēva; issued from Dhārā. Ed. by Kirtane, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 53 f., and Pls.
- (L. 8).—atīt-āshţa-saptaty-adhika-sāhasrika-samvatsarē Māgh-āsita tritīyāyām | Ravāv=ud agayana-parvvani.
 - = Sunday, 24th December A. D. 1021.1
 - (Ll. 30-31).—Samvat 1078 Chaitra-śudi 14.
- 112.—V. 1080.—Mathurā (U. P.) Jaina image Inscription. Ed. by Bühler, E.I., Vol. II. p. 211, No. xli, and Pl.
 - (L. 3).—Samvatsarai(rē) 1080.
- 113.—V. 1082.—Ghațiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of Sampikā, wife of Subhachharāja* of the Pratihāra family.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1082 Chaitra-vadi 1 Āditya-dinē.
- 114.—V. 1083.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Benares College, Inscription of (the Pāla) king Mahīpāla³ of Gauḍa, and his sons (?) Sthirapāla and Vasantapāla. Transcript by Duncan, As. Res. Vol. V. p. 133. Translation by Wilford, Trans. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. IX. p. 204. Transcript and translation by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 121; Vol. XI. p. 82. Ed. first by Hultzsch, I.A., Vol. XIV. p. 140; afterwards by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, pp. 222 f., and Akshay Kumar Maitreya, Gauḍa-lēkha-mālā, pp. 107 ff. Notes by Venis, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. II. p. 445.
 - (L. 3).—Samvat 1083 Pausha-dinē 11.
 - 115.-V. 1084.-Date in the Shergadh Inscription (No. 104).
 - (L. 4).—Samvat 1084 Māgha-sudi 13.
- 116.—V. 1084.—Jhūsī (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Pratihāra?) P. M. P. Trilochanapāladēva, successor of the P. M. P. Rājyapāladēva who was successor of Vijayapāladēva; issued from near Prayāga on the banks of the Ganges. Referred to by Brown, As. Res., Vol. XVII. p. 621 and Hall, J.A.S.B., Vol. XXXI. p. 8, note. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII. p. 34, and Pl.
 - (L. 8).—dakshināyana-samkrāntau.
 - (L. 16).—Sam 1084 Śrāvaņa-vadi 4.
 - = 25th June A.D. 1027.4
- 117.—V. 1086.—Rādhanpur (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the (Chaulukya) M. Bhīma-dēva (I.)⁸; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. p. 193 ff. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr. pp. 194 f., and Pls.
 - (L. 1).-Vikrama-samvat 1086 Kārttika-śudi 15.
 - (Ll. 5-6).—adya Kārttikī-parvvaņi.

Dūtaka, the Mahāsāmdhivigrahika Chamdasarman. Engraved by Kāyastha Vaţēśvara, son of Kāmchana.

118.—V. 1086.—Muṇḍaka, now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the (Chaulukya) M. Bhīmadēva, (I.) of Aṇahilapāṭaka. Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1919-20, p. 54. But the text and translation were already published by Dr. Gerson da Cunha in his Origin of Bombay in J.B.B.R.A.S., Vol. XX. p. 49.

'15th day of the dark half of Vaisākha of V. E. 1086.'

¹ On this day the tithi of the date commenced 3 h. 24 m. after mean sunrise, but the word tritiyayam may perhaps have been put erroneously for dvitiyayam. I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 361, No. 169.

See No. 119. See No. 1626 & ff. 4.A., Vol. XIX. p. 174, No. 112.

⁵ Compare I.d., Vol. XIX. p. 253.

- 119.—V. 1090.—Ghaṭiyālā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of the Pratihāra Chāhila, son of Subhachharāja, in the family of Karkuka. From my own transcript. (Ll. 4-5).—Saṃvat 1090 Pausha-sita-paurṇimāyām.
- 120.—V. 1091.—British Museum Sarasvatī stone image Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Bhōja. Transcribed by Dikshit, Rūpam, 1924, p. 2.

Sculptured by Manathala, son of the sūtradhāra Sahira. Written by Sivadēva.

- 121.—V. 1093.—Karrā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription (grant) of the M. Yaśaḥpāla; issued from Kaṭa. Noticed by Colebrooke in As. Res., Vol. IX. p. 441 and Misc. Essays, Vol. II. p. 278. Published by Prinsep, J.A.S.B., Vol. V. p. 731. Discussed by Dayaram Sahni, A. S. I., An. Rep. 1923-24, p. 123; and Ed. by same, J.R.A.S., 1927, p. 694, and Pl. V.
- (Ll. 1-6).—Samvat 1093 Āshāḍha-śudi 1 ady=ēha śrīmat-Kaṭē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Yaśaḥpāla[ḥ*] Kauśāmba-maṇḍalē.
- 122.—V. 1093.—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) Amrita-cave Inscription containing the names of 'Chandragupta' and 'Vikramāditya.' Noticed by Fleet, *I.A.*, Vol. XIII. p. 185 and Vol. XIV. p. 352. Remarks by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1914-15, p. 65.
 - (I. 4).-Samvat 1093.

Records the restoration by Kanha of a temple of Vishņu first built apparently by Chandra-gupta (II.) of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.

- 123.—V. 1099.—Vasantgadh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Paramāra Pūrņapāla of Chandrāvatī. Published in J.A.S.B., Vol. X. pp. 671 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IX. pp. 12 ff. Correction by D. R. Bhandarkar, I.A., Vol. XL. p. 239.
- (Ll. 22-23).—Navanavatir=ih=āsīd=Vikramāditya-kālē || jagati daśa-śatūnām=agratō yattra pūrnnā [!*] prabhavati Nabha-māsē sthānakē Chittrabhūnōḥ || Mrigaśirasi śaśāmkē krishna-pakshē navamyām ||

=12th August A.D. 1042.

Records a benefaction by a queen named Lāhiņī, younger sister of Pūrņapāla and widow of a king named Vigraharāja, at Vaṭa*.

It gives the following genealogy of Pūrņapāla:—Utpalarāja; his son, Āraṇyarāja; his son, Vāsudēva alias Adbhuta-Krishṇarāja; his son, [Dharaṇīvarāha]; his son, Mahipāla; his son, Dhandhuka (wife, Amritadēvī); their son, Pūrṇapāla, who ruled over Arbuda-mandala. It also gives the following genealogy of Vigraharāja, husband of Lāhiṇī:—Bhavagupta in the line of Yōṭa, who reigned at Vaṭa and restored the temple of the Sun; in his lineage Saṃgamarāja, ruler of Badarī in Vaṃśaraṭha; his son, Durlabharāja; his son, Chacha; and his son, Vigraharāja.

Composed by the Brāhman Mātriśarman, son of Hari; and engraved by Śivapāla, son of the sūtradhāra Dēuka, grandson of Durga (Durgārka), and great grandson of the sthapati Nāga.

- 121.—V. 1099.—Varmāņ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Pūrņapāla, son of Dhandhua (Dhandhuka). Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS*. WC., 1916-17, p. 72.
 - 'V. 1099 Jyoshtha-sudi 30 Wednesday.'
- 125.—V. 1100.—Bayānā (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of Vijayādhirāja.* Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIV. p. 10. Published in Ind. Inscr. No. 7.

¹ See Nos. 30-82.

^{*} For copycaphy, see I'RAU. W. C., 1905-06, p. 52 ff.

Probably a mistake for Vijay-ādi-rāja. In that case his name becomes Vijayarāja. Kielhorn takes him to be a Kachehhanaghāta prince. More probably he was a soion of the Saurasēna family (No. 71).

- (Ll. 6-10).—Nāśam yātu satam sahasra-sahitam samvatsarāņām drutam | mā[vā ?]-Bhā-drapadaḥ sa bhadra-padavīm māsaḥ samārōhatu | s-āsy-aiva kshayam-ētu Sōma-sa[hi]tā krishņā dvitīyā tithiḥ . . .
 - (Ll. 17-18).—Sam 1100 Bhadra-vadi 2 Chamdre kalyanaka-di[ne].
 - = Monday, 13th August A.D. 1044.1
- 126.—V. 1101.—Rājorgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2.
 - "Monday the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1101."
 - Monday, 2nd April A.D. 1044.
- 127.—V. 1102.—Bhadund (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra M. Pūrņapāla, son of Dhamdhuka and ruling over Arbuda-mandala. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 50. Ed. by Ramakarna, *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 78 ff.
 - (L. 2).—Samvat srē(sarēshu) 1102 Kārti[ka]-vadi pamchamyām 5.
- 128.—V. 1103.—Tilakwāḍā (Baroda State) Plates² of the feudatory Jasōrāja of Sanigama-khēṭa-maṇḍala and of the time of (the Paramāra) Bhōjadēva. Ed. by Kudalkar, *Proc. Trans. First Ori. Conference, Poona*, pp. 324 ff.

Vasa(Vatsa)rair=Vikramādityaiḥ šatair=ēkādašais=tathā ∥ try-uttarair∞Mārga-māsē∞smin Sōmē Sōmasya parvaņi ∣

In the Śravaṇabhadra family there was one Surāditya who meditated on the feet of Bhōjadēva and was well-known in Kanyakubja. He fought with Sāhavāhana and others and made the royal glory of Bhōjadēva stable. His son, Jasōrāja.

Composed by Kāyastha Sōhika, son of Aivala, born in the lineage of Vāla.

- 129.—V. 1107.—Nanyaurā (Hamīrpur Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. Dēvavarmadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Suhavāsa. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVI. pp. 205 f., and Pl.
- (Ll. 7-9).—Samvat 1107 Vaišākha-māsē kṛi[shṇa]-pakshē tṛitīyāyām Sōma-dinē . . .ātmī-yamātuh rājñī-śrī-Bhuvanadēvyāh sāmvatsarī(ri)kē.
 - Monday, 1st April A.D. 1051.
- The P. M. P. Vidyādhara; his successor, the P. M. P. Vijayapāla; his successor, Dēvavarman, whose nother was Bhuvanadēvī.
- 130.—V. 1107.—Rājpur (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2.
 - "The 15th day of the dark half of Bhadrapada, Samvat 1107."

Written by Ajita.

131.—V. 1111.—Bāgōdiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) tīrthambā Inscription recording the death of a Guhilaputra (Gēhlōt). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 52.

Samvat 1111 Phāguņa-sudi 3.

132.—V. 1112.—Māndhātā (Nimār Dist., C. P.) Plates of the (Paramāra) P. M. P. Jayasirhhadēva; issued from Dhārā. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. III. p. 48, and Pl.

¹ I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 181, No. 134.

² The first of these (three) Plates is missing.

⁸ On this day, which is the proper equivalent of the date for the given year, the tithi of the date commence t 6 h. 40 m. after mean sunrise. I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 364, No. 178.

(L. 29).—Samvat 1112 Āshādha-vadi 13.

Genealogy up to Bhōja as in No. 108; his successor, Jayasimha.

133.—V. 1116.—Pāṇāhērā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Paramāra Maṇḍalika and of the time of the Paramāra king Jayasirhha of Mālwā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1916-17, pp. 2 f.

It describes the origin of Paramāra from the fire fountain on Arbuda, after which it extols five Paramāra princes of Mālwā, i.e., Sīyaka, Muñjadēva, Sindhurāja, Bhōja, and Jayasimha. It also gives the account of the Paramāras of Vāgaḍa who belonged to a junior branch of the Paramāras of Mālwā. It states that in the Paramāra family king Dhanika was born, who built the temple of Dhanēśvara near Mahākāla (at Ujjain). After him his brother's son Chachcha became king. For the sake of Sīyaka he gave battle to Khōṭṭikadēva at Khalighaṭṭa on the bank of the Rēvā (Narmadā) and went to heaven. [His son was Chaṇḍapa]. His son was Satyarāja, who received fortune from king Bhōja and fought with Gurjaras. He married Rājaśrī of the Chāhamāna family. From her was born Limbarāja, whose younger brother was king Maṇḍalika. He made the powerful commander Kanha a prisoner in battle and handed him over with his horses and elephants to Jayasimha. Maṇḍalika built at Pāsulākhēṭaka (Pāṇāhērā) a temple of god Śiva known after him as Maṇḍalēśvara.

134.—V. 1116.—Udayapur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription in vernacular, speaking of the Paramāra Udayāditya as having built a temple of Siva. Noticed in J.A.S.B., Vol. IX. p. 549; and J.A.O.S., Vol. VII. p. 35. Referred to also by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1913-14, p. 66.

(L. 6).—ēkādasa-śata-varsh-āniga tad-adhikani shōḍasan cha Vikramē(m)dr-ēsani || samvat 1116 nava-sata-ēkasīti Saka gata Šālivahina cha nripadhīsa Šākē 981.

135.—V. 1117.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra M. Krishparāja, son of Dhandhuka and grandson of Dēvarāja. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 472, No. IV. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 37.

(I.l. 3-5).—Samvat 1117° Māgha-śudi 6 Ravau śrī-Śrīmālē Paramāra-vamś-ödbhavö mahārājā lhirājā(ja)-śrī-Krishņarājaḥ śrī-Dhamdhuka-sutaḥ śrīmad-Dēvarāja-pauttraḥ tasmin kshitīśē vijayini.

-Sunday, 31st December A. D. 1060.

136.—V. 1118.—Deogarh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) satī stone slab Inscription. Noticed by Hargreaves, PRAS. NC., 1915-16, p. i, No. 13.

'(Vikrama) Samvat 1118 Jyeshtha su Tuesday.'

137.—V. 1119.—Mount Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of a minister of the Chaulukva Bhīmadēva I. Referred to by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IX. p. 148.

138.—V. 1120.—Mändhätä (Nimār Dist., C. P.) Amarēśvara temple Inscription, containing verses by Halayudha, resident of Navagrāma in Dakshiņa-Rāḍhi. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscr. in C. P. and Berar, p. 72, No. 99.

"Kārtika vadi 13 of Samvat 1120."

139.—V. 1123.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. Kṛishṇarāja. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 473, No. V.

(I.l. 1-2).--Samvat 1123 Jyēshtha-vadi 12 Śanau ∥ ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirājaśrī-Kṛishṇarāja-rājyē.

=Saturday, 12th May A.D. 1067.

¹ The date of the Inscription is V. 1562=S. 1427.

^{*} The English translation has 1113.

² From the original record.

140.—V. 1130.—Nāndiā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1923-24, p. 3.

"The 13th day of the bright half of Vaisakha Samvat 1130."

141.—V. 1131.—Navsāri (Baroda State) Plates of (the Chaulukya) sovereign Karņarāja and the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Durlabharāja of Nāgasārikā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 55; and again by Banerji, *Ibid.* 1917-18, pp. 35 f. Ed. by Acharya, *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. XXVI. pp. 257 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 8-10).—Śrī-Vikramādity-ötpādita-samvatsara-[satē]shv=ēkādašasu ēkatri(trim)šadadhikēshu atr=ā[m*]katō=pi sam 1131 Kārttika-šudi ēkādašī-parvaņi.

Gāngēya of Chaulukya lineage; his son, Chandrarāja; his son, Durlabharāja.

Dūtaka, the Mahāsāndhivigrahika [Bhō]gāditya; written by Kēkara, son of Kāyastha Vaţēśvara.

142.—V. 1132.—Āuvā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Nādōl Chāhamāna), Khi(Ji)mdrapāla, son of Anahila. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 50.

Samvat(u) 1132 Asvayuja amāvāsyā(yā)m Sani-dinē.

= Saturday, 12th September A.D. 1075.

143.—V. 1134 and 1135. -Kahla (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Kalachuri P. M. P. Södhadëva, worshipper of Mahësvara (Siva), who meditated on the feet of the P. M. P. Maryādāsāgaradēva; issued from Dhuliāghaṭṭa. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. VII. pp. 88 ff.

(I. 39).—chatustrin(m)śat-samvatsar-ādhik-aikādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Pausha-māsi śuklasaptamyām Ravi-dinē | adv=ōttarāyaṇa-samkrāntau.

=Sunday, 24th December A.D. 1077, when the 7th tithi of the bright half of Pausha ended 17 h. 21 m., and the Uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti took place 5 h. 35 m. after mean sunrise

(L. 57).—Samvat 1135 Chaitra-va(ba)hula-shashṭhyām || Ravi-dinē | likhitō = yam tām : rat-(mra-)patta . . .

Sunday, 21th February A.D. 1079.

Begins with the following mythical and legendary beings:-the moon who was Atri's son, Budha, Pururavas, Nahusha, Haihaya, Kritavirya and Kartavirya Arjuna; in the family descended from the last, a personage, who conquered Ayōmukha and the Krathas, captured Kāliñiara. and was an ornament of the Kalachuris. This last gave the kingdom to his younger brother. Lakshmanarāja, who conquered Švētapada. In the latter's family was king Rājaputra, who captured Vāhali, lord of horses, defeated the kings of the east and humbled Kirīţin and other princes. From him sprang Sivarāja (I.); and his son was Samkaragana (I.). His son was Gunānibhodhidova (Gunasagara I.); who received a tract of land from Bhojadova1 and snatched away the fortune of the Gauda. From his first wife Kānchanadevī, he had a son, Ullabha, who, after reigning, himself, placed on the throne his brother Bhāmānadēva (son of the step-mother Madanādēvī) who warred with the king of Dhārā. Bhāmāna's son (from Dchattadēvī) was Śamkaragana (II.)-Mugdhatunga; his son, from queen Vidyā, Gunasāgara (II.); his son, from Rājavā, Šivarāja (II.)-Bhāmāna; his son, from Sūgalladēvī, Samkaragaņa (III.); and his son, from Yaśōlēkhyādēvī, Bhīma, who lost his kingdom. It was, however, regained by his stepbrother, Vyāsa alias Maryādāsāgara, born of Lāvaņyavatī, at Gökulaghaṭṭa, on Monday. the eighth tithi in the bright half of the second Jycshtha of the year 1087 (=Monday, the 31st May A.D. 1031). Vyāsa's son was Sodhadeva who is described as the life of Saravūpāra and who issued the grant after bathing in the Gandaki.

¹ This may be Bhojadeva 11. or Kanauj (see the 'Imperial Pratiharas' in the Genealogical Lists below,

- 144.—V. 1135.—Sirohi (Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 1.
 - "Monday the eleventh day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1135."
 - = Monday, 29th April A.D. 1079.
- 145.—V. 1136.—Arthūnā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription¹ of the Paramāra Mandanadēva. Noticed by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XXII. p. 80 and Ed. by Barnett, E.I., Vol. XIV. pp. 297 ff.
 - (I.l. 52-53).—Su(Śa)kā[t*] sahasr-aika-sa(śa)tē prayā[tē shaḍ-utta]rē trimsa(śa)ti yāti kālē || Samvat 1136 Phālguna-śudi 3 Su(Śu)krē.
 - -Friday, 31st January A.D. 1080.
- On Mount Arbuda, Vasishțha created a warrior called Paramāra to bring back his cow stolen by Viśvāmitra. In his lineage, Vairisimha; his younger brother, Pambarasimha. In his lineage was Kankadēva (Kakkadēva?), who defeated the king of Karņāţa on the Narmadā and died fighting for Śrīharsha of Mālava. His son was Chandapa; his son, Satyarāja; his son Mandanadēva, who conquered Sindhurāja. (He had a son called Chāmundarāja).

Composed by Chandra, younger brother of Vijaya Sādhāra and son of the poet, Sumati Sādhāra. Written by Āsarāja, son of Kāyastha Śrīdhara.

- 146.—V. 1137.—Ajmēr Museum pillar inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2.
 - "Thursday, the first day of the bright half of Kartika, Sam. 1137."
- 147.—V. 1137.—Udayapur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the Paramāra Udayāditya. Noticed by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XX. p. 83.
 - (L. 5).—Samvat 1137 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 7.
- 148.—V. 1137.—Arthūnā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Chāmuṇḍarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1914-15, p. 35; and Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 2.

Mentions his officer, whose name is lost, but who had three sons, Asadēva, Bhavyūsa-rāja and Anantapāla.

149.—V. 1143.—Korțā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 52.

Samvat 1143 Vaišākha-šudi 3 Brihaspati-dinē,

=Thursday, 8th April A.D. 1087.

- 150.—V. 1143.—Jhālrapātan (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Udayāditya. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2094. Ed. by Bishweshwar Nath Shastri, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. pp. 241 f., and Pl. xxii.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1143 Vaišākha-šudi 10.
- 151.—V. 1145.—Dubkund (Gwalior State, C. I.) Jaina Inscription of the Kachchhapaghāta M. Vīkramasimha. A description with photo-litho by Cunningham, A. S. I., R., Vol. XX. pp. 99 ff., and Pls. xxi and xxii. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. II. pp. 237 ff.
 - (L. 61).—Samvat 1145 Bhādrapada-sudi 3 Soma-dinē |
 - =Monday, 21st August A.D. 10884; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 361, No. 170.

In the Kachchhapaghāta family, Yuvarāja; his son Arjuna, an ally or feudatory of [the Chandēlla] Vidyādhara, slew in battle Rājyapāla* [of Kanauj]; his son, Abhimanyu (a contemporary of king Bhōja); his son, Vijayapāla; his son, Vikramasimha.

- ¹ Taken by Kielhorn and Barnett as belonging to his son, Chāmundarāja.
- ³ Most probably the Rāshṭral ūṭa Khōṭṭiga and Śrīharshadēva-Sīyaka II. of Mālwā who vanquinhed the former.
 - * Mentioned as merely living when the temple was built by Mandana.
 - On this day the lithi of the date commenced 3 h. 28 m. after mean sunrise.
- See No. 116.

Composed by Vijayakīrti, son (i.e., pupil) of Sāntishēņa.1

Written by Udayarāja and engraved by Tīlhaņa.

- 152.—V. 1147.—Sādadī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) *Mahūrāja Jōjaladēva* of Mārwār. Noticed by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. p. 158. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, *Ibid.* Vol. XI. pp. 27 f.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1147 Vaiśākha-śudi 2 Vu(Bu)dha-vārarē.
 - =Wednesday, 23rd April A.D. 1091; see E.I., Vol. IX. p. 159.
- 153.—V. 1147.—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāns) M. Jōjaladēva. Noticed by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IX. p. 159, and D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 45. Ed. by the latter, E.I., Vol. XI. p. 28.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1147 Vaiśākha-śudi 2 Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē.

=Wednesday, 23rd April A.D. 1091.

Contents identical with No. 152.

154.—V. 1148.—Chandrāvatī (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Gāhadavāla P. M. P. Chandradēva of Kanauj. Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 20 f. & 39, No. 88. Ed. by Sten Konow, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 304 f.

(I.l. 10-11).-[Samvat] 1148 Kārttika-sudi². . . .

Yaśōvigraha; his son, Mahīchandra; his son, Chandradēva, worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) who gained the sovereignty of Gādhipura (Kanauj) and protected the sacred places of Kāśi, Kuśi-ka, Uttara-Kōsala, and Indrasthānīyaka.

Written by Thakkura Mahanamda.

155.—V. 1148.—Sūnak (Baroda State) Plates of the (Chaulukya) M. Karņadēva Trailokyamalla; issued from Aņahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, E.I., Vol. I. pp. 317 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—Vikrama-samvat 1148 Vaišākha-šudi 15 Somē.

(L. 6).—adya soma-grahana-parvani.

=Monday, 5th May A.D. 1091; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

Dūtaka, the Mahāsamdhivigrahika Chāhila. Composed by the Akshaputalika Kēkkaka^{*}, son of Kāyastha Vaṭēśvara.

- 156.—V. 1150.—Gwalior (C. I.) Sāsbahu temple Inscription of the Kachchhapaghāta Mahīpāladēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XV. p. 36, and Pl. Published also in Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā, Vol. I. p. 81.
- (L. 40).—Ēkādašasv=atītēshu samvatsara-šatēshu cha | ēkōmapañchāsa(ša)ti cha gatēshv=advē(bdē)shu Vikramāt || Pañchāsē(šē) ch=Āsvi(švi)nē māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē......amkatō-pi 1150 || Āsvi(švi)na-va(ba)hula-pamchamyām.

In the Kachchhapaghāta (Kachchhapāri) family, Lakshmaņa; his son Vajradāman, who defeated a ruler of Gādhinagara, i.e., Kanauj, and conquered Gōpādri, i.e., Gwalior; Mangalarāja⁴; Kīrtirāja; his son Mūladēva, also called Bhuvanapāla and Trailōkyamalla, married Dēvavratā; their son, Dēvapāla; his son Padmapāla; succeeded by Mahīpāla-Bhuvanaikamalla, who was son of Sūryapāla, but is called brother of Padmapāla.

² Originally pañchadabyà m Gurau, corresponding to Thursday, the 7th of November A.D. 1090, seems to have been engraved, which was afterwards changed into ēkādabyā m Ravau (=Sunday, 3rd November, A.D. 109/) E.I., Vol. 1X, pp. 303 f.

¹ Sāntishēņa, in a sabhā held before king Bhōjadēva, defeated hundreds of disputants who had assauled Ambarasēna and other learned men. He was son (=pupil) of Durlabhasēnasūri who was son (=pupil) of Kulabhūshaņa and grandson (pupil's pupil) of Guru Dēvasēna, of the Lāṭavāgaṭa-gana.

² See No. 141.

⁴ This name occurs in a fragmentary inscription of Bayana (I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 9). Or this last may be an imperfect description of No. 71.

Composed by Manikantha, son of Gövinda and grandson of Rāma; written by his friend, the Digambara, Yaśōdēva; and engraved by Padma, son of Dēvasvāmin, and by Simhavāja and Māhula.

157.—V. 1150.—Chandrāvatī (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Chandradēva of Kanauj. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, E.I., Vol. XIV. pp. 193 ff. and Pl.

(L. 20).—pañchāśad-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Āśvinē māsi amāvāsyāyām Ravidinē-nkē-pi samvat 1150 Āśvina-vadi 15 Ravau sūryōparāga-parvani.

=23rd October A.D. 1093.

Written by Kāyastha Hridayadhara, son of Sivastambha.

158.—V. 1150.—Raghunāthgaḍh (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription referring itself to the reign of a Chandēl king. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 55.

159.—V. 1151.—Amerā (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Gwalior Mu/cum, Inscription of the time of the Paramāra king, Naravarman. Noticed by Garde, An. Rep. Archael. Dept., Gwalior State, 1923-24, pp. 16 and 26; and A.S.I., An. Rep., 1923-27, p. 135.

'V.S. 1151 Āshādha-śudi 7'.

160.—V. 1151.—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription recording a benefaction for the spiritual merit of the two Elders, Bhādā and Mādāka of Pradyōtanāchārya-gachchha and residents of Pallikā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 45.

Samvat 1151 Āshādha-sudi 8 Gurau.

161.—V. 1152.—Dubkund (Gwalior State, C. I.) Jaina pillar Inscription. Transcript by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XX. p. 102, and Pl. XXII.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1152 Vaišāsha(kha)-sudi pamchamyām ||

162.—V. 1154.—Bengal As. Soc.'s Plate recording a grant on this date made at Vārāṇasī by Chandradēva, father and predecessor of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Madanapāladēva of Kanauj, who issued the plate. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII. p. 11, and Pl.

(Ll. 11-12).—chatuḥpa(shpa)mchāsa(śa)d-adhika-sa(śa)taikādasa(śa)-samvatsarē Māghē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē tritīvāyām Sōma-dinē Vārāņasyām uttarāyana(ŋa)-samkrāntau ankataḥ samvat 1154 Māgha-sudi 3 Sōmē.

The date is irregular.1

Genealogy up to Chandradeva same as in No. 154; his son, Madanapāla (Madanadeva).

163.—V. 1154.—Deogadh (Lalitpur Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of the Chandella Kirtivarman. Transcribed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 103, and Pl. xxxiii. Ed. by Hultzsch, I.A., Vol. XI. p. 311; and Kielhorn, Ibid. Vol. XVIII. p. 238.

(L. 8).—Samvat 1154 Chaitra-[śu]di 2 Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th March A.D. 1098.

Records that Vatsarāja, native of Ramaņīpūr, son of Mahīdhara and chief minister of the king constructed the fort of Kīrtigiri (Deogadh).

In the Chandella family, Vidyādhara; his son, Vijayapāla; his son, Kīrtivarman.

164.—V. 1156.—Chandrāvatī (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Chandradēva of Kanauj. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 197 ff., and Pl.

(I.l. 15-16).—shatpamchāśad-adhika-sat-aikādē(da)sa-samvatsarē Vaisākha-sit-ākshata-tah(ta)-tritīvāyām Sani-dinē.

-Saturday, 14th April A.D. 1100.

Engraved by Mādhava, son of Gamgādhara.

^{*} See I.A., Vol. XVIII. p. 10; Vol. XIX. p. 371, No. 191.

[!] I, A, Vol. XIX. p. 36, No. 61,

165.—V. 1157.—Arthūņā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Chāmuṇḍarāja, son of Manidana. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 49.

saptapamchāśad-adhikē sahasrē cha śat-öttarē | Chaitra-krishņa-dvitīyāyam....

Vikrama-samvat 1157 Chaitra-vadi 2 Somē.1

166.-V. 1159.-Date in the Kadambapadraka Plates of V. 1167 (No. 180).

15th day of the bright half of Pausha in the year 1159.

Records a grant of land by king Naravarmadeva on this date.

167.—V. 1159.—Arthūņā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Chāmuņdarāja. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 2.

168.—V. 1161.—Basāhi (Etāwah Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Mahārājaputra Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Āsatikā on the Yamurā. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLII. Pt. I. pp. 314 ff.; and Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIV. p. 103.

(Ll. 8-9).—Samvat-sahas[r]-aikē ēkashashṭy-uttara-śat-ābhyadhikē Pausha-māsē śuklapakshē pamchamyām Ravi-dinē"nkē samvat 1161 Pausha-śudi 5 Ravau".....

(L. 16).—uttarāyana(na)-samkrāmtau.

=Probably Saturday, 24th December A.D. 1104.8

Genealogy up to Madanapāla, same as in No. 162; his son, the Rājaputra Gōvindachandra. Engraved by Vijayadāsa, son of Kūkē, with the approval of the Purōhita Jāgūka, the Mahattaka Vālhana and the Pratihāra Gautama.

169.—V. 1161.—Gwalior (C. I.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the successor of the Kachchhapaghāta Mahīpāladēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. II. p. 354. Transcribed and translated by Rajendralal Mitra, J.A.S.B., Vol. XXXI. p. 418. Ed. by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 202 f.

(L. 9).—śrī-Vikramārkka-nṛipa-kāl-ātīta-samvatsarāṇām⁵m±ēkashashṭy-adhikāyām=ēkā-daśa-śatyām Māgha-śukla-shashṭhyām.

Bhuvanapāla⁸; his son, Aparājita⁷-Dēvapāla; his son, Padmapāla; Mahīpāla.... Composed by Nirgranthanātha Yaśōdēva.⁴

170.—V. 1161.—Nāgpur (C.P.) Museum Inscription of the Paramāra Naravarmadēva. Ed. by Bāļ Gangādhar Sastri, J.B.B.R.A.S., Vol. I. pp. 259 ff.; Lassen, Z.D.M.G., Vol. VII. p. 194; and Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. II. pp. 182 ff.

(L. 40).—Sam 1161 ||

In the family of the hero Paramāra, Vairisimha; his son Sīyaka; his son Muũjarāja; his younger brother Sindhurāja; his son Bhōja; his relative Udayāditya (defcated the Chēdi Karņa who was joined by the Karņāṭas); his son, Lakshmadēva, who attacked Tripurī and exacted submission from the Kīra Chief near the Sarasvatī; his brother Naravarman.

Probably composed by Naravarmadeva himself in praise of his brother.

¹ Quoted from my transcript.

Probably put erroneously for Sani-dine and Sanau.

No. 156.

² See I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 363, No. 176.

Read ** amvatsarā nām*

⁶ He had an Accountant named Manôratha, a Māthura Kāyastha.

It is possible to take Aparājita as an elder brother of Dēvapāla.

An expedition of conquest has been ascribed to him almost exactly like that of Raghu in the Raghuvamsa stating that he defeaced the Anga and Kalinga on the east, the Chola and Pandya on the south as far as the Tamraparni and that he proceeded afterwards as far north as the Vankshu and vanquished the Turushkas.

- 171.—V. 1162.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) *Mahārājaputra* Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vishņupura on the Ganges. Ed. by Venis, E.I., Vol. II. pp. 359 ff.
- (L. 6).—Samvat=sahasr-aikē dvishashṭy-uttara-sat-ābhyadhikē Kārttika-sai(pau)rṇṇamāsyē-(syām) Bhaumē dinē 'nkē=pi samvat 1162 [Kārttika]-sudi 5 (15) Bhaumē....
 - (L. 14).—Kārttikyām nimittē.
 - =Tuesday, 21th October A.D. 1105.1
- Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by Vijayadāsa with the approval of the *Pratihāra* Gautama, the *Purōhita* Jāgūka, (Gōvindachandra's) mother Rālhadēvī² and the *Mahattaka* Vālhaņa.
- 172.—V. 1162.—Sāngārli (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Durlabha-rāja, son of Sōcharā(ja). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11, p. 7.
- 173.—V. 1162.—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. Prithivīrāja (I.). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 52.
 - (L. 1),-Samvat 1162,
 - (L. 6).-Vaiśākha-sudi 10 Chamdra-dinē.
- 174.—V. 1163 (for 1164).—Bahuvarā Plate of (the Gāhaḍavāla) Madanapāladēva of Kanauj and his (?) queen Prithvīśrīkā; issued from Vārāṇasī. Noticed by Bendall, J. R. A. S., 1896, p. 787.
- (L. 12).—trishashty-adhika-sat-aikādasa-samvatsarē Paushē māsi krishņa-pakshē amāvāsyām Soma-dinē sūrya-grahaņē.
 - =Monday, 16th December A.D. 1107; a solar eclipse, visible in India.
- 175.—V. 1164.—Madhucara-ghar (Harouta, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Naravarman. Referred to by Tod, Trans. R. As. Soc., Vol. I. p. 226.
 - "On the full moon of Pausha, Samvat 1164.4"
 - Mentions apparently Sindhurāja (Sindhula?), Bhōja, Udayāditya, and Naravarman.
- 176.—V. 1164.—Kadmāl (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the (Guhila) M. Vijaya-sirhha of Nāgahrada.
- (I.l. 19-20).—śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshv-ēkādaśasu chatuḥ[shashṭy-]adhikēshu Āshāḍha-mās-āmāvasyā(yām) Sūrya-[grahaṇ]ē-nkatō-pi samvat 116[4] varshē Āshāḍhavadi 1[5].*
 - =Wednesday, 10th June A.D. 1108.
- 177.—V. 1165.—Arthūṇā (Bānswāra State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Vijayarāja (of Vāgaḍa). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1917-18, p. 2.
 - "The second day of the bright half of Phalguna, Sam. 1165."

Contains the names of Mandana and Chamundaraja, grandfather and father, respectively, of Vijayaraja.

178.—V. 1166.—Rāhan (Etāwah Dist., U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) Mahārājaputra Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Āsatikā on the Yamunā. Ed. by Durgaram Basu, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLV. Pt. I. pp. 131 ff.; and Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 15 ff.

² On this day the tithi of the date commenced 2 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise.

^{*} See Nos. 211 & 248.

The whole date quoted from my transcript.

^{*} See No. 174 and I. A., Vol. XX, p. 130, n. 15,

(L. 17).—Sam 1166 Pausha-vadi 15 Ravau ||

(L. 18).—Rāhu-grastē savitari.

The date is irregular: see Ibid. p. 15, and Vol. XIX. p. 371, No. 192.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

Records that during the reign of Madanapāladēva a grant was made by the Rānaka Lavarāpravāha.

179.—V. 1166.—Arthūņā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Vijayarāja, ruler of the Sthalī (Vāgaḍa) country. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 49.

(L. 22).—varsha-sahasrē yātē shaṭshashṭy-uttara-śatēna saṃyuktē | Vikramabhānōḥ kālēVikrama-saṃvat 1166 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 [Sō]mē.

=Monday 5th April A.D. 1109.

In the Paramāra lineage, Maņdalīka, who killed Sindhurāja and the general Kanha; from him, Chāmuṇḍarāja who in the Sthalī country destroyed the forces of the king of Avanti; his son, Vijayarāja.

180.—V. 1167.—Kadambapadraka Plates of the Paramāra P. M. P. Naravarmadēva. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 54.

'V. S. 1167, the 12th day of the bright half of Magha.'

Sindhurāja; Bhojadēva; Udayāditya; Naravarman.

Records grant of land not only by the king but also by the Mahāmaṇḍalika Rājyadēva (who was enjoying Kadambapadraka) and his wife Mahādēvī.

181.—V. 1167.—Lucknow Museum Plate of the P. M. P. Kirttipāla. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VII. pp. 93 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 15-16).—Phāl[gu]nē māsi su(śu)kla-paksha-dvitīyāyām Vri(Bri)haspati-samkrāntau Sauri-dinē saptashashty-adhikē ēkādaśa-savatsarē[ēkādaśa-śata-samvatsarē].

=Saturday, 11th February A.D. 1111.

Kīrttipāladēva, lord of Uttarasamudra, son of the P. M. P. Vikramapāla, who by his own arms acquired the sovereignty of Saumya-Sindhu (i.e., Uttarasamudra) and a grandson of king (nripa) Bhuvanapāla of the family of Sāvarņi, descended from the sun.

182.—V. 1167.—Sēvādī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) M. Aśvarāja and his son, Kaṭukarāja as the Yuvarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 53; and Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 28 f.

(L. 1) .- Sam 1167 Chaitra-su 1.

Records a grant by Uppalarāka, son of Uttimarāja and grandson of Pūavi, the great Master of Stables (Mahā-sāhaṇiya).

183.—V. 1168.—Āuwā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording some benefaction to the god Kāmēśvara. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 50.

Samvat 1168 Phāguņa-vadi Ādita-dinē.

184.—V. 1170.—Ajabgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2.

"The 2nd day of the dark half of Asena (Asvina), Samvat 1170."

185.—V. 1171.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva¹ of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 102 f.

(Ll. 17-18).—ēkasaptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aikādasa(śa)-samvatsarē Kārttika-müsē pū(pau) zņņi-(rņņa)māsyām tithau Sōma-dinē ankataļ samvat 1171 Kārttika-sudi 15 Sōmē.

¹ Up to V. 1166 (No. 178) he is called Mahārājaputra.

The date is irregular.

Gencalogy as in No. 168.

186.—V. 1171.—Pāli (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, first Plate¹ only of the P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj. From an impression supplied by Führer to Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix, p. 93, No. 692.

(L. 18).—ēkasaptatyadhika-sa(śa)taikādasa(śa)-samvatsarē Bhādrapadē māsi.*

187.—V. 1171.—Benares, now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhadavāla P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VIII. p. 153.

(Ll. 17-18).—ēkasaptaty-adhik-aikādaśa-samvatsarē Māghē māsi śukla-pakshē paurņņamāsyām=ankē=pi samvat 1171 Māgha-sudi 15 Sōmē.

=Monday, 11th January A.D. 1115.

Records the grant of a dwelling-place at Benares to one Mahattaka Dāyīmśarman by Gōvindachandradēva. Written by the Karanika Jalhana.

188.—V. 1172.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 104.

(Ll. 16-17).—Samvat 1172 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 3 Somē | akshaya-tritīyāyām parvvaņi | = Monday, 17th April A.D. 1116.

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by Kayastha Thakkura Jalhana.

189.—V. 1172.—Sēvādī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) Kaṭukarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 53; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 30 ff.

(L. 8).—Samvat 1172.

In the Chāhamāna lineage there was one Aņahila; his son, Jinda; his son, Aśvarāja; and his son, Kaṭukarāja. It then states that there was one Yaśōdēva, leader of the army (Balādhipa). His son was Bāhaḍa; and his son, Thallaka.

190.—V. 1173.—Date of the re-engraving, by the Chandella Jayavarmadeva, of the Khajuraho prasasti of Dhangadeva of V. 1059 (No. 100). E. I., Vol. I. p. 147.

(L. 34).—Samvat 1173 Vaisā(śā)kha-śudi 3 Śukrē ||.

=Friday, 6th April, A.D. 1117.3

191.—V. 1173.—Pāldī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila Vijayasirinha (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1915-16, p. 3. 41393

Contains the names of Vairisimha and Vijayasimha of Mewar.

192.—V. 1174.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāha-davāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Dēvasthāna (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 105 f.

(Ll. 14-15).—chatu[ḥ*]saptaty-adhik-aikādasa(śa)-sa(śa)ta-samvatsarai(ra) Āsvi(śvi)ni(nē) māsi krishņa-pakshē pa[m*]chadasyā(śyām) Vu(Bu)dha-dinē samvat 11 [74 ?]Āsvi(śvi)na-vadi 15 Vu(Bu)dhē pituḥ sāmvasta(tsa)rikē pārvaņē śrāddhē.

-Wednesday, 29th August A.D. 1117; or less probably, Wednesday, 16th October A. D. 1118.

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by the Karanika Vāsudēva.

¹ See E. I., Vol. V. p. 114, note 4.

² Here the writing on this first plate eads.

On this day the fifth of this date commenced 2 h. 16 m. after mean sunrise. See I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 362, No. 171,

193.—V. 1174 (for 1175?).—Basāhi (Etāwah Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLII. Pt. I. pp. 324 ff. Corrections by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 19 f.

(Ll. 13-14).—chatuḥsaptaty-adhik-aikādaśa·sa(śa)ta=samvatsarē Phālgunē māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē tṛitīyāyān=tithau Śukra-dinē=nkē-pi samvat 1174 Phālgu[na-vadi 3 (?)] Śukrē.

=Probably Friday, 31st January A.D. 1119; *Ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 367, No. 183. Genealogy as in No. 168.

194.—V. 1174.—Jālor (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Visala. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 54.

Samvat 1174 Āshādhē sudi 5 Bhaumē.

=Tuesday, 25th June A.D. 1118.

Vākpatirāja²; his son, Chandana; his son, Dēvarāja; his son, Aparājita; his son, Vijjala; his son, Dhārāvarsha; his son, Vīsala, whose queen Mallāradēvī furnished the temple of Sindhurājēšvara with a golden cupola.

195.—V. 1175.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 106.

(Ll. 15-16).—paṁcha[sa]ptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aikādasa(śa)-saṁvatsarē Māghē māsi pū(pau)-rṇṇi(rṇṇa)māsyāṁ Sōma-dinē aṅkataḥ saṁvat 1175 Māgha-sudi 15 Sōma-dinē.

=Monday, 27th January A.D. 1119 (?)3

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by the Karanika, Thakkura Sahadeva.

196.—V. 1175.—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 2.

"Thursday, the tenth day of the dark half of Phälguna, Samvat 1175."

=Thursday, 23rd January A.D. 1119.

197.—V. 1175.—Jālor (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 56.

Samvat 1175 Vaišākha-vadi 1 Šanau.

=Saturday, 29th March A.D. 1119.

198.—V. 1176.—Somnāth Pāṭaṇ (Junāgarh State, Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Inscription of the time of Aparādityadēva. Ed. by Diskalkar, An. Bhand. Inst., Vol. V. p. 170.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1176 Vis(ś)vāvasu-samvatsarē Chaitra-s(ś)uddha 14 Ravau dinē.

Records grant to Somanātha of Surāshṭra by the Mahāmātya Lakshmaṇa Nāyaka, son of Bhāskara Nāyaka.

199.—V. 1176.—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), Inscription of the time of the Rājaputra Rāṇā Mahīpāla and the Chā(m)hamāna Rudra of Kishkindhā (Kēkind). Noticed by
D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 35.

Samvat 1176 Vaišākha-šudi 15 Guru-vārē (=lunar eclipse day).

=Thursday, 15th April A.D. 1120.

¹ The date is incorrect for V. 1174, current and expired, but would be correct for both V. 1172 expired and V. 1175 expired. Kielhorn gives preference to V. 1175 expired.

² Apparently the same as Muñja-Vākpatirāja of Phārā.

On this day the tithi of the date commenced as late as 12 h. 37 m. after mean sunrise.

⁴ If he is the Silāhāra prince of that name (Bom. Gaz., Vol. XIII. p. 426), it seems that in this year Somnāth Pāṭap was included in his dominions,

200.—V. 1176.—Sēvādī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Historical Department, Jodhpur State, Plates of the (Chāhamāna) M. Ratnapāla of Nadūla. Ed. by Ramakarna, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 308 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 17-19).—śrī-Vikramādityē(ty-ō)tpādit-ātīta-samvatsara-śatē[shv=ē]kādaśasu shaṭsapta-ty-adhikēshu Jyēshṭha-māsa-va(ba)hula-paksh-ā[shṭa]mī-gu[ru]-vāsarē || amkatō-pi samvat 1176 Jyēshṭha-vadi 8 Gurau.

=Thursday, 22nd April A.D. 1120.

Records the renewal of a charter formerly granted by the *Mahārāja* Jēndarāja, grandfather of the king to the Brāhmans of Gumdakūrchchā (Gūndōch). It further mentions the interesting fact that formerly a king of Kānyakubja, Jājuka, granted as much land as he could traverse in 4 praharas on horse-back, to a Brāhman named Gōvinda, by a śāsana, after whom was called the village, Gumdakūrchchā.

A person came out of the eye of Indra, from whom sprang the Chāhamāna family. In this family, Lakshmaṇa; his son, Sōhita, lord of Dhārā¹; his son, Balirāja; succeeded by his paternal uncle, Vigrahapāla; his son, Mahēndra (or Mahīndra); his son, Aṇahilladēva; his sons, Bālaprasāda and Jēsaladēva (also called Jēndarāja or Jindarāja); Jēsala's son, Pṛithvīpāla; his son, Ratnapāla.

201.—V. 1176.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj and his queen, the *Paṭṭamahādēvā Mahārājātā* Nayaṇakēlidēvī; issued from Khayarā on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IV. p. 108.

(Ll. 16-17).—shaṭṣaptaty-adhika [ē]kādaśa-śata-sa[m*]vatsarē Jyēshṭha-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē paṃchadaśyām tithau Ravi-dinē 'ṅkē=pi saṃvat 1176 Jyēshṭha-vadi 15 Ravau....Rāhu-grastē divākarē.

=Sunday, 11th May A.D. 1119; a solar eclipse, visible in India.

Genealogy as in No. 168. Written by Thakkura Gāgūka.

202.—V. 1176.—Don Buzurg (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachaudra of Kanauj; issued from Mamdaliyā. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, E.I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 220 ff. Correction and verification of the date by Hirananda Sastri, *Ibid.* p. 219, n. 1; and p. 221, ns. 4 and 6.

(Ll. 18-20).—sha[ṭsa]ptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aika(kā)dasa(śa)-samvatsarē Jyaishṭhē ma(mā)si su(śu)kla-pakshē ashṭha(ṭa)myām Sōma-dinē Alamvi-mahāpurīyē Mamdaliāgrām-āvāsē aṅkatah samvat 1176 Jyēshtha-śudi 8 Saumē....

-Monday, 19th May A.D. 1119.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

Written by the Karanika Thakkura Sahadeva. Engraved by sūtradhāra Hāleka.

203.—V. 1176.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavala) P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva. of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Noticed by Kielhom. E.I.. Vol. IV. p. 109.

(L. 15).—shaṭsaptaty-adhika-sa(śa)t-aikādasa(śa)-samvatsarē Kārttika-sudi navamyām aṅkataḥ samvat 1176 Kārttika-sudi 9 Vu(Bu)dhē.

The date is irregular.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

204.—V. 1176.—Saheth-Maheth (on the borders of the Gondä and Bahraich Dists., U. P.), new Lucknow Museum, Buddhist Inscription apparently of the time of Madana. Ed. by

^{*} It is possible that his son, Baliraja, routed the army of Munjaraja for him (No 561).

Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVII. p. 62; and Führer, A.S.I. (N. S.), Vol. I. p. 71, and Pl. Translation by Hoey, J.A.S.B., Vol. LXI. Pt. I. Extra No. pp. 60 ff. A note by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XXIV. p. 176; and by Sanyal, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XXI. pp. 103 ff.

(L. 18).—Samvat 1176.

Refers to Gōpāla, ruler of Gādhipura (Kanauj), and to king Madana¹ and to their ministers Janaka and his son Vidyādhara.

Composed by Udayin.

205.—V. 1177.—Bengal As. Soc.'s Plates of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandra-dēva of Kanauj. Ed. by Hall, J.A.S.B., Vol. XXXI. p. 123.

Samvat 1177 Kärttika-sukla-chaturdasyām.

Sanctions a transfer of land which had been previously granted by [the Kalachuri] $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Yasahkarnadēva.

206.—V. 1177.—Plate of the Kachchhapaghāta P. M. P. Vīrasirhhadēva; issued from the fortress of Nalapura. Transcribed and translated by Hall, J.A.O.S., Vol. VI, p. 542.

Samvat 1177 Kärttika-vadi amäväsyäm Ravi-dinë punyč=hani =Sunday, 24th October A. D. 1120 (with a solar eclipse, visible in India³).

In the Kachchhapaghāta lineage, Gaganasimha; his successor Śaradasimha; his son, from Lasha(kha)mādēvī, Vīrasimha.

207.—V. 1177.—Chhatarpur (Cawnpore Dist., U. P.) Plates of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandra of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, E.I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 225 f.

(L. 18).—Samvat 1177.

Written by the Kqranika Thakkura Śridhara.

208.—V. 1178.—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahāmaṇḍalika śrī-Rāṇaka Piplarāja and Śrī-Rāṁhāmusakadēvī who were ruling at Kishkindhā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 35.

Samvat 1178 Chaitra-va 1.

209.—V. 1178.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. TV. p. 110.

(Ll. 12-13).—[a]shṭasaptaty-adhik-aikādasa(śa)sa(śa)ta-samvatsarē Śrāvē(va)ṇa(ṇē) māsi su(śu)-kla-pakshē paurṇṇamāsyā[in*] tithau Su(Śu)kra-dinē 'nkatō=pi sa[ii*]vat 1178 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 15 Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 21st July A.D. 1122.

210.—V. 1181.—Pāṭnārāyan (Sirhoi State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording repairs to the temple by one Satyātmā and grant of villages by the people of Grivida (Girvad). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 27.

Samvat 1181 Jyeshtha-vadi 12 Vu(Bu)dha-dina.

211.—V. 1181.—Benares (U. P.) Plates of the P. M. P. Gövindachandra of Kanauj and his mother Rälhanadevi; issued from Vārānasī. Ed. by Führer, J.A.S.B., Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 114 ff., and Pl. vii.

¹ Most probably the Rashtraküta kings, Göpāla and his son Madanapāla, mentioned in No. 1670.

² For a copper plate of his, with a date corresponding to 31st December A.D. 1078, see No. 1231(=K. 829)

^{*} I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 167, No. 84.

[•] This is the true reading of the original inscription (also of No. 227). In Nos. 171 and 248, the name is Rulhadëvi.

(L. 16).—Samvat 1181 Bhadrapada-sudi 4 Gurau.

=Thursday, 14th August A.D. 1124.1

212.—V. 1182.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Madapratīhāra (or Apratīhāra ?) on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV, pp. 100 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 18-19).—Samvat 1182 Māgha-sudi 15 Sa(Sa)nau . . . somagrahaņa-parvvaņi. The date is irregular.

Written by Kīthaņa.

213.—V. 1182 (for 1183?).—Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Īśapratishthāna (?) on the Ganges. Ed. by Hall, J.A.S.B., Vol. XXVII. p. 242.

dvyaśīty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Māgha-māsi krishņa-pakshē shashthyām tithāv -ankatah samvat 1182 Māgha-vadi 6 Sukrē.

=Perhaps Friday, 4th February A.D. 1127; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 365, No. 179.

214.—V. 1183.—Maner (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P.M.P. Gōvin dachandradēva; issued from Kanauj. Noticed by Banerji, Bānglār Itihāsa (2nd Ed.), Vol. I. pp. 323 f., and the Pālas of Bengal (Mem. A. S. B.), Vol. V. p. 106. Ed. by Ramavatara Sarma, J.B.O.R.S., Vol. II. pp. 445 ff. with a photo; and N. G. Majumdar, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XVIII. pp. 83 f.

(Ll. 14-15).—tryasī(šī)ty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Jyēshṭhē māsi kṛishṇa-paksh-aikādaśyām Ravi-dinē='nkataḥ samvat 1183 Jyaishṭha-vadi 11 Ravau.

=Sunday, 11th May 1124 A.D.

Written by the Karanika Thakkura Viśvarūpa.2

215.—V. 1184.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Noticed by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. p. 111.

(L. 15).—chaturaśity-adhika-śat-aikādaśa-samvatsarē Kārttikē māsi śukla-pakshē paurņi-(rņa)mā[s]yām Manvādau Śukra-dinē=nkē=pi samvat 1184 Kārttika-sudi 15 Śukrē.

=Friday, 21st October A.D. 1127.

Written by Thakkura Viśvarūpa.

216.—V. 1185.—Benares (U. P.) Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Führer, J.A.S.B., Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 119 ff., and Pl. viji.

(Ll. 15-16).—pamehāsī(śī)ty-adhik-aikādasa(śa)=sa(śa)ta-samvatsarēshu Chaitrē māsi su(śu) kla-pakshē paurņņamāsyām tithau Su(Śu)kra-dinēankē-pi samvat 1185 Chaitra-sudi 15 Su(Śu)krē . . Manvādau.

=Friday, 5th April A.D. 11293; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 362, No. 172.

Written by the Dharmalekhin Thakkura Chandra.

217.—V. 1186.—Itaunja (Lucknow Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 297, and Pl.

(I. 15).—Samvat 1186 Märgga-sudi 2 Su(Šu)krē.

Written by Thakkura Viśvarūpa.

218.—V. 1186.—Saheth-Maheth (on the borders of the Gondā and Bahraich Dists., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhadavāla Gōvindachandra. Noticed by Vogel, *Pioneer*,

On this day the tithi of the date commenced 6 h. 43 m. after mean sunrise. See I.A., Vol. XIX, p. 357, No. 160.

² The same as in Nos. 215, 217, etc.

[•] On this day the fithi of the date only commenced 10 h. 59 m. after mean sunrise.

11th May, 1908; and *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 22 f., 35 and 39, No. 93. Referred to by Smith, *J. R. A. S.*, 1908, p. 792, n. 3. Mentioned by Marshall, *Ibid.* 1909, p. 1067. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 22 ff., and Pl.

(I.I. 16-17).—Samvatsarē shadašīty-adhik-aikādaša-šatē Āshādhē mā[s]ē [Sō]ma-vārē Pūr-vvāshādhā-nakshatrē pūrnnimāyām tithau ankatō=pi samvat 1186 Āshādha-sudi 15 Sōmē.

Records that the king, gratified with the Saugata-parivrājaka, the mahāpandita, Śākyarakshita, (a resident) of the Utkala country and his disciple, the Saugata-parivrājaka, the mahāpandita, Vāgīśvararakshita,(a resident) of the Chōḍa country, and after bathing in the Ganges at Vārāṇasī, granted six villages to the community (samgha) of Buddhist friars (Śākyabhikshu) of whom Buddhabhaṭṭāraka was the chief, residing in the great convent (mahāvihāra) of the Holy Jētavana.

Written by Kāyastha Surāditya.

219.—V. 1186.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Siddharāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 38.

Sam 1186 Āshādha-śudi 15.

220.—V. 1186.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of (the Chandella) Mahārāja Madanavarmadēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 34, and Pl. x. A.

(L. 3).—Samvat 1186.

221.—V. 1187.—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VIII. p. 153.

(Ll. 15-16).—Samvat 1187 Mārggasi(śi)ra-mā[sē] Āgrahaņī-pūrņņimā[sy]ām Ravi-dinē.

=Sunday, 16th November A.D. 1130.

222.—V. 1187.—Raiwān (Sītāpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj, issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Führer, J. A. S. B., Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 108 ff., and Pl. vi.

(Ll. 18-19).—Samvat 1187¹ Märgga-sudi paurņņi(rņņa)māsyāni tithau Sõma-dinē || Samkrāntau.

=Perhaps Monday, 17th November A.D. 11302; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 372, No. 193.

Written by the Karanika Thakura Viśvarūpa.

223.—V. 1187.—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.), pillar Inscription of the time of (the Chandella) Madanavarmadēva of Kālimjara. Transcribed and translated by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 34, and Pl. x. B.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1187 Jyeshtha-sudi 9.

224.—V. 1188.—Kālañjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of (the Chandēlla) P. M. P. Madanavarmadēva, lord of Kālañjara. Transcribed by Kittoe, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 321, No. 4; Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p.35, and Pl. x. C.

(L. 9).—Samvat 1188 Kārttika-sudi 8 Sa(Sa)n[au] ||

=Saturday, 31st October A.D. 1131; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 6.

225.—V. 1188.—Rēn (Fatehpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Benarcs³. Noticed by Hoernle, I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 249.

(Ll. 16-17).—Sımvad=ashţāsīty-adhikē ēkādasa(śa)-śatē Kārtika-paurņņamāsyām tithau Sukra-dinē='nkatō=pi sam 1188 Kārtika-sudi 15 Su(Su)krē.

=Friday, 6th November A.D. 1131.

Written by Viśvarūpa.

¹ Führer read the date as 1180.

But there was no samkranti on this day.

[•] The original does not actually mention Benares, but has \$ri-Adiki\$ana-camipi Gamg[u]y[u] m snatva.

226.—V. 1189.—Nādlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl) Chāhamāna M. Rāyapāladēva. Neticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43; and Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 35 f.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1189 Māgha-sudi pamchamyām.

Records a grant made by Rudrapāla and Amritapāla, sons of the king, in conjunction with their queen-mother Mānaladēvī.

227.—V. 1189.—Pāli (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Gövindachandra of Kanauj. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. pp. 114 f.

(L. 22).—Vaisā(śā)khē māsi śi(si)tē pakshē akshaya-tritīyāyām parvvaņi . . .

(L. 34).—Simvat 1189 J[y*]ēshtha-vadi 8 Sa(Sa)nau.

-Saturday, 29th April A.D. 1133.

Records that after bathing in the Satī at the ghatta of the god Svapnēśvara, the king made over to his mother, the Mahārājāš Rālhaņadēvī, a plot of land as gift to the Brāhman grantee.

228.—V. 1190.—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the Gāhadavāla P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VIII. p. 155.

(Ll. 17-18).—navaty-adhik-aikādaśa-śata-samvatsarēshu Vaišākhē māsi šukla-pakshē akshaya-tritīyāyām yugādau Šukra-dinē ankatō-pi samvat 1190 Vaišākha-šudi 3 Šukrē.

=Friday, 30th March A.D. 1134.

Records the grant of the Yuvarāja Mahārājaputra Asphōţachandradēva, with the consent of Gōvindachandradēva. Written by Thakkura Gāgēka.

229.—V. 1190.—Ingnōda (Dewās State, C. I.) Inscription of the (Kachchhapaghāta) M. P. Vijayapāladēva, successor of the P. M. P. Tihuṇapāladēva, who was the successor of the M. P. Prithvīpāladēva, alias Bhartripatta. Ed. by Kirtane, I. A., Vol. VI. p. 55, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—Sainvatsara-satēshv=ēkādasasu navaty-adhikēshu Āshāḍha-su(su)kla-paksh-aikādasyām samvat 1190 Āshāḍha-sudi 11 ady=ēha Imgaņapadrē.

(Ll. 6-7).—Āshādha-śukla-paksh-ē(ai)kādaśyām parvvaņi.

230.—V. 1190.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 112.

(Ll. 15-16).—navaty-adhīk-aikādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Bhādrapadē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē tritī-yāyān-tithau Sa(Sa)ni-dinē-'nkatah samvat 1190 Bhādrapada-sudi 3 Sa(Sa)nau.

=Saturday, 5th August A.D. 1133.

231.—V. 1190.—Bāndā District (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. Madanavarmadēva, lord of Kālanjara, and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from near Bhailasvāmin. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVI. p. 208, and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—navaty-adhika-sa(śa)taik-öpēta-sahasratamē samvatsarē Māghē māsi su(śu)klapakshē pūrņņimāyām Sōma-vārē amkatō-pi samvat 1190 Māgha-sudi 15 Sōmē il

The date is irregular; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 368, No. 187.

In the family of the Chandratreya princes (rendered illustrious by Jayasakti, Vijayasakti, and others), Kīrtivarman; Prithvīvarman; Madanavarman.

Written by the Dharmalekhin Thasisudha, and engraved by Jalhana.

232.—V. 1191.—Date of a grant of the Paramāra P. M. P. Yatovarmadēva made from Dhārā at the annual funeral ceremony of his father the *Mahārāja* Naravarmadēva (confirmed by his son Lakshmīvarmadēva; see No. 257). Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XIX. pp. 352 f.

^{1 8}ee No. 211.

The name of the place from which the grant was issued is not given: the original has Gövinda-väfikäyäsh snätvä, 'after bathing at the Gövinda-gardeu.'

^{*} See No. 68.

- (I.. 7).—śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-samvatsar-aikanavaty-adhika-śat-aikāda[śē]shu Kārttika-śudi ashṭamyāṁ.
- 233.—V. 1191.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradeva of Kanauj. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 131 ff., and Pl.
- (L. 18).—Samvatsara-sahasraikē(ka) ēkata(na)vaty-adhika-sat-ānvitē Bhādrapaṭa(da)-su-(śu)kla-paksha¹ashṭamyām Bhō(Bhau)ma-vārē samvat 1191 Bhādrapada-sudi 8 Bhaumē Katyā-(nyā)-samkrāmtō(tau).
 - =Tuesday, 28th August A.D. 1134.

A certain Kamalapāla came from Šringarōṭa and acquired for himself a rāja-paṭṭī; his son Stralhaṇa; his son, Kumāra; his son, Lōhaḍadēva alias Vatsarāja, a Mahārājaputra and of the Singara family and the Śāṇḍilya-gōtra, issued the grant from Vārāṇasī. Written by Thākkura Nārāyaṇa.

234.—V. 1192.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, second Plate only of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* Yaśōvarmadēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 349. Published in *Ind. Inscr.*, No. 51.

(Ll. 12-13).—Samvat 1192 Mā[rgga]-vadi 3.

Mentions one Momaladevi, probably the mother of Yasovarman.

235.—V. 1192.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock image Inscription. Transcribed by Kittoe, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 322; and Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. pp. 35 f., and Pl. x. D.

(L. 4).—Samvat 1192 Jyeshtha-vadi 9 Ravau.

=Sunday, 26th April A.D. 1136; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 178, No. 125.

236.—V. 1193.—Gālā (Dhrāngadhra State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Jayasirhha, lord of Avantī (Avantīnātha). Ed. by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXV. p. 324.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1193 Vaissajkha-vadi 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 2nd April A.D. 1136.

Ambaprasāda was the Disbursing Officer (vyaya-karane Mahāmātya).

237.—V. 1193.—Gālā (Dhrāngadhra State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Siddharāja-Jayasirhha. Referred to by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 7.

238.—V. 1194.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription in a cell near the Nīlakantha temple. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 36, and Pl. x. E.

(L. 7).—Samvat 1194 Chaitra-vadi 5 Gurau II

=Thursday, 3rd March A.D. 1138; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 174, No. 113.

239.—V. 1195.—Ajmēr Museum Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 2.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha Samvat 1195."

240.—V. 1195.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of the Chaulukya M. P. Jayasirhha of Anahilapāṭaka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1912-13, p. 55, and *I. A.*, Vol. XLII. p. 258.

(Ll. 1-2).—Vikrama-nripa-kāl-ātīta-samvatsara-sat-aikādasasu pamchanavaty-adhikēshu namkatō(taḥ) sam 1195 (1) Jyēshṭha-va 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 9th June A.D. 1138.

Read °pakshē=shfa.°

² The Paramāra king Yasovarman was ruler of Avanti (=Mālwā) up till V. 1192 (No. 234), so that Jayasimha must have conquered this province between V. 1192 and 1193.

Jayasimha is styled Tribhuvana-gaṇḍa, Siddha-chakravartī, Avamtinātha and Varvarakajishṇu. The Mahattama Dādāka was the Keeper of the Seal at Aṇahilapāṭaka.

Records the fact that Jayasimha vanquished the Paramāra Yašōvarman of Mālwā and held the district of Avantī by force; Mālwā was administered for him by Mahādēva, son of Damāda° Dādāka, belonging to the Nāgara race.

- 211.—V. 1195.—Bhadreswar (Cutch State, Bombay Presidency) fragmentary (?) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Jayasirhhadēva. Published in *Archaeol. Rep. West. Ind.*, No. 2, Appendix, p. xiii, No. 56.
- (L. 1).—Vikrama-samvat 1195 varshē Āshāḍha-śudi 10 Ravau asyām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-divasa-pūrvāyām tithau.
 - =Sunday, 19th June A.D. 1138.
- 242.—V. 1195.—Nādlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) M. Rāyapāladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 43; and Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 36 f.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Sımvat 1195 Āsaüja¹ vadi 15 Kujē.

Records a gift of Thakkura Rājadēva, son of the Rāuta Ūdharaņa of the Gūhila family, a feudatory of Rāyapāla.

- 213.—V. 1196.—Two Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. Arņņarāja (Arņōrāja). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 52.
- 244.—V. 1196.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Venis, E. I., Vol. II. p. 361.
 - (L. 16).—Samvat 1196 Āsvi(śvi)na-sudi 15 Sōma-dinē . . . Rāhu-grasta-chandramasi. = Monday, 9th October A.D. 1139; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.
- 245.—V. 1196.—Dohad (Pänch Mahāls Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription² of the time of (the Chaulukya) Jayasirihadēva. Ed. by Dhruva, I. A., Vol. X. p. 159.
 - (L. 8).-śrī-pripa-Vikrama-samvat 1196.

Jayasinha threw the rulers of Surāshṭra and Mālwā into prison and was ruling over the Gurjara-mandala from Aṇahilapāṭaka. He had stationed Kēśava as Sēnāpati over the district of Dadhipadra (Dohad), who appointed one Dīkshita as his Mantrin for that place.

- 246.—V. 1197.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 114.
 - (L. 15).—Sainvat 1197 Phälguna-vadi 1 Ravau | Vri(Bri)hadrājñī-divasē.

=Sunday, 23rd February A.D. 1141.

- 247.—V. 1197.—Pāvāgarh (Pānch Mahāls Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription, referring to one Rāuta Gauda. Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1919-20, pp. 56 f.
- 248.—V. 1198.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 113.
- (Ll. 17-18).—samvatsar-aikādaśa-śat-ā(tē=)shṭana[va*]ty-adhikē Phālgunē māsi asita-pakshē pratipadāyām tithau Ravi-dinō(nē) [samvat] 1198 Phālguna-vadi 1 Ravau || Vṛi(Bṛi)ha-drājñī-Rālhadēvi(vī)*-divasē.
 - =Sunday, 23rd February A.D. 1141.

¹ Read Asoja.

² See No. 270.

Rāļhādēvi was Gövindachandra's mother : see Nos. 171 & 211.

249.—V. 1198.—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) M. Rāyapāla. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 159, and D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 43. Ed. by the latter, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 39 ff.

(L. 1).-Simvat 1198 Śrāvaņa-vadi 8 Ravau.

=Sunday, 16th August A.D. 1142.

It mentions that the whole people of the town of Dhālōpa tendered a document to the effect that they should be in duty bound, to find out by means of the chaukadikā system, whatever was lost by, or snatched away from, a Bhāṭa, Bhaṭṭaputra, Dauvārika, Kārpaṭika, Vaṇijjāraka and others on their way.

Written by Thakura Pēthada, son of Vādiga, a Gauda Kāyastha, with the consent of the people of Dhālopa.

250.—V. 1198.(?)—Kirāḍū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Šiva temple Inscription (No. 312); date of (the Chaulukya) Jayasimha-Siddharāja and his feudatory Sōmēśvara.

(Ll. 17-18).— [a]shṭa-navatau varshē Vikrama-bhūpatēḥ.

251.—V. 1199.—Gagahā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now British Museum, Plates of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Gōvindachandra of Kanauj. Noticed by Carlleyle, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXII. pp. 59 f. Date discussed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 20 f. Ed. by Barnett, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp. 217 ff.

(Ll. 18-19).—Sam(ṁ)vatsarēshv≠ēkādaśa-sa(śa)tēshu navanavaty-adhikēshu Phālgunē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē ēkādaśyāṁ tithau Sa(Śa)ni-dinē yatr=aṅkē-pi sam(ṁ)vat 1199 Phālguna-sudi 11 Sa(Śa)nau.

=Saturday, 27th February A.D. 1143; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 23, No. 7.

Records some grant of the Great Prince (Mahārājaputra) Rājyapāladēva with the approval of Gövindachandradēva.

Written by the Karanika Thakura Vivika.

252.—V. 119(9).—Jhālrapātan (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription containing the names of the Paramāra kings Naravarmadēva and Yaśōvarmadēva, and probably an account of their ministers. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2097.

Vikramānka-samvat 119(9) Phālguna-śudi.

253.—V. 1199.—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscriptions containing names of Vāstavya and Sakasēna Kāyasthas. Transcribed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. pp. 58 ff., and Pl. xxi.

254.—V. 1200.—Nādlāi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of (the Nādol Chāhamāna) M. Rāyapāla. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 213 ff.

Samvat 1200 Karttika-vadi 1 Ravau.

=Sunday, 26th September A.D. 1143.

255.—V. 1200.—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording a grant to the god Guņēśvara. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 35.

Samvat 1200 Chaitra-sudi 14 Soma-varē.

=Monday, 20th March A.D. 1144.

256.—V. 1200.—Nādlāi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādol Chāhamāna) M. Rāyapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 43; and Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 41 f.

(L. 1).—Samva[t] 1200 Jeshtha1-[su]di 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 20th May A.D. 1143.

- 257.—V. 1200.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, first Plate only of the Paramāra *Mahākumāra* Lakshmīvarmadēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 352. Published in *Ind. Inscr.*, No. 50.
- (L. 15).—Samvatsara-śata-dvādaśakēsh[u] Śrāvaņa-śudi pamchadaśyām sōma-grahaņa-parvvani.
- =28th July A.D. 1143, or 16th July A.D. 1144; with lunar eclipses, visible in India; see Ibid. Vol. XIX, p. 40, No. 801.

This inscription confirms a grant which was made by the P. M. P. Yaśōvarmadēva, father of Lakshmīvarmadēva (see No. 232).

Udayāditya; Naravarman; Yasovarman; Lakshmīvarman.

- 258.—V. 1200.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Covindachandradeva of Kanauj; issued from Varanasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 115.
- (I.l. 19-20).—dvādaša-sa(ša)ta-samvatsar[ē*] Srā(Śrā)vaņē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē pō(pau)[r*]ņņa-māsyā[n*] tithau Ravi-dinē ank[ē*]=pi samvat || 1200 Sā(Śrā)vaṇa-sudi 15 Ravā(vau)||

 =Sunday, 16th July A.D. 1144; (a lunar eclipse, visible in India*).

Genealogy as in No. 168.

- 2593.—V. 1200.—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) M. P. Rāyapāladēva. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 159.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1200 Bhādrapada-vadi 8 Budha-vārē.
 - =Wednesday, 23rd August A.D. 1144.
- 260°.—V. 1200.—Nādol (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Nādol Chāhamāna) Rāyapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 45.

Samvat(ū) 1200 Bhādrapada-vadi 8 Vu(Bu)dha-vārē.

Records a benefaction of Bhanana, a Karnāta Rānaka.

- 261.—V. 1200.—Bāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. Jayasimha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 54; and Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 33.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat | [12]00
- Speaks of one queen called Tihunaka. Mentions his Mahāmantrin Āśvāka. Written by Kulachandra.
- 262.—V. 1201—(for 1202?). Machhlishahr (Jaunpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhaḍavāla P. M. P. Gōvindachandra of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. pp. 115 ff.
- (Ll. 15-16).-- samvatsarāṇā[m ēka]dhika-dvādaśa-śatēshu Vaiśākhē māsi śukta(kla)-pakshē-'kshaya-tritīyāyām tithau Soma-dinē 'nkē-pi samvatā 201 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 Somē.
 - =Monday, 19th April A.D. 1143; or, perhaps, Monday, 15th April A.D. 1146.

Genealogy as in No. 171.

- 263.—V. 1201.—Dilvāḍā (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol IX. pp. 151 ff.
 - "Friday, the first tithi of Jyeshtha of the Vikrama year 1201."
 - =Friday, 5th May A.D. 1144.

¹ The three eclipses, mentioned there, were all visible in India. The two equivalents of the date, given here, are those for the expired Chaitradi and Kārtikādi years V. 1200.

See No. 257.

[[]These two, i.e., Nos. 259 and 260 appear to be identical,—Ed.].

[•] Read •nām • €kādhika•.

Read Samual 1201.

Records the setting up of an image of Nēminātha in the temple of Rishabha by one Daśaratha. He and his younger brother Hēma were sons of the minister Mahiduka, grandsons of Lāliga and great grandsons of the minister Nēdha. The younger brother of Nēdha was the Dandādhipa Vimala, who built the temple of Rishabha. Both were sons of Lahadha, known also as Vīramahattama and connected with king Mūla. The name of Lahadha's father is gone, but he belonged to the Śrīmāla-kula and Prāgvāṭa-vaṅśa.

264.—V. 1201.—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription recording a benefaction of the Māhāmātya Prithvīpāla, son of the Mahāmātya Ānanda. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 45 ff.

Samvat 1201 Jyeshtha-vadi 6 Ravau.

265.—V. 1202.—Ajahārī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Paramāra *Mahāmandalēšvara* Yašōdhavaladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 38. Transcript published by Halder, *I. A.*, Vol. LVI. p. 12.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1202 varshē Māgha-śudi 14 Somē.

=Monday, 18th January A.D. 1146.

Records a grant of Saubhāgyadēvī (of the Chaulukya family), wife of Yaśōdhavala.

266.—V. 1202.—Kēkind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording two separate grants of the *Rāṇī* Sārnvaladēvī and the *Rāṇaka* Sāhaṇapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 35.

Samvat 1202 Chaitra-sudi 14 Gurau.

=Thursday, 28th March A.D. 1146.

267.—V. 1202.—Nāḍlāi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Nāḍōl (Chāhamāna) M. Rāyapāladēva. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 43.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1202 Āsōja-vadi 5 Śukrē.

268.—V. 1202.—Mängrol (Käthiäwär) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Kumārapāla, successor of [Jayasimha-]Siddharāja. Transcribed in Revised Lists of Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 246 ff.; transcribed and translated in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 158 ff., and Pl.

(L. 23).—śrīmad-Vikrama-samvat 1202 tathā śrī-Simha-samvat 32 Āśvina-vadi 13 Sōmē # Monday, 15th October A.D. 1145²; see I. A., Vol. XXII. p. 109.

In the family of Gühila, Sāhāra; his son, Sahajiga, who was an amga-nigūhaka of the Chaulukya dynasty; his eldest son, Mūluka, protector of Surāshṭra; his younger brother, Sōmarāja who built at Somnāth a temple of Siva and named it Sahōjigēsvara after his father. A grant to it was made by Mūluka.

Composed by Prasarvajña.

269.—V. 1202.—Lär (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Gähadavāla P. M. P. Gövindachandra; issued from Mudgagiri. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. VII. pp. 99 ff.

(Ll. 20-21).—dvy-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-sam(m)vatsarē Vaišākha-mā[si] śukla-pakshē tritī-yāyām tithau Soma-dinē='nkatō=pi samvat 1202 Vaišākha-sudi 3 Somē.

=Monday, 15th April A.D. 1146.

Records a grant of the king, after bathing in the Ganges at Mudgagiri, on the occasion of the Akshaya-tritiyā festival. Genealogy as in other grants. Written by the Karanika Thakkura Sēlhaņa.

¹ The Chaulukya Mülarāja I (see 'the Chaulukyas of Anahilapāṭaka' in the Genealogical Lists below).

s On this day the tithi of the date commenced 3 h. 58 m. after mean sunrise.

a This family should not be confounded with the Guhilas of Mewas.

270.—V. 1202.—Dohad (Pānch Mahāls Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription (postcript) of the time of the *Mahāmandalēśvara* Vāpanadēva of Gōdrahaka (No. 245). Ed. by Dhruva, I. A., Vol. X. p. 159.

(L. 9).—Sam 1202.

271.—V. 1203.—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the Gāhadavāla P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 157 f.

(L. 17).—varsha-tray-ādhika-dvādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Māghē māsi kṛishṇa-pakshē pam-chamyām titho(thau) Vu(Bu)dha-dinē yatr-āmkē≠pi samvat [1203 Māgha-vadi 5 Vu(Bu)dh]ē.

-Wednesday, 25th December A.D. 1146.

Records the grant of the *Mahārājaputra* Rājyapāladēva, after bathing in the Ganges at Rājyapālapura, with the consent of Gövindachandradēva. Written by the *Karanika* Thakkura Vīvīka.

272.—V. 1204.—Arāī (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Gaņapati image Inscription, giving the date. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 45.

Samvat 1204 Pausha-sudi 6 Somē.

=Monday, 29th December A.D. 1147.

273.—V. 1205.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) Jaina Inscription of some members (śrēshthins) of the Grahapati family. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 153.

(L. 1).—Semvat 1205 | Māgha-vadi 5 ||

274.—V. 1205.—Kirādū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Šiva temple Inscription (No. 312), date in, of the time of (the Chaulukya) Kumārapāla, and his feudatory, the Paramāra Somēśvara.

(L. 19).—Punar-dvādaśa-samkhyēshu panich-ādhika-śatēshv-alam.

275.—V. 1207.—Mahāban (Muttra Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the M. [A]jayapāladēva.² Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XX. p. 46, and Pl. x. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 289 ff.; Vol. II. pp. 276 ff.

(L. 29).—Sanivat 1207 Kā[rttika]-paurņņamāsyām mahārājādhirāja(-śrīmad-A)jayapāladēvavijayarājyē. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Sōmala.

276.—V. 1207.—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhadavāla P. M. P. Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VIII. p. 159.

(I.l. 14-15).—samvatsarāṇām sapt-ādhika-dvādaśa-śatēshū Paushē māsi śukla-pakshē pam-chamyām ti(th)au Sōma-dinē 'nkē-pi samvat 1207 Pausha-śudi 5 Sōma uttarāyaṇa-samkrāntāv—ady-ēha.

Monday, 25th December A.D. 1150.

Written by Vidyādhara, son of the Karaņika Dhandhūka.

277.—V. 1207.—Chāndpur (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Inscription on the pedestal of a boar image. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 97, and Pl. xxxii. 12.

(L. 1).—Sa[m]vat 1207 Jyeshtha-vadi 11 Ravau ||

=Sunday, 13th May A. D. 1151; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 354, No. 151.

Speaks of one Udayapāla who belonged to the Mahā-Pratihāra family and Vatsa-götra.

278.—V. 1207.—Hathiya-dah (Azamgadh Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of Gövindachandradeva of Kanauj. Mentioned by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. p. 96.

"On Thursday, the 5th of the waning moon of Ashādha, in Samvat 1207."

¹ See Nos. 99, 285 and 390.

² Perhaps belongs to the Yaduvamśi family of Bayūnā-Srīpathā (A. S. I. R., Vol. XX. pp. 7 and 46). See No. 349.

= Thursday, 5th July A.D. 1151; see I. A., Vol. XX. p. 131, n. 18.

Records the excavation of a tank by several Thakurs, among whom was the Bhāṇḍāgārika of Gōsalladēvī, queen of Gōvindachandradēva.

279.—V. 1207.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the Chaulukya Kumārapāladēva from Mōkaljī's temple. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. p. 122; corrections by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2061.

(L. 28) .- Samvat 1207.

Mūlarāja(I.);Siddharāja; Kumārapāla (defeated the ruler of Śākambharī and devastated the Sapādalaksha country).

Composed by Rāmakīrti, pupil of Jayakīrti.

- 280.—V. 1207.—Mount Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Yaśōdhavaladēva (feudatory of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla). Referred to by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 149.
- 281.—V. 1208.—Bangāvan (Bārā Bankī Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the time of the Gāhadavāla P. M. P. Gōvindachandra of Kanauj. The grant was made by his queen the Paṭṭamahādēvī Mahārājñī Gōsaladēvī; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. pp. 117 ff.
- (Ll. 16-17).—Samvatsarāṇām ash[ṭ*]āvi(dhi)ka-dvādatya(śa)-sa(śa)tēshu Kārttikē māsi [su(śu)]kla-pakvē(shē) paurṇṇamāsyām tithau Bh[au]ma-dinē='kvē(ṅkē)=pi samvat 1208 Kārttika-sudī 15 Bh[au]mē.

The date is irregular; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 367, No. 181. Genealogy as in No. 168.

282.—V. 1208.—Ajaygadh (Ajaygadh State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Chandella) Madanavarman. Transcribed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 49, and Pl. xii. A.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1208 Märgga-vadi 15 Sa(Ša)nau ||

-Saturday, 10th November A.D. 1151; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 167, No. 85.

283.—V. 1208.—Kōyalbāv (Godwār, Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Jasadhavala (Yaśōdhavala). From my own transcript.

(Ll. 1-2).- Samvat 1208 Māgha-sudi 1 Somē.

284.—V. 1208.—Rājgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of king Prith. vīpāladēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2. "Friday, the second day of the dark half of Phā (Phālguna), Samvat 1208."

- Friday, 26th January A.D. 1152.

285.—V. 1208.—Horniman Museum Jaina image Inscription of some members of the Grahapati family ¹ Ed. by Kielhorn, J. R. A. S., 1898, p. 101, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1208 Vaisā(śā)kha-vadi 5 Gurau ||

= Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1152.

286.—V. 1208.—Vadnagar (Baroda State) Inscription² of the time of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla. Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha and Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 296 ff.

(L. 41).—Samvata(t) 1208 varshē Āśvina-śudi [5 ?] Gurau.3

In the family of the hero Chulukya, Mūlarāja [I.] (c. nquered the Chāpōtkaṭa princes); his son, Chāmuṇḍarāja; his son, Vallabharāja; his brother, Durlabharāja; Bhīma [I.]; his son, Karņa; his son, Jayasimha-Siddhādhirāja; Kumārapāla (defeated Arņōrāja).

Composed by Śrīpāla.

¹ See Nos. 99, 273 and 300.

² For the date of the renewal of this inscription, see No. 994.

³ "With the above reading, the date may perhaps correspond to Thursday, 4th September A.D. 11.2, that on this day the 5th lithi only commenced 11h. 12m. after mean sources."

- 287.—V. 1209.—Kirādū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. P. Kumārapāla¹ and his feudatory, the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) Mahārāja Ālhaņa—dēva. Published in Bhārnagar Pr. and Skt. Inscrs., pp. 172 f. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 44 ff.
 - (L. 1).—Saniva[t] 1209 Māgha-vadi 14 Sanau.
 - (L. 6).—Sivarātri-chaturddasyām.
 - = Saturday, 24th January A.D. 1153.2

Records a royal edict issued by king Alhanadeva forbidding slaughter of animals in Kirāṭakūpa, Lāṭahrada and Śivā and received from Kumārapāla. It was approved by the great princes Mahārājaputra) Kēlhaņa and Gajasimha.

Written by Thakkura Khēlāditya, minister for peace and war and proclaimed by Pūtiga and Śāliga, sons of Śubhamkara, of the Pōrvād caste (Prāgvāṭa-vamśa) and residents of Nadūla-pura (Nādōl). Engraved by the sūtradhāra Bhāila.

288.—V. 1209.—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Kumārspāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 45.

Samvat 1209 dvi Jyështha-vadi 4.

- 289.—V. 1210.—Ajmēr (Rājputānā) slab Inscription, containing portions of the *Harakēli-nāṭaha*, composed by the (Chāhamāna) M. P. Vigraharājadēva (of Śākambharī). Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. pp. 210 ff.
- (I.l. 38-39).—Samvat 1210 Mārga-šudi 5 Āditya-dinē Śravaṇa-nakshatrē Makarasthē chandrē Harshaṇa-yōgē Bālava-karaṇē.
 - = Sunday, 22nd November A.D. 1153.

This drama, composed by Vigraharāja, was written by Bhāskara, son of Mahīpati, and grandson of Gōvinda, who was born in the royal family of Hūṇa and was a favourite of king Bhōja.

290.—V. 1210.—Bhāṭuṇḍ (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Kumārapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 52.

Samvat 1210 Jyështha-sudi 6 Gurau.

2: Thursday, 20th May A.D. 1154.

Śrī-Vaijāka was the Dandanāyaka in charge of the district of Nādōl.

- 291.—V. 1210.—Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) main Jaina temple stone slab Inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta* Udayapāladēva. Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, pp. 5 and i. No. 12.
- 292.—V. 1211.—Kamauli (near Benarcs, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gövindachandradeva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 116 f.
 - (L. 15).—Samvat 1211 Bhādrapada-vadi 15 Bhaumē!
 - = Tuesday, 10th August A.D. 1154.

Genealogy as in No. 168.

Engraved by Śripati.

293.—V. 1211.—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) Jaina image Inscription of the time of (the Chandolla) Madanavarmadēva. Ed. by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 73, and Pl. xxiii. D.

¹ Compare No. 1523.

^{2&}quot; On this day the tithi of the date only commenced 8h. 51m. after mean sunrise, but the day is the proper one for the Śwaratsi."—Kielhorn.

² For other Ajmer inscriptions, which contain portions of Somadeva's Lalita Vigraharaja-nataka, composed in honour of Vigraharajadêva of Salambhari, see ibid. pp. 205 ff. and Nachrichten von der K. Ges. d. Wissencharten in Gödingen, 1893, pp. 553 ff.

⁴ See Nos. 297-98 307 and 361.

(L. 2).—Sam 1211 Āshādha-sudi 3 Sa(Sa)nau ||

= Saturday, 4th June A.D. 1155.

294.—V. 1211.—Lohārī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) Vīsaladēva (Vigraharāja IV.). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 2.

Records that the Pāśupata priest Viśvēśvaraprajña adorned the temple of Siddhēśvara with a mandapa.

295.—V. 1212.—Țhākardā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Kachchhapaghāta) Mahārāja Sūrapāla. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1915-16, p. 3.

"The first day of the bright half of Bhadrapada in the year 1212...... of Sanivat era."

Prithvīpāladēva alias Bhartripaṭṭa; his son, the Mahārāja Tribhuvanapāladēva; his son, the Mahārāja Vijayapāla¹; and his son, the Mahārāja Sūrapāladēva.

Records some grant of the Mahārāja putra Anamga pāladēva.

296.—V. 1213.—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plate of the time of the (Chaulukya) P. M. P. Kumārapāladēva of Aņahilapāṭaka. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XLI. p. 203.

(L. 1).—Sam 1213 varshē (||) Mārgga-vadi 10 Šukrē.

= Fri lay, 9th November A.D. 1156.

Records a grant of the Mahāmāṇḍalika Śrī-Pratāpasimha, son of the Mahāmāṇḍalika Vatsarāja and grandson of the Mahārāja Yōgarāja.

297.—V. 1213.—Sēvādī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Dandanāyaka Vaījā² of Nadūla. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saingraha, Pt. II. No. 326.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1213 Chaitra-vadi 8 Bhaume.

Makes n ention of Kumārapāla.

298.—V. 1213.—Ghāṇērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Daṇḍanāyaka Vaijalladēva.³ Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 70. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscrs., Pt. I. pp. 218 f.

Samvat 1213 Bhādrapada-sudi 4 Mamgala-dinē.

= Tuesday, 21st August A.D. 1156.

299.—V. 1214.—Tutrāhī falls (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) rock Inscription of the Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala of Jāpila. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 311.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1214 Jyaishtha-vadi 4 Sa(Sa)nau.

= Saturday, 19th April A.D. 1158.

300.—V. 1215.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand, C. I.) image Inscription of the time of the Chandella Madanavarmadēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 153.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1215 Māgha-sudi 5.

Records donations of some members of the Grahapati⁴ family.

301.—V. 1215.—Girnār (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription. Transcribed in Archaeol. Surv. of West. India, Vol. II. p. 167; Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 356.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1215 varshē Chaitra-sudi 8 Ravau ady-ēha śrīmad-Urjjayamta-tīrthē.

= Sunday, 9th March A.D. 1158; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 29, No. 32.

¹ See No. 229.

² See Nos. 290, 298, 307 and 361.

³ See Nos. 290, 297, 307 and 361.

⁴ Sec Nos. 99, 278 and 285,

302.—V. 1215.—Nāḍōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina figure Inscriptions. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 46.

Samvat 1215 Vaišākha-šudī 10 Bhaumē.

303.—V. 1216.—Bhilsā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1913-14, p. 59.

Samvat 1216 Pausha-vadi 10.

304.—V. 1216.—Nosal (Kishangadh State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. | Vā|sudevarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 44.

Samvat 1216 Mägha-śudi 13 Śani-dinē.

-Saturday, 23rd January A.D. 1160.

305.—V. 1216.—Mungthalā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording certain additions to a Jaina temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 26.

Samvat 1216 Vaišākha-vadi 5 Somē.

306.--V. 1216.-Badhnör (Dhär State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2.

"Wednesday, the fifth day of the bright half of Yeshtha (Jyeshtha) Sam 1216."

307. -V. 1216. -Bā'i (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya) P. M. P. Kumārapāla (who had defeated the king of Śākambharī). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 55.

(L. 1).—Sariivat 1216 varshē Śrāvaņa-vadī 1 Śukrē.

== Friday, 3rd July A.D. 1159.

Records a gift of land to temple by Vayajaladēva, when he was the *Daṇḍanāyaka* at Naddūla (Nāḍōl), and Aṇupamēśvara was the Jāgīrdār of Vālahī (Bāli).

308.—V. 1216.—Alha-Ghāṭ (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P. M. P. Navasirihadēva² of Dāhāla, and of the Rāṇakā Chhīhula, son of the Mahārāṇakā Jālhaṇā. Noticed by Cuuningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 115 and Pl. xxviii. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII, p. 214.

(L. 1).--Samvata(t) 1216 Bhādra-sudi-pratipadā Ravau |

= Sunday, 16th August A.D. 1159; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 29, No. 33.

309.—V. 1217.—Jaipur (Rājpotānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2.

"The 11th day of the bright half of Mārgaśira, Sam. 1217."

310.—V. 1218.—Nādol (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Plates of the (Chābamāna) Mahā-rājaputra Kīrtipāla of Mārwār; issued from Naddūla. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. 1., Vol. IX. pp. 68 ff. Re-edited by Ramkarna, I. A., Vol. XI., pp. 146 f.

(L. 19).—Sam 1218 Śrāvaņa-vadi 5 Somē.

= Monday, 25th July A.D. 1160.

In the town of Śākambharī, in the Chāhamāna lineage, was king Vākpatirāja. His son Lakshmaņa, king at Naddūla; his son, Sōbhita. From the latter Balirāja; and, after him, his paternal uncle Vigrahapāla. The latter's son, Mahēndra; his son, Aṇahilla; and his son, Jēndrarāja. From Jēndrarāja sprang Āśārāja; his son, Ālhaṇa, lord of Naddūla, who defeated the Saurāshṭrikas. This king married Annalladēvī, daughter of Sahula of the Rāshṭrauḍa race, who bore to him three sons—Kēlhaṇa, Gajasimha and Kīrtipāla. Of these Kēlhaṇa, the eldest, was the Kumāra (heir-apparent) and had a share in the government; and Kīrtipāla, the youngest, was enjoying twelve villages appertaining to Naddūlāī assigned to him by the Rājakula Ālhaṇadēva and the Kumāra Kēlhaṇadēva.

¹ Compare Nos. 290, 297, 298 and 361.

[!] See Nos. 1237 and 1238.

Records that the Rūjaputra Kīrtipāla granted from Naddūla two drammas in Bhādrapada every year from every one of his twelve villages to the Jina Mahāvīra of Naddūlāī. Composed by Šubhamkara, son of Dāmōdara and grandson of Sādha, a Naigama Kāyastha.

311.—V. 1218—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plates of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) Mahārāja Alhaṇadēva. Noticed by Tod, Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I. p. 707. Ed. by Dhruva, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XIX. pp. 30 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 64 ff. Published also in Ind. Insers., No. 10.

(L. 18).—Sam 1218 varshē | Śrāvaṇa-śudi 14 Ravau | asminn-ēva mahāchaturddaśī-parvvaṇi | ==Sunday, 6th August A.D. 1161 ; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 35.

In the Chāhamāna race at Naddūla, Lakshmaņa; his son, Sōhiya; his son, Balirāja; after him, his paternal uncle Vigrahapāla; his son, Mahēndra; his son, Aṇahila; his son, Bālaprasāda; after him, his brother, Jēndrarāja; his son, Prithivīpāla; his brother, Jōjalla; his younger brother, Āśārāja; his son, Ālhaṇadēva.

The Dūtaka, Minister of Śrikarana, Lakshmīdhara, son of Dharanigga of the Prāgvāta community. Composed and written by Śrīdhara, son of Vāsala who was the son of Manōratha of the Naigama community.

312.—V. 1218.—Kirādū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Šiva temple Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla and his feudatory, the Paramāra Sōmēśvara. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Insers., Pt. I. pp. 251 ff. Summarised from my own transcript.

(L1, 21-22),- ashtādaś-ādhikē ch+āsmin śata-dvādaśak-Āśvinē / pratipad-Guru-samyōgē s-ārddha-yāmē gatē dināt ∥

(L. 26).-Vikrama-sanıvat 1218 Āśvina-śudi 1 Gurau.

=Thursday, 21st September A.D. 1161.

In the Paramāra family sprung from the sacrificial pit on Mount Ābū, Sindhurāja, the Mahārāja of Marumaṇḍala; Usa(tpa)la; (two names gone); then (Dharaṇīvarāha²); from him, Dēvarāja Dhandhuka, who became ruler of Marumaṇḍala after propitiating (the Chaulukya) Durlabharāja; Krishṇarāja (IL); his son, Sōchharāja; from him, Udayarāja, whose might spread as far as Chōḍa, Gauḍa, Karṇāṭa and Mālava; his son, Sōmēśvara who regained his lost kingdom through (the Chaulukya) Jayasimha-Siddharāja in V. 1198 (?), who consecrated the temple in V. 1205 in the time of Kumārapāla, and was protecting his own Kirāṭakūpa along with Sīvakūpa, and who in V. 1218 exacted fines and wrested the forts of Taṇukōṭṭa and Navasara from a prince named Jajjaka and re-instated him only when the latter acknowledged allegiance to the Chaulukya sovereign.

Composed by Narasimha, written by Yaśodeva and engraved by the sutradhara Jasodhara.

313.—V. 1219.— Grant of the Chandella P. M. P. Madanavarmadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (confirmed by his grandson and immediate successor Paramardidēva in the Sēmra Plates of V. 1223, No. 325); issued from Vārīdurga. Ed. by Cartellieri, E.I., Vol. IV. pp. 157 ff.

(I.l. 13-14).—Samvata(t) 1219 Māgha-vadi 15 Guru-vārē...... Rāhu-grastē divākarē. The date is irregular.³

314.—V. 1219.—Jhāmvarā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) Mahārājaputra Gajasimghadēva of Māndavyapura (Mandör). Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. Vol. XII. pp. 102 f.

¹ See No. 250.

² I. A., Vol. XL. p. 239.

³ If the week-day were Wednesday, the date, for V. 1219 current and the pārṇimānta Māgha, would correspond to Wednesday, 17th January, A.D. 1162, with a solar eclipse which was visible in India. With Thursday, it corresponds, for the same year and the amanta Māgha, to Thursday, 15th February A.D. 1162; but on this day there was no eclipse".—Kielhorn.

(L1. 1-2).-Samvat 1219 Śrāvana-vadi 1.

His general, Saulumki Jasadhavala, son of Dāmodara, made some grant to a temple out of the income of his generalship of Jhamara.

- 315.—V. 1220.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. Kumarapaladeva Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 343.
 - (L. 1).—| Samvat 1220 varshe Paulsha-sudi 15 Gurau
 - (L. 11). -soma-grahana-parvvani.
 - =Thursday, 12th December A.D. 1163; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.
- 316.—V. 1220.—Delhi (S.wālik) pillar Inscriptions of the Chāhamāna Vīsaladēva Vigraharāja, son of Analladēva, of Śākambharī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 218, and Pl.
 - (A. line 1).—Samvat 1220 Vaiśākha-śuti 15.
 - (C. line 5).--Samvat śrī-Vikramādityē 1220 Vaišākha-šuti 15 Gurau.
 - =Thursday, 9th April A.D. 1164; see ibid. p. 36, No. 62.
- 317.—V. 1220.—Kāyadrā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. Mahāmandalēśvara Dhārāvarshadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 24; 1910-11, p. 39. Transcribed by Halder, I. A. Vol. LVI. p. 51, and Pl.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1220 Jēshţa-su(śu)di 15 Śan i-dinē Sōma-parvvē.

==Saturday, 6th June A.D. 1164.

Makes mention of the Kumvara Palhanadeva and the Amatya Sivasimha.

- 318.—V. 1220.—Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the reign of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. Kēlhaṇa, son of Ālhaṇadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1908-09, p. 53. Ed. by Garde, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 208, and Pl.
 - (L. 1). -Samvat 1220 Śrāvaņa-vadi 15 Vu(Bu)dhē ravi-grahaņē.

=Wednesday, 3rd July A.D. 1163.

Records a grant of land by Ajayasiha, son of the *Mahārājaputra* Kumarasīha. Approved and countersigned by the *Rājaputra* Kīrtipāladēva, (younger brother of Kēlhaṇa). *Dūtaka* Chāmuindarāja.

319.—V. 1221.—Vīsalpur (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) recording the visit of a Kāyastha pilgrim. Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, p. 56.

'Samvat 1221=1164 A.D., the 15th day of the dark half of Pausha.'

320.—V. 1221.—Sāṇḍērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Nāḍō Chāhamāna) Kēlhaṇadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 51; and ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 47.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1221 Magha-vadi 2 Śukrē.

=Friday, 1st January A.D. 1165.

Records some grant of Ānaladēvī, queen-mother of the king, to Mahāvīra, the *Mūlanāyaka* of the Shaindēraka-gachchha, along with those of some private individuals.

321.—V. 1221.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) king Kumārapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55; and ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 55.

322.—V. 1222.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 344.

(I.l. 1-2).—Samvat 1222 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 3 Somē-'dy-ēha Udayapurē akshaya-tritīyā-parvaņi.

= Monday, 4th April A. D. 1166; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 36, No. 63.

¹ Kielhorn reads it as Avelladeva.

323.—V. 1222.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 104.

(L1. 1-2).—Samvat 1222 Vaisāshā (Vaisākha)-sudi 11 Mamgala-vārē.

324.—V. 1223.—Ajahārī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription referring itself to the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēsvara Rājakula* Raṇasīdēva¹ reigning at Chā(m)dāpallī (probably the same as Chandrāvatī). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1910-11, p. 39.

Samvat 1223 Phālguna-sudi 13 Ravau.

=Sunday, 5th March A.D. 1167.

325.—V. 1223.—Sēmra (Bijawar State, C. I.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Chandella P. M. P. Paramardidēva, lord of Kālañjara, confirming a grant which was made by his grandfather and immediate predecessor Madanavarmadēva in V. 1219 (No. 313); issued from Sōnasara. Ed. by Cartellieri, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 157 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 12-13).--Samvata(t) 1223 Vaisā(śā)kha-śudi 7 Guru-vārē

=Thursday, 27th April A.D. 1167.

In the family of the Chandratreya princes (rendered illustrious by Jayasakti, Vijayasakti, and others), Prithvivarman; Madanavarman; his grandson, Paramardin (see No. 359.)

326.—V. 1223.—Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the (Nidōl Chāhamāna) M. Kēlhaṇadēva, ruling over the Nadūla-mandala. Noticed by D. R. Thandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 53. Ed. by Garde, E.I., Vol. XIII. p. 210, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1223 varshē Jya(Jyē)shtha-vadi 12 Somē.

327.—V. 1223.—Nā jāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) Kēlhana reigning at Nadūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 45; A. S. I., An. Rep., 1907-08, Pt. II. p. 228.

(I.l. 1-2).—Sam 1223 Śrāvaņa amāvāsyāyām Bhauma-pūrvvam.

Gives V. 1039 as a date for Lākhaṇa, that is, Lakshmaṇa, founder of the Nādōl Branch of the Chāhamānas.

328.—V. 1224.—Pipād (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila?) Rāņā Šrī-Rājakula Vijayasirinha reigning at Pippalapāda. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 52.

Samvat 1224 varshē Kārttika-vadi 11.

329.—V. 1224.—Hānsī (Hissar Dist., Panjāh), now Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) Prithvīrāja(II.). Translation by Fell, As. Res., Vol. XV. pp. 443 ff.; summary and remarks by Tod in Trans. R. A. S., Vol. I. p. 154. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XLI. p. 19.

(L. 22).—Samvat (||) 1224 Mägha-sukla saptamyāni Gurau.

The date is irregular; see I. A., Vol. XX. p. 132, n. 20.

In the Chāhamāna lineage was king Prithvīrāja. His maternal uncle was Kilhana of the Gūhilaüta clan, who was put in charge of the fort of Āsikā (Hānsī) to defend it against Hammīra, and who burnt Pamchapura and captured but not killed its lord. He erected a pratolī or gateway and constructed near it two kōshṭhakas or granaries.

Praśasti composed by Lakshmana, son of Valha of the Doda clan and servant of Kilhana.

330.—V. 1224.—Sādadi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Nādōl Chāhamāna) Kēlhapadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 56.

Samvat 1224 Phāguņa-sudi 2 Somē.

¹ To be identified with the Raval Rapasimbadava of the Guhilot dynasty ruling over Mewar.

³ See No. 68.

- =Monday, 12th February A.D. 1168.
- 331.—V. 1224.—Rāmgadh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the visit of certain pilgrims. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2127.

Samvat 1224 Chaitra sūdi 14 Mamgala-dinē.

- 332.—V. 1224.—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) image Inscription of the time of (the Chandella) Paramardidēva, lord of Kālanjara. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 74, and Pl. xxiii. G.
 - (L. 1). Samvat 1224 Āshādha-sudi 2 Ravau ||

Sunday, 9th June A.D. 1168; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 36, No. 64.

- 333.—V. 1224.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.) now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Vijayachandradēva of Kanauj, and his son, the Yuvarāja Jayachchandradēva; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 118 ff.
- (1.l. 17-18). [cha]turvvi[m]šaty-adhi[ka-dvā]daša-sa(ša)ta-sa[m]va[tsa]rē='[m]kē=pi sam 1224 [Ā]shāḍha-nā(mā)sa(si) [śukla-]pa[kshē] dašamyām [ti]thau Ravi-dinē.
 - =-Sunday, 16th June A.D. 1168.

Yaśōvigraha; his son, Mahīchandra; his son, Chandradēva; his son, Madanapāla; his son, Gōvindachandra; his son, Vijaychandra; his son, the Yuvarāja Jayachchandra (See No. 345).

334.-- V. 1224. Köjrā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar. PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 62.

[Sam]vat 1224 Śrāvaṇa-vadi 14 [Sōmē].

- Monday, 17th July A.D. 1167.
- 335.—V. 1224.—Kekind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara Jasdharapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 36.
- 336.— V. 1225.— Royal As. Soc.'s Plate of the P. M. P. Vijaychandradēva of Kanauj, and his son, the Yuvarāja Jayachchandradēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 7 f. Published in Ind. Insers., No. 12.
- (Ll. 17-18).—panichaviniśaty-adhika-dvādaśa-[śa]ta-sanivatsarē-nikē≠pi sam 1225 Māghī-paurṇṇamāsyāni.

Genealogy as in No. 333.

- 337.—V. 1225.—Jaunpur (U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of Vijayachandradēva(?) (of Kanauj). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XI. p. 125, and Pl. xxxvii. 2; ibid. N.S., Vol. I. p. 50.
 - (1. 1). Samvat 1225 Chaitra-vadi 5 Vu(Bu)dhē.
 - Wednesday, 19th March A.D. 1169; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 182, No. 135.
- 338. -V. 1225.—Phulwariya (Rohtāsgadh, Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala of Jāpila. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix, p. 22, No. 152.
- (1., 3).- Samvat 1225 Vaisā(šā)kha-vadi 12 Gurau Jāpilīya nāyaka-śrī-Pratāpadhavalasya kī[r]ttir-iyam [

Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1169; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 179, No. 126.

339. V. 1225.—Sänchör (Jodhpur State, Räjputänä) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Räjä Bhīmadēva. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscri., Pt. I. p. 248. Summarised from my ewn transcript.

Samvat 1225 varskē Vaišākha-vadi Šanau.

340.-V. 1225.-Tārāchaṇḍi (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) rock Inscription of the Mahānāyaka Pratāpadhavaladēva of Jāpila. Ed. by Hall, J. A. O. S., Vol. VI. p. 548.

¹ P. C. Nahar's transcript has 'Vaišākha-vadi 13 dinē'.

Samvat 12251 Jyështha-vadi 3 Budhë.

=Wednesday, 16th April A.D. 1169; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 184, No. 143.

This inscription declares that a certain copper-plate inscription of Vijayachandra of Kanauj was a forged document.

341.—V. 1225.—Dhōd (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. Prithivīdēva (II.), Lord of Śākambharī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 2.

"The 13th day of the dark half of Jyeshtha Samvat 1225."

Records that his subordinate the Adhirāja Kumārapāla, son of Tha(kkura) Mangala-rā, Chief of Uparamvāla Antarī² erected the temple of Nityapramoditadēva at Dhavagartta (Dhōḍ). Records also a grant of Queen Suhavadēvī to the god.

- 342.—V. 1225.—Mēnāl (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription containing the name of *Mahārājñī* Śrī-Sūhavadēvī.² Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, pp. 59 f., No. 2191.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1225 pūrvvam.
- 343.—V. 1226.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XII. p. 106.
 - (I.I. 1-2).—Samvat 1226 Märgra-sudi 2 Sanau.
- 344.—V. 1226.—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina rock Inscription of the Chāhamāna Sōmēśvara (of Śākambharī). Ed. (carelessly) by Kavirāj Shyamal Das, J.A.S.B., Vol. LV. Pt. I. pp. 40 ff. Summarised from my own transcript.
- (Ll. 27-28).—Prasiddhim=agamad=dēvaḥ kālē Vikrama-bhāsvataḥ [|*] shaḍvimśa-dvādaśa-śatē Phālgunē kṛishṇa-pakshakē ||91|| Tṛitī(yā)yām tithau vārē Gurau tārē cha Hastakē [*] Dhṛiti-nāmani yōgē cha karaṇē Taitilē tathā ||92|| Samvat 1226 Phālguna-vadi 3.

--Thursday, 5th February A.D. 1170; see I.A., Vol. XX. p. 133, n. 21.

Sāmanta, a Brāhmaņ of the Vatsa-gōtra in Ahichchhatrapura; Pūrņatalla; Jayarāja; Vigraha; Chandra; Gōpēndraka; Durlabha; Gūvaka(=Gōvindarāja); Saśinripa(=Chandrarāja); Gūvāka; Chandana; Vappayarāja(=Vākpatirāja); Vindhyanripati; Sinhharāja; Vigraha; Durlabha; Gundu(-Gōvindarāja); Vākpati; his younger brother, Vīryarāma; Chāmuṇḍa; Sinhhaṭa; Dūsala; his brother, Vīsala (married Rājadēvī); his son, Prithvīrāja (married Rāsalladēvī); his son, Ajayadēva (married Sōmalladēvī; killed Chachiga, Sindhula and Yaśōrāja and captured alive the Daṇḍanāyaka Sōllaṇa); his son, Arṇōrāja (defeated Dēvarāja); his son, Vigraharāja (reduced Jābālipura, Pallikā and Naḍūla, and captured Phillikā and Āśikā); his eldest brother's son, Prithvīrāja; Sōmēśvara.

345.—V. 1226.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vadaviha. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. p. 121.

(Ll. 22-23).—samvatsarāṇām shadvim(ḍvim)sa(śa)ty-adhikēshu dvādasa(śa)-śatēshu(shv) Āshāḍhē māsi śukla-pakshē shashṭhyām tithau Ravi-dinē aṅkatō-pi samvat 1226 Āshāḍha-sudi 6 Ravau . . . abhishēkē.

=Sunday, 21st June A.D. 1170; date of the king's coronation.

Yaśōvigraha; his son, Mahīchandra; his son, Chandradēva; his son, Madanapāla; his son, Gōvindachandra; his son, Vijayachandra; his son, Jayachchandra.

^{1 &}quot;Compare also Colebrooke's Misc. Essays, Vol. II. p. 295, where the year is 1229. If this should be correct, the corresponding date would be Wednesday, 2nd May A. D. 1173."—Kielhorn.

² Uparamāla Āntrī.

The name of the queen of the Chahamana king Prithvitaje II.

346.—V. 1226.—Mēnālgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chāhamāna Prithvīrāja (II.). Transcribed by Kavirāj Shyamal Das, J.A.S.B., Vol. I.V. Pt. I. p. 46.

Mālavēša-gata-vatsara-šataih dvādašaiš-cha shatvimša-pūrvakaih.

- 347.—V. 1227.—Ajaygadh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 49, and Pl. xii. B.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 12271 Āshādha-sudi 2 Somē.
 - =Monday, 7th June A.D. 1171; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 357, No. 162.
- 318.—V. 1227.—Jhāmvarā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōī Chāhamāna) M. P. Kēlhaṇadēva ruling at Nāḍūla in the Saptasatabhūmi country and of the Mahārājaputra Chāmuṇḍarāja at Māṇḍavyapura. Transcribed by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XII. p. 104.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1227 Bhā[dra]pada-sudi 10 dinē.
- 349.—V. 1227.—Mahāban (Muttra Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of Haripāla, successor of Ajayapāla.² Referred to by Bühler, E.I., Vol. II. pp. 275 f.
- 350.—V. 1228.—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. Sōmēśvaradēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 2.

"The 10th day of the bright half of Jycshtha Samvat 1228."

Records a benefaction of the Karanika Brāhman Chāhada, son of Vijai, to the temple o Nityapramoditadēva.

- 351.—V. 1228.—Ichchhāwar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Plates of the Chandēlla M. Paramardidēva, lord of Kālaňjara; issued from Vilāsapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XXV. pp. 206 ff. Summarised by Smith and Hoey, J.A.S.B., Vol. LXIV. Pt. I. p. 156, and Pls.
- (Ll. 12-14).—ashṭ[ā*]viinśaty-adhika-śatadvay-öpēta-śa(sa)haśra(sra)tamē samvatsarē ¦ Śrāvaṇa-māsi śukla-pakshē pañchadaśyān=tithāv=aṅkatō=pi samvat 1228 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 15 Ravi-vārē Rāhu-grastē niśākarē.
 - == Sunday, 18th July A.D. 1171; a lunar eclipse, visible in India. Genealogy as in No. 325.
- 352.—V. 1228.—Nādlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Kumārapāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. W.C., 1908-09, p. 44. Ed. by the same, E.I., Vol. XI. p. 48.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 12 athā (|) vīsā varashē Māgasira-sudi 13 Somē.

Kēlhaņa was then the ruler of Nādūlyapura (Nādōl), Lakshmaņa, the Rānaka of Vōripadyaka (Bōrdi) and Anasīhu Thākur of the village of Sōnāṇā.

- 353.—V. 1228.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Prayāga on the Vēnī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. pp. 122 f.
- (1.1. 21-22).—ashṭāvī[m*]sa(śa)ty-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-saṃvatsarē Māgha-māsē su(śu)kla-pakshē mahā-saptamyām tithō(thau) Bhauma-dinē ankatō-pi || şamvat | 1228 Māgha-sudi 7 Bhauma-dinē || . . . Manvantarādau.

==Tuesday, 4th January A.D. 1172.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

!See No. 275.

¹ By Sir Cunningham this was read 1237.

354.—V. 1228.—Jagat (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Sāmantasirhghadēva (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Azmer, 1914-15, p. 3. Reading of date by Halder, I.A., Vol. LIII. p. 100, n. 2.

Samvat 1228 varshē Phālguna-sudi 7 Gurau.

=Thursday, 3rd February A.D. 1172.

355.—V. 1229.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) P. M. P. Ajayapāladēva of Anahilapātaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 347 f.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1229 varshē \ Vaišākha-šudi 3 Somē.

(Ll. 7-8).—akshayatritīyā-yugādi-parvvaņi.

=Monday, 16th April A.D. 11731; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 362, No. 173.

356.—V. 1229.—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. Sōmēśvaradēva of Ajayamēru-durga in Sapādalaksha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 2.

"The 13th day of the bright half of Sravana Samvat 1229."

Records that Bhattāraka Prabhāsarāśi built a monastery near the temple of Nityapramöditadēva for the residence of Kapilla ascetics.

357.—V. 1229.—Āuwā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording a benefaction to the god Kāmēśvara by the *Rāṇaka* Kāka, son of Sōnapāla. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*, WC., 1908-09, p. 50.

Samvatu(t) 1229 Āsauja-vadi 1 Budha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 7th October A.D. 1172.

358.—V. 1230.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. p. 124.

(L. 24).—Samvat 1230 Märgga-sudi 15 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē

=Wednesday, 21st November A.D. 1173.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

359.—V. 1230.—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) Plates of the Chandella P. M. P. Paramardidēva, devout worshipper of Mahēsvara (Siva) and lord of Kālanjara; issued from Gahilū-grāma. Ed. by Hiralal, E.I., Vol. XVI. pp. 12 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 15-17).—Trimsad-adhika-sata-dvay-öpēta-s(s)ahasra(sra)tamē samvatsarē | Māghē māsi kṛipṇa(shṇa)-pakshē chatu[r*]thya(ā)n≂tithāv=amkatō- pi samvat 1230 Māgha vadi 4 Bhauma-vārē Makara-gatē savitari.

=Tuesday, 25th December 1173 A.D.

Genealogy as in No. 325. Composed by Prithvidhara of the Vastavya² race; engraved by Palhana.

360.—V. 1230.—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) P. M. P. Sōmēśvaradēva (of Sākambharī). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.* 1909-10, p. 52. The following date quoted from my own transcript.

(L. 1).—Samvatu(t) 1230

(L. 9) .- Asādha-sudi 9 Chamdra-dinē.

-Monday, 10th June A.D. 1174.

361.—V. 1231 (for 1232?).—Plates of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Ajayapāladēva, the successor of Kumārapāladēva who was the successor of Jayasimhadēva, recording a grant of the Chāhuyāṇa Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vaijalladēva³ governing the Narmadā-taṭa-maṇḍala; issued from Brāhmaṇapāṭaka. Ed. by Fleet, I.A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 82 ff.

^{1 &}quot; On this Bay the tithi of the date commenced 1 h. 40 m. after mean sunrise."—Kielhotu.

² See No. 371.

³ Compare Nos. 290, 297, 298 and 307.

(Ll. 11-12).—nripa-Vikrama-kālād=arvvāk ēkatrimsad-adhika-dvādasa-sata-samvatsar-āmtar-varttini Kārttikē māsi sukla-pakshē ēkādasyām Sōma-dinē upōshya Kārttik-ōdyāpana-parvvaņi.

(L. 31).—Samvat 1231 varshē Kārttika-sudi 13 Vu(Bu)dhē.||

Probably Monday, 27th, and Wednesday, 29th October A.D. 1175; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 365, No. 180.

Dūtaka, the Pratīhāra Sobhanadēva.

362.—V. 1231.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Kāśī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. pp. 125 f.

(L. 20).—samvatsarēshu dvādaša-šatēshu(shv=)ēkatrimšad-adhikēshu Kārttikē māsi šukla-pakshē paurmamāsyām tithau Guru-dinē ankē=pi samvat 1231 Kārttika-šudi 15 Gurau.

The date is irregular.

According to a postscript in ll. 31 and 32 the plate was engraved 'samvat 1235 Phālguva(na)-vadi 9 Sukrē,' i.e., on Friday, 2nd February A.D. 1179; see No. 368.

Writer and engraver as in No. 368.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

363.—V. 1231.—Unjhā (Baroda State) Kūlēśvar Mahādev temple Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Ajayapāladēva of Aņahilapāṭaka. From my own transcript.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1231 varshē Chaitra-vadi 11 Gurau.

364.—V. 1231.—Rāmgadh (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the visit of certain pilgrims. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2128.

Samvat 1231 Vaisākha-sūdi 6 Soma-dinē.

365.—V. 1231.—Pāmch-dēvalī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādol Chāhamāna) M. Kēlhaņadēva. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 66.

366.—V. 1232.—Ţōkarā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription mentioning the Rā. Vijadu. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 68.

Samvatu 1232 Phāguna-vadi 6.

367.—V. 1232.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XII. p. 105.

(Ll. 1-2). - Samvat 1232 Vaisäsha(śākha)-vadi 12 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

368.—V. 1232.— Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj, recording a grant on the birth-ceremony day of the king's son, Harischandra; issued from Kāšī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. pp. 127 f.

(I.l. 20-21).—samvatsarēshu dvādaša-šatēshu dvātrimšad-adhikēshu Bhādrē māsi ashṭamyām tithau [Ra]vi-dinē ankē-pi samvat 1232 Bhādra-vadi 8 Ravau...rājaputra śri-Hari[ś*]chamdra-dēva-jāta-karmmani.

=Sunday, 10th August A.D. 1175.1

According to a postscript in 11.31 and 32 the plate was engraved 'sam 1235 Phālguna-vadi 9 Sukrē'; see above, No. 362.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Written by the Akshapatalika Thakkura Vivika. Engraved by the löhāra Sömēka.

369.—V. 1232.—Sihvar (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj, recording a grant on the naming ceremony day of the king's son, Harischandra; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vel. XVIII. pp. 130 ff. and Pl.

[&]quot;On this day the tithi of the date only commenced 11h. 58 m. after mean sunrise, but the tithi being the Krishnajqnam-ashtumi, the date is correct."—Kielhorn.

- (Ll. 23-24).—dvätrimsad-adhika-dvädasa-sata-samvatsarē Bhādrē māsī sukla-pakshē trayē-dasyān-tithau Ravi-dinē ankatē-pi samvat 1232 Bhādra-sudi 13 Ravau...
 - (L. 28).—rājaputra-śrī-Hariśchamdra-nāmakaraņē.
 - =Sunday, 31st August A.D. 1175; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 37.
- Genealogy as in No. 345. Written by the Mahākshapatalika Thakkura Śrīpati (see Nos. 374, 375, 378, 388 and 389).
- 370.—V. 1232.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of Gōvindapāladēva. Ed. by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. III. p. 125, and Pl. xxxviii. No. 18. Transcribed by Banerji, Mem., A.S.B., Vol. V. p. 109, and Pl. XXVIII.
- (Ll. 3-4).—Samvat 1232 Vikāri-sammvatsarē | śrī-Gövindapāladēva-gata-rājyē chaturddaśa-sammvatsarē Gayāyām ||
 - (L. 12).—Āśvinē śukla-pañchamyārii.
 - =Monday, 22nd September A.D. 1175; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 358, No. 163.
- 371.—V. 1233.—Pachar (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Chandella Paramardidēva; issued from Vilāsapura. Referred to by Longhurst, *PRAS. NC.*, 1908-09, pp. 20 f., No. 9. Ed. by Venis, *E.I.*, Vol. X. pp. 47 ff., and Pl.
- (Ll. 8-9).—Trayastrimśad-adhika-śata-dvay-ōpēta-sahasratamō sa[mvata]rē (samvatsarē) Kārttikē māsi krishņa-pakshē-[shṭa]myān-tithāv≠aṅkatō-pi samvata(t) 1233 Kārttika-vadi 8 Vu(Bu)dha-vārē |
 - =Wednesday, 27th October A.D. 1176.
- In the Chandrātrēva family, kings Jayaśakti and Vijayaśakti, and their descendants; Prithvīvarman; his son, Madanavarman; his son, Paramardidēva.
 - Written by Subhānanda of the Vāstavya race. Engraved by Pālhaṇa, son of Rajapāla.
- 372.—V. 1233.—Kamauli (near Benares, U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the (Gāha-ḍavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāņasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. p. 129.
- (Ll. 22-23).—¹ tritrimsaty-adhika-dvādaša-sa(śa)ta-samvatsarē Vaišāshē(khē) māsi su(śu)klapakshē tritīyāyām tithau Ravi-dinē ankatō-pi samvat 1233 Vaišāsha(kha)-sudi 3 Ravau.
 - =Sunday, 3rd April A.D. 1177.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

- 373.—V. 1233.—Lālrāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Chāhamāna) princes Lākhaṇapāla² and Abhayapāla, joint proprietors of Samnāṇaka. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar. *E.I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 50 f.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1233 Vaiśākha-sudi 3 (?).
- 374.—V. 1233.—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 135 f.
- (L. 24).—traya[s*]trimsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Vaisā(śā)khē māsi su(éu)klapakshē daśamyām tithau Sa(Śa)ni-dinē ankatō-pi samvat 1233 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 10 Sa(Śa)nau.
 - =Saturday, 9th April A.D. 1177; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 65.

Records a grant by the king to a Kshatriya named Rājyadhara-varman of the Vatsa-götra, for the enhancement of the spiritual merit of his parents³. Genealogy as in No. 345. Writer as in No. 369.

¹ Read trayastrimsad-adhika.

³ See No. 377.

^{*} An, Bhand, Ins., Vol. VIII. p. 197.

375.—V. 1233.—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII. p. 137.

Date and donce same as in No. 374.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Writer as in No. 374.

376.—V. 1233.—Bulandshahr (U. P.) Plate of Ananga (?). Ed. by Pratap Chandra Ghosha, J.A.S.B., Vol. XXXVIII. Pt. I. p. 26, and Pl. i.

(I. 18).—samkrāntau vishuvē kālē...

(L. 24).—Samvat trayastrimsad-adhika-dvādasa-satāni | Vaisākhē cha |

The published text mentions Chandraka (?), Dharaņivarāha, Prabhāsa, Bhairava, Rudra, Gövindarāja, Yaśödhara, Haradatta, Tribhuvanāditya, Bhōgāditya, Kulāditya, Vikramāditya, Padmāditya, Bhōjadēva, Sahajāditya (Rājarāja ?), Ananga.

377.—V. 1233.—Lālrāi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) M. Kēlhanadēva of Nadūla. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E.I., Vol. XI. pp. 49 f.

(I. 1).—Samvat 1233 Jē(Jyē)shtha-vadi 13 Gurau.

Records a grant made by the *Rājaputra* Lākhaṇapālha² and the *Rājaputra* Abhayapāla, proprietors (*bhōktṛi*) of Sināṇava, and sons of Kīrtipāla (brother of Kēlhaṇa) conjointly with the queen Mahibaladēvī.

378.—V. 1234.—Benares (U. P.), now Beng. As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇasī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII-pp. 138 f.

(Ll. 24-25).—chatustrinsa(śa)ty(d)-adhika-dvādaśa-sa(śa)ta-samvatsarē Paushē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē chaturthyān=tithau Ravi-dínē ankatō=pi samvat 1234 Pausha-sudi 4 Ravau uttarāyana(na)-samkrāntau.

=Sunday, 25th December Λ.D. 11773; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 363, No. 174.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Donce same as in Nos. 374 and 375.

379.—V. 1234.—Ōsiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Sachiyā Mūtā temple Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, A.S.I., An. Rep., 1908-09, Pt. II. p. 109.

Samvat 1234 Chaitra-sudi 10 Gurau.

380.-V. 1234.-Anvaldā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, satī-pillar Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) M Somēśvara. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 2. Date transcribed by Halder, I.A., Vol. LVI. p. 49, n. 14.

Samvat 1234 Bhādra-sudi 4 Sukra-dinē.

Records the erection of the memorial in honour of Sinda-rā (Sindarāja), son of Pōḍa Rā Sinigha-rā (Pōḍiā Rao Simgharāja).

381.—V. 1235.—Kirādū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukva) M. P. P. |Bhīmadēva II.] of Anahilapāṭaka and his feudatory the (Chāhamāna) Mahārājaputra Madanabrahma, ruler of Kirāṭakūpa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. W.C., 1906-07, p.42. From my own transcript.

Samvat 1235 Kārttika sudi 13.

Records that in place of an old image broken by the Turushkas a new one was installed by the wife of Tejapala, a subordinate officer of Madanabrahma.

¹ Compare J.A.S.B., Vol. LII. Pt. 1, pp. 277 ff.

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[&]quot;. On this day the lithi of the date commenced'4 h. 36 m. after the mean sunrise".

382.—V. 1235.—Madanpur (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the *Mahārāja putra* Alhanadāva ruling over Vīkaura-pathaka (Bikaur). Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 174; D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2048.

(L. 1).-Sam 1235 Śrāvaņa-vadi 1.

383.—V. 1235 and 1236.—Pipliānagar (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra Mahākumāra Hariśchandradēva; issued from some place on the Narmadā.¹ Transcribed and translated by Wilkinson, J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 736.

śrī-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-1235-pañchatrimśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-samvatsar-āntaḥpāti-Paushavadi amāvāsyāyām samjāta-sūrya-parvaņi²tathā 1236 shaṭtrimśad-adhika-dvādaśa-śatasamvatsar-āntaḥpāti-Vaiśākha-māsi paurņamāsyām.

Udayāditya; Naravarman; Yaśōvarman; Jayavarman; the Mahākumāra Hariśchandra who was the son of the Mahākumāra Lakshmīvarman.

384.—V. 1236.—Ösiä (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Sachiyā Mātā temple Inscription of the time of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* Kēlhaṇadēva and his son, Simhavikrama, ruler of Māṇḍavvapura. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Insers.*, Pt. I. p. 198.

Sam 1236 Kärttika-sudi I Budha-värë.

385.—V. 1236.—Sāṇḍērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāh māna) M. Kēlhaṇadēva of Nāḍūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.1S. WC., 1908-09, p. 52. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI, p. 52.

(L. 2).--[Sam]vat 1236 Kā[rtt]ika-vadi [2] Budhē.

Records some gift to Pārśvanātha, the god of Shamdēraka (Sāndērāv) in the bhukti or personal property of the Queen Jālhaṇadēvī.

386. –V. 1236. –Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Bhīma (II.)³ son of Ajaya. From my own transcript.

(L. 24).—varshē Phālguna-sita-dvitiyāyām datra Šanau....sainvat 1236.

Composed by the Nagar Brahman Mathava.

387.—V. 1236.—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Raṇḍavai on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn. I.A., Vol. XVIII. p. 140.

(I.l. 21-22).—shattrimsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Vaisā(śā)khē māsi śukla-pakshē pūrņņimāyām tithau Šukra-dinē ankata(tō)=pi sam 1236 Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 15 Śukrē.

=Friday, 11th April A.D. 1180; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 66.

Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee same as in Nos. 374 and 375 and writer as in Nos. 370, 374 and 375.

388.—V. 1236.—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Raṇḍavai on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 141 f.

Date as in No. 385. Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee and writer same as in Nos. 371, 375 and 387.

389.—V. 1236.—Benares (U. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Randavai on the Ganges. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 142 f.

^{1 &}quot;The original has chaturmukha-Markkundēšvaradēv-opakanthē vimalatara-pavitra-Narmmadā-tirth'i in bhobhih snātva."

^{2.4} There was no solar eclipse in the purnimanta or amanta Pausha of V 1235, current or expired,"

² Called bala in the record.

Date as in No. 387. Genealogy as in No. 345. Donee and writer as in Nos. 374, 375, 387 and 388.

- 390.—V. 1236.—Phalodhī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Chāhamāna) Mahūrāja Prithvīdēva (of Ajmēr) and of the Mandalēśvara Rānā Katīa, son of the Mahāsāmanta Pālhaņa, of the Paramāra family and the Kauņdinya-gōtra, and (ruler of) Vikramapura. Transcript by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XII. p. 93.
 - (Ll. 5-6).—Samvat 1236 prathama-Āsā(shā)dha-sudi 10 [Buldhē.
- 391.—V. 1236.—Lōhārī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, satī Inscription of the time of (the Imperial Chāhamāna) Prithvīrāja (III.). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2235. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, pp. 2 ff. Date transcribed by Halder, I. A., Vol. LVI. p. 49. Samvat 1236 Āshādha-vadi 12.
- 392.—V. 1236.—Sölaj (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Mahārāja Sāmantasimhadēva (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Muscum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 3.
- 393.—V. 1237.—Hāthal (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Plates of (the Paramāra) Dhārāvarsha, lord of Arbuda (Ābū). Ed. by Bishweshwarnath Shastri, I. A., Vol. XLIII. p. 194.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1237 varshē Kārtika-śudi 11 Gurau.
- Dhārāvarsha is called a descendant of Dhūmarājadēva and styled Mamdalikēśvara-Sambhu. At that time Kāvida was the Keeper of the Seal.
- 394.— V. 1237.—Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēvlī Inscription recording that on the death of the Rāṇā Tihuṇapāla, a Göhila, his queens Pālhaṇadēvī, a Vödēnī, and Mātādēvī became satī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 53.

Samvat 1237 Chaitra-vadi 6 Soma-dinē.

395.—V. 1237.—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Jaḍaṇa, a Paramāra Rajpūt. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 49.

Samvat 1237.

Contains the names of the Sāhaṇis (Masters of Royal Stables?), Rājasīha and Vāgaḍa.

- 396.—V. 1239.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārāja* Samarasimhadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. XI. pp. 53 f.
 - (L. 5).—Samvat 1239 Vaišākha-sudi 5 Gurau.
 - Thursday, 28th April A.D. 1183.

In the lineage of the *Mahārāja* Aṇahila of the Chāhamāna family sprang up the *Mahārāja* Ālhaṇa; his son, the *Mahārāja* Kīrtipāladēva; his son, the *Mahārāja* Samarasinihadēva. His maternal uncle, *Rājaputra* Jōjala who checked the banditti (*taskara*) of Pīlvāhikā, is mentioned as the *rājyachintaka* or administrator of the kingdom.

- 397.—V. 1239.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) Mahārājaputra Jayatasirihadēva. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 474, No. vi. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 38.
- (Ll. 1-3).—Sam 1239 Āśvina-vadi 10 Vu(Bu)dhē ady≖ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājaputra-śrī-Jayatasīhadēva-rājyē ∥
 - = Wednesday, 25th August A.D. 1182; or Wednesday, 12th October A.D. 1183.
- 398.—V. 1239.—Madanpur (C. P.) Inscription on the defeat of the Chandella Paramardidēva of Jējākabhukti by the Chāhamāna Prithivīrāja (III.), son of Sōmēśvara and grandson of Arnōrāja. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R. Vol. X. p. 98, and Pl. xxxii. Nos. 9 and 10; Vol. XXI. p. 173 and 174; D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2050.

(10, line 4).—Sam 1239.

399.—V. 1240.—Ajahārī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Dhārāvarshadēva reigning at Chandrāvatī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 38.

Samvat 1240 Vaišākha-sudi 3 Somē.

=Monday, 28th March A.D. 1183 (Vaiśākha of this date was an intercalary month).

Records a grant by the Prince (Kumāra) Pālhaṇadēva, and the Chief Queen (paṭṭa-rāṇā) Sīgāradēvī, i.e., Śṛiṅgāradēvī.

400.—V. 1240.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of the Chandella Paramardidēva. Referred to by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix p. 26, No. 178.

(L. 1).—śrīmat-Paramarddi[dēva]-vijaya-rājyē samvat 1240...Vaisā(śā)kha-sudi 14 Gurau. =Thursday, 26th April A.D. 1184; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 67.

401.—V. 124 (?)—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Buddhist Inscription, mentioning Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.* 1880, p. 77, and Pl. viii.

(I. 16).— — → vēda-nayan-ēndu-nishthayā sainkhyay±ānka-paripāṭi-lakshitē! Vikra-mānka-nara-nātha-vatsarē Jyaishṭha-māsi.

Composed by Manoratha, son of Sida.

402.—V. 1240.—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.) fort wall fragmentary Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 72, and Pl. xxii.

(L. 15).—Vyōm-ārṇṇav-ārkka-samkhyātē Sāhasāmkasya vatsarē.

(L. 17).—Samvat 1240 Āshādha-vadi 9 Somē.

=Monday, 4th June A.D. 1184; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 179, No. 127.

403.—V. 1241.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of (the Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) Kēlhaṇadēva. Ed. by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. X. p. 407. Transcribed and summarised by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-sanigraha, No. 429.

(L. 1).—Sam 1241 Vaišākha-sudi 7.

Södhaladeva, son of Kelhana, was then enjoying Ghamghānakapadra as jāgīr, and Yaśövīra was lord of Palla(Pāl), both the places being apparently under Mandavyapura(Mandor).

404.—V. 1242.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XII. p. 105.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1242 Māgha-sudi 9 Sū(Śu)[krē].

=Friday, 31st January A.D. 1186.

405.—V. 1242.—Kanker (C. P.) Inscription of the time of Bhānudēva. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 126 f.; and note on the date by Kielhorn, ibid. pp. 128 ff.

(Ll. 18-19).—Samvat 1242 Raudra-samvatsarē | Jyēshṭa(ṭha)-vadi pamchamyām.

Records the charities of the Nāyaka Vāsudēva, devoted to the lotus-feet of king Bhānudēva and residing in the latter's town, Kākaira(Kanker). Vāsudēva was son of Bhīma, grandson of the Nāyaka Pōlū, and great grandson of Dāmōdara, belonging to a family which subsisted on nāga-dala (?).

In the race of the Moon, Simharāja; his son, Vyāghra; his son, Vopadeva; his son, Krishna; his son, Jaitarāja of Kākaira; his son, Somachandra; his son, Bhānudēva.

¹See No. 488, n. 3.

² Sec No. 437.

Road Modhaladeva by Jinavijaya.

- 406.—V. 1242.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārāja Samarasirhhadēva. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 55.
 - (L. 3).—Sam 1242 varshē.
- 407.—V. 1243.—Pushkar (Ajmēr-Merwāra, Rājputānā) satī Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.

"The 11th day of the bright half of Magha, Samvat 1243."

Records the death of a Thakur of Gautama-gotra and Guhila lineage.

- 408.—V. 1243.—Ajaygadh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 50, and Pl. xii-C.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1243 Jyeshtha-sudi 11 Vu(Bu)dhē.
 - = Wednesday, 20th May A.D. 1187; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 68.
- 409.—V. 1243. -Fyzābād (Oudh, U. P.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj; issued from Vārāṇaśī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 10 ff. Published in Ind. Insers., No. 13.
- (I.I. 24-25).—trichatvūrimsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-śata-samvatsarē Āshāḍhē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē saptamyām tithau Ravi-dinē ankatō pi samvat 1243 Āshāḍha-sudi 7 Ravau.

=Sunday, 14th June A.D. 1187; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 37, No. 69.

Genealogy as in No. 345.

- 410.—V. 1244.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XII. p. 106.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1244 Pösa(Pausha)-vadi 14 Söma-dinë.
 - =Monday, 30th November A. D. 1187.
- 411.—V. 1244.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Ed. by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. X. p. 410.
 - (Ll. 1-3).—Sanivat 1244 Māgha-sudi 10 Soma-vārē.
 - =Monday, 3rd January A.D. 1188.
- 412.—V. 1244.—Victoria Museum, Udaipur, memorial Inscription of the time of the (Imperial Chāhamāna) M. Pṛithvīrājadēva (III.). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. W.C., 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2224.

Samvat 1244 Phälguna-sudi 13 Sukra-värë.

- 413.—V. 1244.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-tablet Inscription. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 105.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1244 Chaitra-vadi 1 Somē.
 - =Monday, 15th February A. D. 1188.
- 411.—V. 1244.—Tahangadh (Karauli State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XX. p. 90, and Pl. x.
 - (L. 1)... Samvat 1244 [Jyē]shtha-su 15 Gurō(rau).
 - =Thursday, 12th May A.D. 1188; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 373, No. 197.
- 415.—V. 1244.—Visalpur (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) Prithvīrājadēva (III.). Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. VI. p. 156, and Pl. xxi; also by R. D. Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, p. 56.
 - (1. 2).—Prithvirājadēva-rājyē tatra tasmin kālē samvat 1244 Śrāvaņa-pūrvvam (?) Records some grant to the temple of Gökarņa at Vigrahapura (Vīsalpur).
- 416.—V. 1245.—Soron (Etah Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of Madanapāla. Noticed by Hargreaves, PRAS. NC., 1914-15, p. x.
 - 'Samvat 1245, 12th day of the bright fortnight of Vaisākha.'

417.—V. 1245.—Mungthalā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra) Dhārāvarshadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 26.

Samvat 1245 Bhādrapada-sūdi 1 V(B)udhē.

=Wednesday, 24th August A.D. 1188.

- 418.—V. 1245.—Meohad (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the (Gāhadavāla) P. M. P. Jayachchandradēva of Kanauj. Discovered by Dayaram Sahni and noticed by Krishna Sastri, A.S.I., An. Rep., 1921-22, p. 120. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, J.R.A.S., 1927, p. 696, and Pl. v.
 - (L. 2).—Samvata(t) 1245 ady-ēha Kauśāmba-pattalāyām.

Records the building of a temple of Siddhēśvara (Mahādēva) by a certain Śrīvāstavya Thakkura in the village of Mēhavaḍa (=Meohaḍ) in the district of Kauśāmbī.

- 419.—V. 1245.—Bājṭa (Sāvar Estate, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of (the Chauhān King) Pithimadēva (=Prithvīrāja III. of Ajmēr). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for 1911-12, p. 2.
- 420.—V. 1246.—Jasol (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription connected originally with the temple of Mahāvīra at Khōṭṭa (Khōḍ) and belonging to the gachchha of Bhānadēvāchārya. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 54.

Samvat 1246 varshē Kārttika-vadi 2.

421.—V. 1247(?).—Ratanpur (C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Inscription of the time of **Prithvidēva** (III.) of Ratnapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 47 ff. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in the C. P. and Berar, p. 107.

(L. 24).—Samvat 1217 (?)

Jājalla [II.]; his son, [Ratnadēva III., defeated Chōḍagaṅga ?]; his son, Prithvīdēva [III.]. Composed by Dēvagaṇa, son of Ratnasimha.

422.—V. 1248.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Ed. by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. X. p. 410.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1248 Vaišāsha(kha)-sudi 1 Šukra-dinē.

=Friday, 17th April A. D. 1192.

423.—V. 1248.—Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēvlī Inscription recording that the Rāṇā Mōṭisvarā a Guhalaütra (=Gēhlōt) was followed satī by his queen Rājī, a Mōhilī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 53.

Samvat 1248 Jyështha-vadi 6 Soma-dinë.

=Monday, 4th May A.D. 1192.

424.—V. 1248.—Pāladī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 64.

'Friday, Āshādha-vadi 1 in V. 1248.'

425.—V. 1249.—Pāladī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) M. Kēlhaņadēva and his son Jayatasīha-dēva. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, pp. 64 f. Transcribed by Purau Chand Nahar, Jaina Insers., Pt. I. pp. 265 f.

Sam 1249 varshe Magha-sudi 10 Gurau.

=Thursday, 14th January A.D. 1193.

Mentions Vilhana, chief minister of Jayatasiha and another person Rajadeva, son of Sü(Bhū?)madeva.

¹ Ratnasimha composed the Malhar inscription of Jajalladeva II of Ratanpur; see No. 1241.

- 426.—V. 1249.—Aghāpur (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of (the Yādava?) Sahaṇapāladēva [of Karauli]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1916-17, p. 3.
 - "The 7th day of the bright half of Ashādha, Sam. 1249."
- 427.—V. 1249.—Bāmaņvārjī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Dhārāvarsha. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 63.
- 428.—V. 1250.—Pāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) *Mahārājaputra* Sōḍhaladēva, 1 ruler of the province (*bhukti*) of Māndavyapura. Ed. by Tessitori, *J.P.A.S.B.*, Vol. X. p. 409.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1250 varshē Kārttika-va[di] 1.
- 429.—V. 1251.—Sādadi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādāl Chāhamāna) M. Jayatasīghadēva, son of Kēlhaņa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1907-08, p. 38 and E. I., Vol. XI. p. 73 and n. 2.
- 430.—V. 1251.—Țanțōți (Țanțōți Estate, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chauhān King Harirāja.² Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1911-12, p. 2.

Records that the village of Tamtūțhī (Țanțōți) was in the fief of Pratāpadēvī, queen of Harirāja.

- 431.—V. 1252.—Baghārī (Agra Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the Chandella Paramardidēva and his ministers Sallakshana and (his son) Purushottama. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 208 ff.
- (L. 24).—Paksha-[trya]ksha-mukh-āditya-samkhyē Vikrama-va[tsa]rē | Āśvina-śukla-pañchamyām vāsarē Vāsar-ēśituḥ ||
 - =Sunday, 10th September A.D. 1195; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 38.

Among the Chandratreya princes, Madanavarman; his son Yaśovarman; his son Paramardin.

Composed by Dēvadhara, son of Gadādhara and grandson of Lakshmīdhara.

- 432.—V. 1253.— Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plate of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P.M.P. Vijayadēva, a lord of Trikalinga; issued from Kakarēdī. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XVII. pp. 228 ff., and Pl.
- (L. 13).—samvatsarāṇām sa[m]vata(t) 1253 Mārggaśira-māsē krishņa-pakshē saptamyām tithau Śukra-dinē.
- =Friday, 27th October A.D. 1195, or more probably, Friday, 13th December A.D. 1196; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 171, No. 104.

Dhāhilla in Kakarēdī; Vājūka; Dandūka; Khōjūka; Jayavarman; his son, Vatsarāja; his sons, Kīrtivarman⁴ and Salakhaṇavarman (see No. 530). Records the grant of this last who had attained to the *Paūcha-mahāśabda*.

433.—V. 1253.—Machhlishahr (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Gāhaḍavāla Hariśchandra, son of the P. M. P. Jayachchandra; issued from Dhanamvakra(?). Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 20 f. and 39, No. 87. Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, *B. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 95 ff., and Pl. Remarks about the date, by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. III. pp. 761 ff.

¹ See No. 403.

² Younger brother of Prithvīrāja (III.), or the famous king Prithvīrāja of Ajmēr.

^{1.}e., Vijayasimhadéva; see No. 1251.

⁴ See No. 1244.

(L. 23).—Tripamchāśat-ā(d-a)dhika-dvādaśa-śeta-samvatsarē Pausha-mā[si] paur[n]ímāyām Ravi-dinē ankē-pi samvat 1253 Pau[sha]-śudi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, 6th January A.D. 1197.

Written by the Mahākshapaṭalika, Thakkura Bhōgāditya.

434.—V. 1253.—Bēlkhārā (Mirzāpur Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of the Paramabhaṭṭāraka (unnamed) king of Kānyakubja¹ and of the Rāṇaka Vɪjayakarṇṇa of Vēlakharā-pallī. Noticed and transcribed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XI. pp. 128 ff., and pl. xxxviii. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1907-08, p. 39, note. Ed. by Banerji J.P.A.S.B. Vol. VII. p. 763, and pls. x-xi.

(I., 4).—Samvat 1253 Vaišāsha(kha)-sudi 11 Bhaum[ē*].

=Tuesday, 29th April A.D. 1197; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 70.

Records the erection of the pillar by the Rāuta Sakarūka, son of the Rāuta Ānanda.

435.—V. 1253.—Dīwṛā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya Bhīmadēva (II. of Aṇahilapīṭaka, Gujarāt). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum. Ajmer, 1914-15. p. 2.

436.—V. [12?]55.—Varņāmā (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription of the time of Udayasimha of Nandapadra-maṇḍala. From my own transcript.

(L. 16).—Vatsarē panichapani|chāśe]2 Chaitrasya prathamē hani.

Speaks of Narēnada of the Mōḍa family, a minister of the king, as having constructed a stepwell at Varaṇāma of Lāṭa in Gūrjaradēśa.

437.—V. 1255.—Jhādōlī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra Dhārāvarsha of the Ashtādaśaśata country. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 48; 1910-11, p. 38. Transcribed and summarised by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha*, pp. 262 f. (Text) and pp. 298 ff. (Remarks).

Dvih-smaraśara-dinakara-mita-varshē.

Sainvat 1255 Āsōya-sudi 7 Budha-vārē.

=Wednesday, 9th September A.D. 1198.

Records a grant to a Jaina temple by Śringāradēvī, Queen of Dhūrāvarsha³ and daughter of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) Kēlhaṇa. Mentions Nāgada as the Sachiva of the prince.

438.—V. 1256.—Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva (II.); issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Dhruva, I.A., Vol. XI. pp. 71 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 17-21).—Śrīmad-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-sanīvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu shaṭpamchāśadnttarēshu Bhādrapada-māsa-krishņa-paksh-āmāvāsyāyām Bhō(Bhau)ma-vārē='tr-āmkatō-'pi sanīvat 1256 lau' Bhādrapada-vadi 15 Bhaumē-'syām sanīvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyām tithāv=ady-ēha śrīmad-Aṇahilapāṭakē-'māvāsyā-parvaṇi.

=Tuesday, 4th August A.D. 1198, or, more probably, Tuesday, 21st September A.D. 1199; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 173, No. 109.

Mūlarāja [I.]; Chāmuṇḍarāja; Durlabharāja; Bhīma [1.]; Kaṛṇa-Trailōkyamalla; Jaya-simha-Siddhachakravartin; Kumārapāla; Ajayapāla; Mūlarāja[II.]; Bhīma[II.]-Abhina-vasiddharāja.

439.—V. 1256.—Bhopāl (C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra Mahākumāra Udayavarmadēva issued from Guvādāghaṭṭa on the Rēvā. Ed. by Fleet, I.A., Vol. XVI. pp. 254 ff., and Pl.

¹ Most probably the Gahadavala king Harischandra, son of Jayachchandra; see No. 433.

The hundreds of the date are omitted.

³ See No. 399.

^{4.&}quot; On this day the tithi of the date commenced 0 h. 30 m. after mean sunrise "

- (I.l. 11-13).—śrī-Vikrama kāl-ātīta-shaṭpanichāsa(śa)d-adhika-dvādaśa-sa(śa)ta-samvatsar-āntaḥ-prā(pā)ti amkē 1256 Vaiśākha-sudi 15 paurṇṇamāsyām tithau Visā(śā)khā-nakshatrē Parigha-yōgē Ravi-dinē mahā-Vaisā(śā)khyām parvvaṇi.
 - =Sunday, 30th April A.D. 1200; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 71.

The contraction of the decision of a property of the contraction of th

Yasõvarman; Jayavarman; the Mahākumāra Lakshmīvarman; the Mahākumāra Harischandra; his son, the Mahākumāra Udayavarman.

- 440.—V. 1256.—Jūlōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription¹ recording embellishments to a Jaina temple. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E.I., Vol. XI. p. 55.
 - (L. 4).-Sam 1256 varshē Jyeshtha-su 11.
- 441.—V. 1256.—Üthman (Sirohi State, Räjputänä) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Sämvatasimha. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS., WC., 1916-17, p. 66.
 - 'V. 1256 Jyështha-sudi 14 Monday'.
 - -Monday, 29th May A.D. 1200.
- 442.—V. 1257.—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording grant for the maintenance of a *kapitā* by a Gauda Kāyastha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 19.

Samvat 1257 varshë Magha-sudi 7 Sukra-dinë.

- == Friday, 12th January A.D. 1201.||
- 443.—V. 1258.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the Chandella Paramardidēva. Noticed by Cunningham, J.A.S.B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 313.

Sarivat 1258 Kārttika-sudi 10 Somē.

=Monday, 8th October A.D. 1201; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 354, No. 152.

Composed by Paramardideva himself.

- 444.—V. 1258.—Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Makārāja Sāmantasimha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 52. The following date is quoted from my own transcript.
 - (Ll. 1-2). -Samvat 1258 varshē Māgha-sudi 9 Śukrē.
 - = Friday, 4th January A.D. 1202.
- 445.—V. 1258.—Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. Sāmantasimha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52. The following date is quoted from my own transcript.
 - (I.l. 1-2).—Samvat 1258 varshē Chaitra·vadi 3 [Sōmē] dinē.
 - =Monday, 11th February A.D. 1202.
- 446.—V. 1258.—Sāṇḍērāv (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. Sämantasimhadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 52.

1258 varshē Chaitra-sudi 13 Śukrē.

- = Friday, 8th March A.D. 1202.
- 447.—V. 1258.—Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. Sāmantasimha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52. The following date is quoted from my own transcript.
 - (L. 1).—Samvatu(t) 1258 varashē(rshē) Vaišākha-sudi 12 Ravau.
 - =Sunday, 5th May A.D. 1202.
- 448.—V. 1261.—Garra (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand), now Lucknow Museum, Plate (1.) of the Chandelle P. M. P. Trailökyavarman, lord of Kälañjara; issued from Vadaväda. Ed. by Dikshit, E.I., Vol. XVI. pp. 274 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—Samvat 1261 Vaišākha-sudi 2 S(S)ukra-vārē.

=Friday, 22nd April 1205 A.D.

Genealogy as far as Paramardidēva as in No. 325; his son, Trailōkyavarman, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara(Śiva).

Records the grant of a village to the Rāuta Sāmanta of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra as a source of livelihood for the death (mrityuka-vritti) of his father the Rāuta Pāpē, killed in battle with the Turushkas at Kākadādaha.

449.—V. 1261.—Garra (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand), now Lucknow Museum, Plate (II.) of the Chandella P. M. P. Trailōkyavarman, lord of Kālañjara; issued from Vaḍavāḍa. Ed. by Dikshit, E.I., Vol. XVI. pp. 275 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—Samvat 1261 Vaišākha-vadi 2 S(S)ukra-vārē.

=Friday, 6th May 1205 A.D.

Records the grant of another village to the same donce and for the same purpose as in No. 448.

450.—V. 1262.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) M. Udayasimhadēva.¹ Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 474, No. VII.

(Ll. 3-4). Samvat 1262 varshē ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Udayasimbadēvakalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.

451.—V. 1263.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva II., issued from Anahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 194 f.

(Ll. 13·15).—śrīmad-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu tri∢tri) shashṭi-(shṭy)-uttarēshu lau° Śrāvaṇa-māsa-śukla-paksha-dvitīyāyām Ravi-vārē-'tr-āmkatō≈pi samvat 12]63 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 2 Ravāv asyām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyām tithāv-ady-āha śrīmad-Aļṇahilapāṭa|kē-'dy-aiva Vvatīpāta-pā(pa)rvvaṇi.

=Sunday, 9th July A.D. 1206; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 30, No. 59.

Genealogy as in No. 438.

Written by the Mahākshapaṭalika Thākur Vōsarin, son of Kāyastha Thākur Kumāra. Dūtaka, the Mahāsāndhivigrahika Thākur Sudha (?).

452.—V. 1264.—Țimāṇā (Bhāvanagar State, Kāthiāwāt), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhimadeva II.; issued from Țimbāṇaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, I..1., Vol. XI. pp. 337 f., and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1264 varshē lau° Āshādha-śudi [7 or 8] Somē.

=Monday, 4th June A.D. 1207, or Monday, 23rd June A.D. 1208; see *ibid*. Vol. XIX. p. 358. No. 164.

Records a grant of the Mehara Rājā Jagamalla. Engraved by the sutradhāra Ālaļa.

453.—V. 1265.—Bēlār (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of Dhārhdhaladēva. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscrs., Pt. 1. p. 219, and by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, No. 403.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1265 varshē Phālguna-vadi 7 Gurau.

=Thursday, 12th February A.D. 1209.

454.—V. 1265.—Kankhal (Mount Åbū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chau'ukya P. M. Bhīmadēva (II.) while the (Paramāra) Māndalika Dhārāvarshadēva (with kamāra juru Pralhādana as the Yuvarāja) was ruling at Chandrāvatī. Translated by Wilson, As. Res., Vol. XVI. pp. 299 ff. Ed. by Cartellieri, I.A., Vol. XI. pp. 221 f.

(L. 20).—Samvat 1265 varshē Vaišākha-śu 15 Bhaumē.

² Compare No. 676, note. ² [P. C. Nahar reads 1235.—Ed.]

^{*} Represented as 'the support of the six darkanas and expert in all arts.' See Introduction to this Parthanas and expert in all arts.' See Introduction to this Parthanas arakanas vyayōga printed in Gaekwad's Ori Series (No. IV).

= Tuesday, 21st April A.D. 1209, see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 72.

Composed by Lakshmidhara. Engraved by the sutradhara Palhana.

- 455.—V. 1266.—Royal As. Soc.'s Plates of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bh·madēva [II.]; issued from Anahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Fleet, I.A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 112 ff. Published in Ind. Insers., No. 11.
- (Ll. 1-4).—śrīmad-Vikrama-nṛipa-kāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu shaṭa(t)shashṭy-adhikēshu laukika° Mārgga-māsasya śukla-paksha-chaturdaśyām Guru-dinē atr-āmkatōḥ(tō-)pi śrī-Vikrama-samvat 1266 varshē śrī-Simha-samvat 96 varshē lauki° Mārgga-śudi 14 Gurāv-asyām samvatsara-māsa-pakshā-dina-vāra-pūrvāyām tithāv-ady-ēha.
 - =Thursday, 12th November A.D. 1209; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 24, No. 9.

Genealogy as in No. 438.

456.—V. 1266.—Date in a Sanderav Inscription (No. 446). E. I., Vol. XI. p. 52.

(I.I. 9-10).- Samvat 1266 varshë Jyështha-sudi 13 Sanau.

==Saturday, 8th May A.D. 1210.

457.—V. 1267.—Pipliānagar (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra Arjunavarmadeva; issued from Maṇḍapadurga. Transcribed and translated by Wilkinson, J.A.S.B., Vol. V. p. 378.

Saptashashty-adhika-dvādaša-šata-samvatsarē Phālguņē(uē) 1267¹ šukla-dašamyām=abhishēka-parvaņi

Samvat 12671 Phälguna(na)-śuddha 10 Gurau.

= Thursday, 24th February A.D. 1211; see I.A., Vel. XIX. p. 24, No. 10.

In the Paramāra family, Bhōja; after him came² Udayāditya; his son, Naravarman; his son, Yaśōvarman; his son, Ajayavarman; his son, Vindhyavarman; his son, Subhaṭavarman; his son, Arjuna (Arjunavarman, defeated Jayasimha).

- 458.—V. 1268. —Jālor (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription (No. 440) connected with a Jaina temple. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E.I., Vol. XI. p. 55.
 - (L. 5).- Sam 1268 varshē Dīpōtsava-dinē
- 459.—V. 1269.—Ajaygadh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the Chandella Rājā Trailokyavarmadēva. Ed. by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 50, and Pl. xii. D.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1269 Phälguna-vadi . . Sanau.
- 460.—V. 1270.—Bhopāl (C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* Arjunavarmadēva; issued from Bhrigukachchha. Ed. by Hall, *J. A. O. S.* Vol. VII. p. 32.

³Saptaty-adhika-dvādaša-šata-samvatsarē Vaišākha-vadi amāvāsyāyām sūrya-grahaņaparvaņi . . . samvat 1270 Vaišākha-vadi 15 Sömē.

=Monday, 22nd April A.D. 1213; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 175 No. 114.

Genealogy as in No. 457.

- 461.—V. 1270.—Dadarēvō (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) Inscription, speaking of the Chāh to vāṇa Rāṇā Jayatasīha, son of the Maṇḍalēśvara Gōpāla. Referred to by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XVI. p. 257.
- 462.—V. 1270.—Eklingjī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the (Gulila) M. Jaitrasirihadēva. Referred to in Bhāvnagar Inscrs., p. 93, n.; Bhāvnagar Prāchīna-śōdha-samgraha. p. 47, n.

^{1 &}quot;The published version both times has 1237, but this is printer's error; see the editor's reference to the inscription in J.A.S.B., Vol. VII. p. 736."

[&]quot; The original has tato = bhūd = Udavādityo."

[•] In an earlier part of the inscription there is the date Ashadha-vadi 15 Some, without say year."

463.—V. 1271.—Butri (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Dhārāvarsha (of Ābū). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11, p. 2. Transcribed by Halder, I.A., Vol. LVI. p. 51, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1271 varshē Āsoja-sudi 4 Somē.

=Monday, 8th September A.D. 1214.

464.—V. 1272.—Sīyāl Bēṭ (Kāthiāwār) image Inscription of the time of the Mēhara Rājā Raņasiriha. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres. p. 254; by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Insers., Pt. II, No. 1777.

Samvat 1272 varshē Jyeshtha-vadi 2 Ravau adyzeha Ţimbānakē.

The date is irregular.1

465.—V. 1272.—Manglāņā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the Svaratāņa Samasadāņa Gōra (Sulian Shamsu-d-Din Altamsh Ghūrī) of Yōginīpura (Delhi) and of Valaṇadēva, the gadhapati of the Raṇastambhapura fort. Noticed by Ramkarna, E.I., Vol. XII. pp. 58 f.; and D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 40. Ed. by Ramkarna, I.A., Vol. XII. pp. 87 f.

(Ll. 10-11).—Samvat 1272 J[y*]ēshṭa(ṭha)-vadi 11 Ravi-vārē As(ś)vini(ī)-nakshatrē. —Sunday, 26th April A.D 1215.

In the Dadhīcha family, the Mahāmandalēśvara Kaduvarājadēva; his son, Padamasīhalēva; his son, Mahārājaputra Jaya(Jai)trasinha, the vassal of Valaņadēva.

466.—V. 1272.—Bhopāl (C. I.) Plates of the Paramāra Mahārāja Arjunavarmadēva issued from Amarēśvara-tīrtha at the confluence of the Rēvā and Kapilā. Ed. by Hall, J. A. O. S., Vol. VII. p. 25.

Dvisaptaty-adhika-dvādaša-šata-samvatsarē Bhādrapada-paurņamāsyām chandr-**o**parāgaparvaņi . . . samvat 1272 Bhādrapada-sudi 15 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 9th September A.D. 1215; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 40.

Genealogy as in No. 457.

467.—V. 1273.—Vērāval (Kāthiāwār) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya Bhīmadēva II. Ed. by Bühler and Vajeshankar Ojha, E. I., Vol. 11. pp. 439 ff. Published n Bhāvnagar Insers., p. 195.

(L. 47).—Śrīmad-Vikrama-nṛipa-saṃvat 1273 varshō Vaiśākha-śudi 4 Śukrē.

= Friday, 22nd April A.D. 1216.

468.—V. 1273.—Jaunpur District (U. P.) Inscription. Transcribed by Hiranand Pandit and translated by Ballantyne, J.A.S.B., Vol. XIX. p. 454.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1273 Āshādha-śudi 6 Ravau | ady-ēha Mayūnagaryyām.

=Sunday, 11th June A.D. 1217.3

469.—V. 1274.—Piṇḍwārā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Dhārā-varsha, son of Jasadhavala, of the lineage of Śrī-Dhōmarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 39. Transcribed by Halder, I.A., Vol. LVI. p. 51, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Samvat 1274 Māgha-Phālgunayōr-madhyē sōma-grahaṇa-parvvvē(aṇi). —(Friday) 29th December A.D. 1217.

Records the grant of one Rāṇā Vaïjā, son of Vijēsīrāha, and of Lashamasīha, son ot Ānā, a Rāṭhaūḍa of Hāthiuṁdī.

^{1 &}quot;According to I.A., Vol. XV. p. 362, the date apparently is Pausha-vadi 5, but with this reading also it s irregular".

² Same as Bālhaņa, grandson of the celebrated Chāhamāna Prithvīrāja (III.), mentioned in the *Hammira-nahākāvya*.

[&]quot;On this day the tithi of the date commenced 4h. 53m. after mean sunrise".

- 470.—V. 1274.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) M. Udayasirhhadēva. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 475, No. VIII.
- (I.l. 1-2).—Samvat 1274 varshē Bhādrapada-sudi 9 Sukrēzdyzēha šrī-Srīmālē mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Udayasinhadēva-kalyāņa-vijaya-rājyē.
 - =Friday, 31st August A.D. 1218.
- 471.—V. 12[7]5.—Bharāṇā (Kāthiāwār) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. Bhīmadēva II. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscrs., p. 205.
 - (L. 1).—śri-Vikramāt samvat 12[7]5 varshē Bhādrapada-śudi
- 472.—V. 1275.—Harsaudā (Hoshangābād Dist., C. P.), now Amer. Or. Soc.'s, Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra)¹ P. M. P. Dēvapāladēva of Dhārā, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva), who obtained a boon from Limbāryā and attained the Pańcha-mahāśabda. First ed. by Hall, J.A.S.B., Vol. XXVIII. pp. 1 ff. Transcript and Plate also in Archaeol. Surv. West. Ind., No. 10, pp. 111 f. A note by Hall also in J. A. O. S., Vol. VI. pp. 536 f. Re-edited by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XX. pp. 311 f.
 - (L. 4).—Samvat pamchasaptaty-adhika-dvādaša-šat-āmk[ē]² 1275 Mārgga-sudi 5 Sa(Sa)nau.
- (Ll. 7-8).—Adhikē pamchasaptatyā dvādaś-āvda(bda)-śatē śakē [|*] vatsarē Chitrabhānau tu Mārggaśīrshē sitē dalē || 4 || Pamchamy-amtaka-samyōgē nakshatrē Vishņu-daivatē || (|) vogē Harshana-samjñē tu tithy-arddhē Dhātri-daivatē || 5 ||
 - =Saturday, 24th November A.D. 1218; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 24, No. 11.
- 473.—V. 1276.—Makāval (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Paramāra) Dhārāvārsha of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 61.
 - "V. 1276 Śrāvana-sudi 3 Monday."
- 474.—V. 1277.—Jagat (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the Mahārāvala Sīhaḍadēva (of Vāgaḍa). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 3. Reading of date by Halder, I.A. Vol. LIII, p. 102, n. 14.

Samvat 1277 varshē Chaitra-sudi 14 Soma-dinē.

- = Monday, 8th March A,D. 1221.
- 475.—V. 1277.—Kurēthā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Pratīhāra Malayavarman, Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1915-16, p. 59.

Sanivat 1277 Jyeshtha-vadi 15 Ravi-dina (on the occasion of a solar eclipse).

=Sunday, 3rd May A.D. 1220,

Naţula; his son, Pratāpasimha; his son, Vigraha, who fought with a Młēchchha king³ and seized Gōpagiri (Gwalior); his son, from Lālhaṇadēvī, daughter of Kēlhaṇadēva,⁴ was Malaya-varman.

- 476.—V. 1279.—Rohtāsgaḍh (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) rock Inscription of the time of the king (kskitīndra) Pratāpa. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IV. pp. 311 f.
- (L. 1).—Navabhir-atha munimdrair-vāsarāṇām-adhīsaiḥ parikalayati samkhyām vatsarā Sāhasāmkē | Madana-vijaya-yātrā-mamgalē māsi Chaitrē pratipadi sita-kāntau vāsarē Bhās-karasya || 1[||*].
 - =Sunday, 5th March A.D. 1223.

[&]quot; See R. G. Bhandarkar's Report for 1883-84, p. 392, verse 30".

^{*} Road °satë=inkë.

Qutbu-d-Din Ibak, who in A.D. 1196 "humbled the pride of Gwalior."

The same as Kelhana, the Chahamana king of Nadol, Marwar (see Genealogical List).

477.—V. 1279.—Nāndesamā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Guhila) M. Jayatasizhha¹ of Nāgahrada. From my own transcript. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Aimer. 1924-25, p. 2.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1279 varshē Vaisākha-sudi 13 Sukrē.

=Friday, 14th April A.D. 1223.

His minister, maham', Dungarasimha in charge of Śrī-karana.

- 478.—V. 1280.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plate of the time of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Jayanta-sirhhadēva; issued from Aņahilapura. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 196 ff.
- (Ll. 20-23).—Asyām tithau samvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-yuktāyām gata-samvatsara-dvādaśa-varsha-śatēshu aśīty-uttarēshu Pausha-māsē šukla-pakshē tritīyāyām tithau Bhadma-vārē samjāta-uttarā-gata-sūrya-samkrama-parvani amkatō-' pi samvat 1280 varshē Pausha-śudi 3 Bhaumē-'dy-ēha samjāta-[utta]rānayana(rāyaṇa)-parvaṇi.
 - =Tuesday, 26th December A.D. 1223; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 12.

Mūlarāja [I.]; Chāmuṇḍarāja; Vallabharāja; Durlabharāja; then to Bhīma [II.] as in No. 438; after him, in his place, Jayantasimha²-Abhinavasiddharāja.

479.—V. 1281.—Nēmāvar (Indore State, C. I.) Inscription, recording the visit of a Kāyastha pilgrim of the Gauda lineage. Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, p. 55.

' Friday, the second day of the dark half of Bhadrapada, Vikrama Samvat 1281.'

Makes mention also of a rajan named Jayasiiiha.

- 480.—V. 1282.—Māndhātā (Nimār Dist., C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Plates of the Paramāra *Mahārāja* Dēvapāla, son of Harischandra; issued from Māhishmatī. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 108 ff., and Pls.
- (Ll. 19-20).—dvyašīty-adhika-dvādaša-šata-samvatsarē Bhādrapadē māsē paurņamāsyām soma-parvvaņi.
 - (L. 79).—Samvat 1282 varshē Bhādra-sudi 15 Gurau ||

The date is irregular so far as the week day is concerned.3

Genealogy same as in the published grants of the Paramāra Arjunavarman (Nos. 457, 460, 466).

Composed by the king's preceptor (rājaguru) Madana with the approbation of the Mahā-sāndhivigrahika Bilhana.4

- 481.—V. 1283.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva II.; issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 199 f.
- (Ll. 16-19).—śrīmad-Vikramādi[ty-ō]tpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu ⁵tri[a]śīti-uttarēshu lauki[ka-Kārttika-pūrṇi]māyām Guru-vārē = 'tr-āmkatō-' pi samvat 1283 varshē lauki' Kārttika-śudi 15 Gurāv-a[dy-ēha] śrīmad-Aṇahilapāṭakē-' syām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-pūrvvikāyām tithau.
 - =Thursday, 5th November A.D. 1226; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 13.

Mūlarāja [I.]; Chāmuṇḍatāja; Vallabharāja; Durlabharāja; then to Bhima [II.] as in No. 436.

¹ The same as Jaitrasimha. See 'the Guhilas of Mewār' in the Genealogical Lists below.

The royal sign-manual, however, at the end of the plate, calls him Jayasimha. See also No. 1660.

³ The lunar eclipse took place on Tuesday, the 19th August A.D. 1225 according to Kielhorn, but Tuesday the 5th August A.D. 1225 according to Table X of Swami Kannu Pillai's Indian Ohronology.

See R. G. Bhandarkar's Report for 1883-84, p. 301.

Road tryastly.

482.—V. 1283.—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) Bhimadēva (II.), son of Ajayapāladēva who was paramount sovereign of Aṇahilanagara. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.

Dhāndhaladēva, son of Vīsadhavala, a Chhāhama (=Chāhamāna?) was a feudatory of Bhīmadēva (II.).

- 483.—V. 1286.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Dēvapāladēva [of Dhārā.] Noticed by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XX. p. 83.
 - (I.l. 1-2).--Samvat 1286 varshē Kārtti[ka*]-sudi . . . Su(Śu)krē.
- 484.—V. 1286.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on pillar from Mōkalji's temple recording the obeisance of a sūtradhāra. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2063.
 - (L. 1).—Samvata(t) 1286 varshē Śrā(m)vaņa-su 1 Ravau.
 - =Sunday, 22nd July A.D. 1229.
- 485.- V. 1286.- Chitor (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2.
 - "Sunday, the first day of the bright half of Śrāvaņa, Sam. 1286."
- 486.—V. 1287.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva (II.); issued from Aṇahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 201 f.
- (II. 11-13).- Śrīmat(d)-Vrikramādity-ōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu saptāšītyuttarēshu Āshādha-māsīya-śukl-āshṭamyām Śukra-vārē = 'tr=āmkatō = 'pi samvat 1287 varshē Āshādha-śudi 8 Śukrē-'syām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyām tithāv=ady ēha.

The date is irregular; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 369, No. 188.

Genealogy as in No. 481.

- 487.—V. 1287.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. Bhīmadēva (II.), and the (Paramāra) Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājakulī Sōmasiṁha of Chandravatī. Noticed by Wilson, As. Res. Vol. XVI. pp. 309 f. Text and translation by Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, in his Sōmēśvarādēva's Kīrtikaumudī, App. B; also in Bhāvnagar Inscrs., pp. 218 ff. Ed. by Lüders, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 219 ff., and Pls.
 - (L. 1).—[Samvat] 1287 varshē Laukika-Phālguna-vadi 3 Ravau.
 - -Sunday, 3rd March A.D. 1230.

Records the construction of a temple of Něminātha, called Lūṇasinha-vasahikā, adorned by all shrines and embellished by a large elephant-hall at Dēulavāḍā, on the top of the mountain Arbuda by Tējaḥpāla for the increase of the glory and merit of his wife Anupamadēvī and their son Lūṇasinha. Tējaḥpāla was then conducting the whole seal business (samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra) of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇaka Vīradhavaladēva, son of Lavaṇaprasādadēva, of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) family, through the favour of the aforesaid Bhīmadēva (II.) (Ll. 1-5). The names of the persons to whom the care of the temple was entrusted are recorded (Ll. 26-30). Among these are the names of Sōmasinha, ruler of Chandrāvatī and the prince Kānhaḍadēva.

488.—V. 1287.— Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Vīradhavala and the Paramära Sēmasimha. Translation by Wilson, As. Res. Vol. XVI. pp. 302 ff. Text and translation by Abaji Vishnu Kathavate in his Sömēśvaradēva's Kīrtikau-

¹ The latter is the same as Krishnarājadēva [III.] of the next inscription; and as he is called 'prince' he could not have been the Chandravatī Chief at this time.

mudi, App. A; also in Bhāvnagar Insers., pp. 174 ff. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. pp. 208ff., and Pls.

(L. 47).—Śrī-Vikrama[-samvat 1287 va]rshē [Phālgu]na-vadi 3 Ravau.

=Sunday, 3rd March A.D. 1230.

Records the construction of the temple of Nēminātha on the Arbuda (Ābū) mountain by Tējaḥpāla of the Prāgvāṭa family of Aṇahilapura for the religious merit of his wife Anupamā and his son Lāvaṇyasiṃha. Gives an account of the family of Tējaḥpāla, who professed the Jaina faith (vv. 3-14). Mentions the Chaulukyas (Vāghēlās), Arṇōrājī, his successor Lavaṇaprasāda, and the latter's son Vīradhavala, whose ministers (mantrin, sachiva) were Tējaḥpāla and his elder brothers Lūṇiga, Malladēva and Vastupāla (vv. 25-29). A genealogy of the Paramāras of Chandrāvatī, in whose territory Ābū was situated, is then introduced (vv. 32-42). From the sacrificial altar of Vasishtha sprang up their ancestor Paramāra. In that family there arose first Dhūmarāja, who was followed by Dhandhuka,¹ Dhruvabhaṭa and others up to Rāmadēva (vv. 33-34); Rāmadēva's son, Yaśōdhavala, who killed the Mālava ruler, Ballāla,² who was hostile to his Chaulukya overlord, Kumārapāla (v. 35). Yaśōdhavala had two sons, Dhārāvarsha and Pralhādana.³ The former was an enemy to the lord of Kauṅkaṇa (v. 36), and the latter defended the Gurjara king against Sāmantasiṃha¹ (v. 38). Allusion is also repeatedly made to his learning (vv. 39 and 40). Dhārāvarsha's son was Sōmasiṃhadēva, who remitted the taxes of the Brāhmans; his son, Kṛishṇarājadēva (III.).

A description is also given of the edifice which was built of white marble, provided with a lofty mandapa in front, with 52 shrines for the Jinas on the sides of it and balānaka or stone seat in front. There were also, besides, statues of various members of the family of Tējaḥpāla (vv. 61-64). The text was composed by Sōmēśvaradēva, a purōhita of the Chaulukya king (vv. 72-74). It was engraved by Chandēśvara, son of Dhāndhala, and grandson of Kēlhana. The consecration was made by Vijayasēnasūri, a Jaina priest, of the Nāgēndra-gachchha, on the date of this inscription.

489.—V. 1287.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. III.

(L. 1).—Nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1287 varshē Phāguņa-sudi 3 Somē.

The date does not work out correctly.

Records that the *Prāgvāṭa* Tējaḥpāla caused to be made the great shrine (mahā-tīrtha) of the god Nēminātha in Lūṇavasahikā for the religious merit of his son, Lūṇasīha.

490.- -V. 1288.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva (II.); issued from Aņahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 203 f.

(I.l. 16-19).—Śrīmat(d)-Vikramādity-ötpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu ashṭāśītyuttarēshu Bhādrapada-māsīya-śukla-pratipadāyām Sōma-vārē-'tr-āmkatō pisamvat 1288 varshē Bhādravā-śudi 1 Sōmē-'syām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyām tithāv-ady ēha.

The date is irregular; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 366, No. 181.

Genealogy as in No. 481.

491.—V. 1288.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription⁵ of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Mahārāja Vīradhavaladēva, son of M. Lavaņaprasādadēva, describing the religious charities

¹ See Nos. 312 & 677.

^{*} See No. 1380.

The same as Pālhaņadēva of No. 399.

⁴ See ' the Guhilas of Mewar' in the Genealogical Lists below.

⁵ Here are given five similar Girnār inscriptions of the same date, composed by Sömēśvara, Makuladai Nara-chandrasūri, Maladairi Narēndrasūri and Uday-aprabhasūri.

of the ministers Vastupāla and Tējaḥpāla. Published in Archaeol. Surb. of West. India, Vol. II. p. 170 and Pl. XXXV. Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 328 ff.

(L. 1).--śrī-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē1 Phāguna-śudi 10 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 3rd March A.D. 1232; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 14.

Composed by Someśwara, priest of the Gurjara ruler; written by Kāyastha Jaitrasimha, son of Vājada; and engraved by the sūtradhāra Kumārasimha, son of Vāhada.

492.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. IV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshė.

Records the construction of a sulsidiary shrine (dēvakulikā) for the spiritual good of Bāl Sadamala, daughter of his elder brother, Māladēva.

493.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla: Ed. by Lüders. E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. V.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine (dēvakulikā) for the benefit of Śrī-Ālhaņadēvī, daughter-in-law of Māladēva.

494.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 223, No. VI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varpē(shē).

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine for the benefit of Pātū, wife of Māladēva.

495.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. pp. 223 f., No. VII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Līlū, wife of Māladēva.

496.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Ltiders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. VIII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshč.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Pēthaḍa, son of Pūnasīha, in the family of Māladēva.

497.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. IX.

(L. 1).—Śri-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshë.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Pumnasīha, son of Māladēva.

498.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. X.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of his elder brother Māladēva.

499.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 224, No. XI.

(L. 1),--Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

^{1 &}quot; In lines 3 and 4 the years 1279, 1277 and 1276 are (with the omission of the hundreds) denoted by sam 7 9 varsna-pūrevathe same 77 varsna-pūre

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Bāi Balāladēvī, daughter of Pumnasīha in the family of Māladēva.

500.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. pp. 224 f., No. XII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with (the image of) Supārśva-jina for the religious merit of Sōkhukū, wife of Vastupāla.

501.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XIII.

(L. 1.) Śrī-nri a-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary sluine by Tej hpāla for the lenefit of Lalatādēvi, wife of Vastupāla.

502.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XIV.

(L. 1).-Samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Jayatasīha, son of Vastupāla.

503.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XV.

(L. 1).- Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Jayataladēvi, wife of Jayatasība.

504.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XVI.

(L. 1).-Nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshe.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējahpāla for the benefit of Sūhavadēvī, wife of Šrī-Jayatasīha.

505.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rūjputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 225, No. XVII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-saṃvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Rūpādēvi, wife of Jayatasīha.

506.—V. 1288.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XVIII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1288 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējahpāla for the benefit of Sahajala, daughter of Māladēva.

507.—V. 1288 or 1289.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the minister Vastupāla. Transcribed in Archaeol. Surv. of West. India, Vol. II. p. 173; Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 361.

(L. 2).—śri-Vikrama-samvat 1288 (or 1289) varshē Āśvina-vadi 15 Somē.

Monday, 7th October A.D. 1280, or more probably, Monday, 5th September A.D. 1233; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 358, No. 165.

508.—V. 128[9].—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Paramara) P. M. Dēvapāladēva [of Dhārā]. Noticed by Bühler, I.A., Vol. XX. p. 83.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 128[9?] varshe Marga-vadi 3 Gurau.

== Thursday, 2nd December A.D. 1232 (!)

- 509.—V. 1290.—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. Sōmasimhadēva of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 49.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1290 Māgha-vadi 15 Somē.

Nāṇaka (Nāṇā) is stated to have been possessed by Lakshā, who was a favourite of the heirapparent Kānhaḍadēva (i.e., son of Śōmasimha).

510.—V. 1290.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I.. Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XIX.

(L. 1).-Samvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Lashamādēvī, wife of his son Lūṇasīha.

511.—V. 1290.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XX.

(L. 1).--Samvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Rayaṇādēvī, wife of Lūṇasīha.

512.—V. 1290.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XXI.

(L. 1).--Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine of Munisuvrata for the benefit of his wife, Anupamadēvī.

513.—V. 1290.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 226, No. XXII.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine by Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of Gaüradēvī, daughter of his son, Lūṇasīha.

514.—V. 1290.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXIII.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1290 varshē.

Records the construction of a subsidiary shrine of Tējaḥpāla for the benefit of his daughter, Vaüladēvī.

515.—V. 1291.—Bhēkrōḍ (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of M. Sīhaḍadēva ruling at Vaṭapadraka in Vāgaḍa. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 3. Reading of date by Halder, I.A., Vol. LIII. p. 102, n. 14.

Samvat 1291 varshē (1) Vaišākha-šudi 3 Ravau.

=Sunday, 22nd April A.D. 1235.

516.—V. 1291.—Ganēsar (near Dholkā, Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription recording the erection of a porch to the Brahmanical temple of Ganēśvara by Vastupāla. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1923-24, p. 18.

"Thursday, the 14th of the bright half of Vaisākha of V.S. 1291."

517.—V. 1292.—Nagar (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of Vastupāla, recording repairs to the images of Ratnadēvī and Rājaladēvī, wives of Jayādityadēva. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1923-24, p. 18.

"Sunday, the seventh of the bright half of Ashadha of V.S. 1292."

518.—V. 1293.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXIV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvata(t) 1293 Chaitra-vadi 7.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with (the image of) Vārisēna-dēva for the benefit of his sister, Padmalā.

519.—V. 1293.—Mount Abū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējahpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.1., Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXV.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 7.

Records the setting up of an image of Śrī-Chandrānana by Tējaḥpāla in the (last) subsidiary shrine for the benefit of his maternal uncle Pūnapāla and his wife Pūnadēvī at the request of the uncle's son, Bhābhārājapāla.

520.—V. 1293.- Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 227, No. XXVI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-Vikrama-nripāt sam 1293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 8 Sukrē.

=Friday, 20th February A.D. 1237.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the Tīrthakura Śrī-Sīmamva(ba)rasvāmin for the benefit of his sister, Bāī Jālhaṇadēvī.

521.—V. 1293.- Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. pp. 227 f., No. XXVII.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1293 Chaitra-vadi 8 Śukrē.1

Records the construction by Tējahpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the Tīrthakara Śrī-Yugandharasvāmi-Jina for the benefit of his sister Bāī Māu.

522.—V. 1293.—Mount Ábū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 228, No. XXIX.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1293 varshē Chaitra-vapi 8 Śukrē.1

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the Tīrthakara Śrī-Subāhu for the benefit of his sister Bāī Dhaṇadēvī.

523.—V. 1293.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 229, No. XXX.

(L. 1). Šrī-nripa-Vikrama-sam [vat 1]293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 8 Sukrē.

Records the construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the (image of the) Jina Rishabhadēva for the benefit of his sister Bāī Sōbagā.

524.—V. 1293.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E.I., Vol. VIII. p. 229, No. XXXI.

(L. 1).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-sa(sam)vat 1293 varshē Chaitra-vadi 8 Śukrē.

Records the construction by Tējahpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of the Jina Vardhamāna for the benefit of his sister Bāī Bayajukā.

525.—V. 1293.—Dēvakhētra (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Sūmasīha (Sōmasimha). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11, p. 7; also by Sukthankar, PRAS. W.C., 1916-17, p. 69.

526.—V. 1295.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva (II.); issued from Anahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 205 f.

(Ll. 17-19).—[Śrimat(d)]-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu pamcham-vaty-uttarēshu Mārgga māsīya-śukla-chaturddaśyām Guru-vārē='tr-āmkatō='pi samvat 1295 varshē Mārggē(rgga)-śudi 14 Gurāv=asyām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-purvvik: y m tithāv-ady=ēha.

The date is irregular, see ibid. Vol. XIX, p. 368, No. 185.

Genealogy as in No. 480.

¹ For equivalent in Christian Era see No. 520.

- 527.—V. 1296.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Bhīmadēva (II.); issued from Anahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 206 ff.
- (Ll. 19-21).—Śrīmat(d)-Vikramāditya-ōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu shaṭna(nna)-vaty-uttarēshu Mārgga-māsīya-krishna-chaturddaśyām Ravi-vārē-'tr- 'āmkatō-'pi || Vikrama-samvat 1296 yarshē Mārgga-vadi 14 Ravāv-ady-ēha.

=Sunday, 7th November A.D. 1238; see *ibid*. Vol. XIX. p. 166, No. 82. Genealogy as in No. 481.

528.—V. 1296.—Kīragrāma (Kāngrā Dist., Panjāb) Jaina Inscription of a Brahmakshatra donor. Ed. by Bühler, E.I., Vol. I. p. 119.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1296 varshē Phāguna-vadi 5 Ravau.

Sunday, 15th January A.D. 1240; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 167, No. 87.

529.—V. 1296.—Dammānī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) slab Inscription recording a grant of Mahanasīha for the spiritual welfare of Anupamadēvī, wife of Tējahpāla. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11, p. 5.

530.—V. 1297.—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plates of the *Mahārānaka* Kumārapāladēva of Kakarēdī, of the time of the (Chandēlla) M. Trailōkyavarmadēva, lord of Trikalinga.¹ Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 231 ff.

(L. 35).—saptanavaty-adhikē dvādaša-šata-samvatsarē amkē-pi 1297 Kārttikyā[m].

In the Kaurava family, the *Mahārāṇaka* Dhāhilla; his son, Durjaya; his son, Shō(khō)javarman; his son, Jayavarman; his son, Vatsarāja; his son, Salashaṇavarman (see No. 432); his son, Harirāja; his son, Kumārapāla.

531.—V. 1297.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of Tējaḥpāla. Ed. by Lüders, E. I., Vol. VIII, p. 229, No. XXXII.

(L. 1).--Samvat 1297 Vaišākha-vadi 14 Gurau.

Records the construction (of an ornamental niche) by Tējaḥpāli for the benefit of his second wife, Suhaḍādēvī.

532.—V. 1298.—Nāndiā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Bhīma.

Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1923-24, p. 3.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Posa (Pausha) Samvat 1298."

States that a pillar was erected by Bhīma for the spiritual welfare of his father Kamana, son of the Raṭhaūḍa (Rāṭhōḍ) Punasiha (Pūrṇasimha).

533.—V. 129[8?].—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāṇaka* Harirājadēva of Kakarē lī, of the time of the (Chandēlla) *Mahārāja* Trailōkyamalla.² Ed. by Kielhorn, *I.A.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 235 f.

(L. 36).—Samvata(t) 1298 Mäghē māsi.

Records the grant of the *Mahūrāṇaka* Harirājadēva of Kakarēḍī. Genealogy from Dhāhilla to Vatsarāja as in No. 530; Vatsarāja's son, Kīrtivarman; his brother, Salashaṇavarman; his son, [V]āha[da]varman; his brother, Harirāja (see No. 530).

534.—V. 1299.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the Chaulukya P. M. P. Tribhuvanapāladēva; issued from Aņahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. VI. pp. 208 ff.

(Ll. 14-17).—Śrīmad-Vikramādity-ōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshu dvādaśasu navanavatyuttarēshu Chaitra-māsīya-śukla-shashṭhyām Sōma-vārē-'tr-āmkatō-'pi samvat 1299 varshē Chaitra-śudi 6 Sōmē-'syām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-vāra-pūrvvikāyām sām' lau' Phāguṇamāsīva-amāvāýa(syā)yām samjāta-sūrya-grahaņa-parvvaņi samkalpitāt tithāv-ady-ēha.

The date is irregular; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 372, No. 194.

From Mülarāja [I.] to Bhīma [II.] as in No. 482; after Bhīma [II.], Tribhuvanapāla.

The adoption of this Kalachuri title probably indicates his occupation of the Kalachuri dominions.

² 7. s. Tra'lokyavarmadēva. See the Chandēllas (Chandrātrēyas) of Jējābhukti in the Genealogical Lists below.

535.—[V.] 1299.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Prapitāmahēśvara temple Inscription of the time of the Suratrana Maujadina (Sultan Mu'izu-d-Din Bahram Shah of Delhi). Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1902-03, pp. 3 and 9.

1st May A.D. 1242.

536.—V. 1300.—Kālāj(?)arā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Alhanasīha of Chandravatī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Aimer, 1910-11, p. 5.

"The 1st day of the bright half of Magha, Samvat 1300."

537 .- V. 1300 .- Siyāl Bēt (Kāthiāwār) Jaina image Inscription. Published in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 253.

Sam 1300 varshē Vaišākhā-vadi 11 Budhē.

=Wednesday, 4th May A.D. 1244.

538.—V. 1300.—Fergusson Museum, Bhuj (Cutch) Jaina Inscription. Referred to by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 33.

" V. S. 1300, (Vaiśākha-vadi 11 Budhe) ".

539 .- V. 1300 .- Kālājarā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Alhanasirihadeva of Chamdravati. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Insers.. Pt. I. p. 266; and Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Pt. II. No. 426.

Sam 1300 varshē Jētha-sudi 10 Somē.

540.-V. 1300.-Kiņsariyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) satī-stone Inscription of Dadhīchika Vikrama, son of Kīrtisimha. Transcribed and noticed by Ramkarna, E.I., Vol. XII. p. 58. Samvat 1300 Jyështha-sudi 13 Soma-dinë.

Records that the Rājā Vikrama on the aforesaid day went to heaven along with his queen Nāiladēvī. Set up by their son the Rājā Jagadhara.

541.—V. 1304.—Kurēthā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Plates of the Pratihāra Nrivarman (Naravarman), brother of Malayavarman (No. 475). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.1S. WC., 1915-16, p. 59.

Samvat 1304 Chaitra-śukla-pratipadi Budha-vāsara.

542.—V. 1305.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 358.

Samvat 1305 varshē Vaišākha-šudi 3 Sanau.

Mentions one mahāmātya Lakhaņasimha.

543 .- V. 1305 .- Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) M. [Uda]yasimhadēva. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. 1. p. 476, No. IX.

(Ll. 4-6).—Sam 1305 varshē ady≖ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājādhirājā-śrī-[Uda]yasi[m]hadēva-

kalyāņa-vijaya-rājyē.

544. V. 1306. Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Songirā Chāhamāna) M. Udayasimhadēva. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E.I., Vol. XI. pp. 56 f.

(L. 3).—Samvatu(t) 1306 (†) varshē Asvina(Āsvina)-vadi 14. Written by the *Dhruva* Nāgula, son of Bāhaḍa.

545.—V. 1306.—Jagat (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Jayasimhadēva, son of Sīhada and grandson of Jayatasīha of the Guhila family. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 3.

546.—V. 1308.—Jharole (Udaipur State, Rajputana) temple Inscription of the time of the Mahārājakula Jayasimhadēva1 (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep.

Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 2.

¹ Compare No. 305. He is apparently different from Jayatasimha or Jaitrasimha (Nos. 462 and 477).

- " Monday the 15th day of the dark half of Kārtika, Samvat 1308."
- 547.—V. 1308.—Ahmedābād (Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. Vīsaladēva. Ed. by Abbott, E. I., Vol. V. p. 103.

(Ll. 1-2).—[Sam*|vat 1308 varshē

. [di] 11 Ravau. vī at Māhimsaka (Ahme

Records the gift of one Pēthada, Ma[hā]sāhanī of Bāī Sōdhaladēvī at Māhimsaka (Ahmedā-bād?) governed by the Rāṇaka Vardama and Mūlarāja, the Mahāpradhānas appointed by the king.

- 518.—V. 1308.—Gangdhār (Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāca Kēlhaṇa, ruler of Gargarāt (Gangdhār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1912-13.
- 519.—V. 1311.—Dabhōī (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Vīsaladēva, son of Vīradhavala. Ed. by Bühler, E.I., Vol. I. pp. 25 ff.
 - (L. 59).-- Sainvat 1311 varshē Jyeshtha-śudi 15 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē |
 - -Wednesday, 14th May A.D. 1253; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 28, No. 27.

Composed by Someśwara.

550.—V. 1311.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Paramara) Jayasimhadëva (II.). Noticed by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XX. p. 84, n. 3.

Sam 1311 varshë || Magha-vadi 13 Su(Su)krë.

= Friday, 8th January A.D. 1255.

- 551.--V. 1312.--Rāhatgaḍh (C. P.) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. Jaya-simhadēva (II.) of Dhārā. Noticed by Kichorn, I.A., Vol. XX. p. 84.
 - (L. 1).- Sarivat 1312 varshē Bhādrapada-su 7 [Sō]ma.
 - Monday, 28th August A.D. 1256.
- 552.—V. 1314.—Mōṛī (Indore State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra king Jayavarmadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1912-13, p. 56.

Samvat 1314 Mägha-vadi 7.

553. -V. 1314.--Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) surabhi stone Inscription recording a grant to Chakrasvāmī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 49.

Sainvat 1314 varshē Ākhādha-sudi 5 Gurau.

554.—V. [13]14.—Aṭrū (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. Jayasimhadēva. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2111. (L. 6).—Sati 14¹ vashai (varshē).

Records a grant of the king to the mahā-kavi-chakravartin Thakura Nārāyaṇa.

555.—V. 1315.—Siyāl Bēṭ (Kāthiāwār) Jaina image Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Fres., p. 254.

Samvat 1315 varshë Phaguṇa-vadi 7 Sanau Anurādhā-nakshatrë='dy=ēha śrī-Madhumatyām ==Saturday, 15th February A.D. 1259; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 170, No. 98.

556.—V. 1315.—Pörbandar (Pörbandar State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) sovereign Vīsaladēva of Aņahillapāṭaka. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 15.

His prime-minister Nagada is also referred to.

- 557.—V. 1317.—Kadī (Baroda State) Plates of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) P. M. P. Vīsaladēva of Anahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A. Vol. VI. pp. 210 ff.
- (Ll. 1-2).—śrīmad-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-saptadaś-ādhika-trayōdaśa-śatika-saṁvatsarē laukika-Jyēshṭa(shṭha)-māsasya kṛishṇa-paksha-chaturthyāṁ tithau Gurāv-ady-ēha.
 - =Thursday, 19th March A.D. 1261; see ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 183, No. 138.

I The century figures seem to be omi #ed.

Vīsaladēva is represented as having defeated Simghaņa, and the lords of Mālava, Mēdapāṭa and Karņāṭa and is described as Abhinava-Siddharāja and Aparārjuna. At this time the Mahāmātya Nāgaḍa was doing all the business of the seal (samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra) relating to the drawing of documents, etc., etc.

Records a grant of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇaka* Sāmantasimhadēva, son of Samgrā-masimhadēva and grandson of Lūṇapasājadēva, of Maṇḍalī.

Dūtaka, the Mahāsandhivigrahika Thākur Śrīdhara; written by the Mahākshapaṭalika Maham' Gōvinda.

558.—V. 1317.—Ajaygaḍh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the Chandella Vīravar—man and his queen Kalyāṇadēvī. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 51, and Pl. xiii. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. I. pp. 327 f.

=Tuesday, 14th April A.D. 1261; sec I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 373, No. 198.

The state of the second second

In a family sprung from the Moon, Kīrtivarman who defeated (the Chēdi) Karņa; his son, Sallakshaņa; Jayavarman; Prithvīvarman; Madana; Paramardin; Trailōkyavarman; his son, Vīravarman, married Kalyāṇadēvī, daughter of Mahēśvara and Vēsaladēvī (?), of whom the latter was the daughter of the prince Gōvindarāja, while Mahēśvara was the son of Śrīpāla and grandson of [Chā]dala, of the race of Dadhīchi.

Composed by Ratnapāla, son of Haripāla and grandson of Vatsarāja. The $R\bar{a}(uta)$ Jētana is mentioned as carrying on administration.

559.—V. 1317.—Gödarpura (Nimār Dist., C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Plates of the Paramāra M. Jayavarman; issued from Manidapadurga. First noticed by Lele, Report on the Progress of Archwological Work in the Dhar State, dated the 24th August, 1904. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. 1X. pp. 120 ff.

(I.1. 28-29).—Sarinn(v)at 1317 Āgraha(hāya)ņa-šukla-tritīyāyām tithau Ravi-vāsarē Pūrvvā-shāḍhā-nakshatrē Šūla-nāmui yōgē.

=Sunday, 7th November A.D. 1260.

(Ll. 48-49).-- Samvat 1317 Jvēshtha-śudi 11 Gurau.

=Thursday, 12th May A.D. 1261.

Records the grant of a village to three Brāhmans through the *Pratihāra* Gangadēva by the king on the first of the aforesaid dates. Genealogical portion identical with that of the Māndhātā grant of Dēvapāla (No. 480). Dēvapāla was succeeded by his son Jaitugidēva, who is called Mālav-Ākhanḍala and Bāla-Nārāyaṇa; and the latter, by his younger brother Jayavarman.

Composed on the second of the aforesaid dates and at Mandapadurga, by Harshadëva, son of Gaviša, selected (for this purpose) by the Sāmdhiviyrahika Pandita Mālādhara. Revised by the grammarian (śābdika) and expert in the Smriti-śāstra, Āmadēva, disciple of Gōsēka. Engraved by the Rāpakāra Kānhada. Dūtaka, the Mahāpradhāna and Rājan Ajavadēva.

560.—V. 1318.—Jhānsi (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the Chandella Vīra-varman (?). Noticed by Kielhorn from a rubbing supplied by Burgess, E.I., Vol. V. App., p. 33, No. 227.

(L. 19).—Samvat 1318 Śrāvaņa-vadi 2 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

=Wednesday, 5th July A.D. 1262; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 179, No. 128.

561.—V. 1319.—Sundhā Hill (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Söngirā) Chāhamāna Chachigadēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, E.I., Vol. IX, pp. 74 fl.²

See Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 337 and ff.

^{*}The historical import of this record can be best grasped by reading E.I., Vol. XI. pp. 67 ff.

(L. 48).—Samvat 1319 [i*] Trayödaśa-śat-aikönavimśatau māsi Mādhavē i chakrē-'kshaya-tritīyāyām.

The hero Chāhamāna, a source of joy to the great sage Vatsa. In his lineage was Lakshmana, lord of Naddūla and a Šākambharī prince. His son Šōbhita took away the glory of the lord (or lords) of Arbuda. His son Balirāja defeated an army of Muñjarāja. His paternal uncle's son, Mahīndu (Mahēndra); his son, Aśvapāla (Āśāpāla). The latter's son, Ahila, who defeated an army of the Gurjara king Bhīma; and his paternal uncle Anahilla vanquished the same king (viz., Bhīma), took Śākambharī and slew (or defeated) Sūḍha, a general of the Mālava king Bhōja® and the Turushka. His son Bālaprasāda forced the king Bhīma (Chaulukya Bhīmadēva I.) to release from prison a king named Krishnadëva. His brother Jinduraja fought successfully at Sandēra (Sandērāv, Jodhpur State). His son Prithvīpāla defeated an army of the Gurjara king Karna. His brother Yojaka forcibly occupied Anahillapura. His brother Aśaraja rendered assistance to Siddharāja, in the country of Mālava. His son was Āhlādana, whose assistance was sought by the Gurjara king and who put down disturbances in the mountainous part of Surashtra. His son Kölhana defeated the southern king Bhilima, and destroyed the Turushka. His brother Kīrtipāla defeated a Kirāttakūta chief named Āsala, and at Kāsahrada routed an army of the Turushka. His capital was Jābālipura (Jālōr). His son Samarasimha built extensive ramparts on the Kanakachala and founded the town of Samarapura. His son Udayasiinha ruled over Vāgbhatamēru, Sūrāchanda, Rātahrada, Naddūla, Jābālipura, Māṇdavyapura, Rāmasainya, Srīmāla, Ratnapura, Satyapura and other places. It is stated that he curbed the pride of the Turushka, could not be conquered by the Curjara kings, and put an end to the Sindhu king. His queen Prahladanadevi bore him two sons, Chachigadeva and Chamundaraia. The former defeated the Gurjara lord Vīrama and four other kings, viz., Šalya, Pātuka, Saṅga and Nahara. At Śrīmāla he remitted certain taxes. Chachigadēva visited the Sugandhādri (Sundhā Hill) and made some benefactions on the date specified in this inscription.

('omposed by the (Jaina) sūri Jayamangala, disciple of Rāmachandra who was the disciple of Dēvāchārya; written by Nāmvasīha, son of the physician Vijayapāla; engraved by Jisaravin, son of the sūtradhāra Jisapāla.

562.—V. 1319.—Bhīmpur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of (the Yajvapāla) Asaladēva. Referred to by Garde, I.A., Vol. XLVII. p. 242.

Speaks of a Ya(Pa)ramādirāja and his successor Chāhada.

563.—V. 1320.— Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription recording the benefaction of *Bhaṭṭāraka Rāvala* Lakshmīdhara, head-worshipper of the Kshimbarāyēśvara temple of Mahāvīra. Notic al by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 55. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 240.

Samvat 1320 varshē Māgha-sudi 1 Somē.

564.—V. 1320.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 477, No. X.

(Ll. 14-15).—Sam 1320 varshē Māgha-śudi 9 navamī-dinē.

Composed by Subhata. Written by Dödāka and engraved by the sūtradhāra Bhīmasīha. boō.—V. 1320—Vērāval (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) P. M. P. Arjunadēva of Aņahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, I.A., Vol. XI. pp. 242 f. Published also in Bhārnagar Insers., pp. 224 f.

¹ The Paramāra Vākpatirāja II. Amēghavarsha of Mālava (See Gencal. Lists).

^{*}The Chaulukya Bhimadeva I of Anahillapataka (See Geneal, Lists).

The Paramara king Bhojadeva of Malava (See Geneal, Liste).

⁴ The Paramara Krishnaraja of Marwar, son of Dhandhuka (See Geneal, Lista).

⁵ Bhimadëva's son and successor Karna Trailokyamalla of Anahillapātaka (See Geneal, Liets).

^{*} Karpa's son and successor Jayasimha.

⁷ The Devagiri Yadava Bhillama.

(Ll. 2-4).—Śrī-Viśvanātha-prativa(ba)ddha-tau(nau)janānām vö(bō)dhaka-rasūla-Maham-mada-samvat 662 tathā śrī-nṛipa-[Vi]krama-sam 1320 tathā śrīmad-Valabhī-sam 945 tathā śrī-Simha-sam 151 varshē Āshāḍha-vadi 13 Ravāv-ady-ēha.

=Sunday, 25th May A.D. 1264; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 180, No. 129.

Arjunadēva is described as Niḥśankamalla-arirdyahridayaśalya. At this time the Mahā-mātya Rāṇaka Māladēva was doing all the business of the seal (samasta-mudrā-vyāpāra), and the Panchakula of Sōmadēvapattana consisted of the Parama-Pāśupat-āchārya Gaṇḍaśrī-Paravīra-bhadra, the Mahanta Abhayasīha and others.

566.—V. 1320.—Kāṇṭēlā (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā) Arjunadēva. Published in (Gujarātī) Buddhiprakāša, Jan. 1914 and referred to by Diskalkar, Muth. Soc. Quart. Jour., Vol. XIV. pp. 242 f.

567.—V. 1322.—Ghāghasā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) well, now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Tējasirhha. From my own transcript.

Samvat 1322 Kārtika-sudi 1 Ravi-vārē.

=Sunday, 11th October A.D. 1265.

568.—V. 1322.—Sänchör (Jodhpur State, Räjputänä) Inscription of the time of Bhīma-dēva ruling at Satyapura. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 35.

Samvat 1322 varshē Vaišākha-vadi 13.

569.—V. 1323.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Chāchigadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 55. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscrs., Pt. I. p. 240; and Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saingraha, Pt. II. No. 363.

Samvat 1323 varshe Marga-sudi 5 Budhe.

=Wednesday, 3rd November A.D. 1266.

570.—V. 1324.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila *Mahārāja* Tējaḥsimhadēva of Mewār. Ed. by Shyamaldas, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. I.V. Pt. I. p. 46.

(L. 1).- Samvat 1324 varshē.

571.—V. 1325.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of Vanarājadēva (?), of the time of Ghiyāgu-d-dīn Balban (?). Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. III. p. 127, and Pl. xxxviii.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1325 Phalguna-sudi 1 Ravau ||

=Sunday, 3rd February A.D. 1269.

572.—V. 1325.—Chandpur (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) stone slab Inscription. Noticed by Hargreaves, PRAS. NC., 1915-16, p. ii, No. 17.

'Samvat 1325 Āshādha-sudh(d)i 3 Thursday.'

573.—V. 1325.—Vijāpur (Baroda State) fragmentary Inscription. From my own transcript.

Sam 1325 varshē Āśvina-śudi 2 Ravau.

574.—V. 1325.—Ajaygadh (Bändā Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the Chandella Viravarman. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 51, and Pl. xiv. F.

(Ll. 2-3).—Vîravva(va)rmma-rāj[y*]ē samvat 1325.

575.—V. 1326.—Paṭhārī (C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Jaisinghadēva (Jayasirhhadēva) [of Dhārā]. Noticed by Kielhorn, from a rubbing supplied by Hultzsch, E.I., Vol. V, App., p. 33, No. 232.

¹ Of the time of a king whose name is lost.

(L. 1).—Sam 1326 varshē Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-śu 7 Vu(Bu)ddha(dha)-dinē Pu[shya]-nakshatrā samasta-rājāvalī-sahita-Jaisimghadēva-rājyē.

=Wednesday, 10th April A.D. 1269.

576.—V. 1327.—Rāi (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of (the Yajvapāla) Asalladēva. Referred to by Cunningham, Coins of Mediæral India, p. 90; and by Garde, I.A., Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

577.—V. 1328.—Kōdiṇārā (Baroda State) Inscription, being a eulogy of Nānāka,¹ the Nāgara poet, who was the recipient of gifts from the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Vīsaladēva. Transcribed and translated by Dhruva, I.A., Vol. XI. pp. 106 f.

Samvat 1328.

In the family of Dhavala, Vīradhavala; his son, Vīsaladēva* comparable to Siddharāja and conqueror of Mālava.

Composed by Ganapati-Vvāsa, author of a work describing the destruction of Dhārā by Vīsala. Written and engraved by Kalāda, son of Prahlāda-Gövinda.

578.—V. 1330.—Bithū (Jodl pur State, Rājputānā), now Tawārīkh Mahkmā, Jodhpur, memorial stone Insc in im of the Rathadā (Rāthōd) Sīha, son of Prince (kamvara) Sēte, and his wife Pā vatī of the Sōlamkī family. El. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XL. pp. 181 and 301. Noticed by same also in PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 57.

(Ll. 1-3).— Samva hha 1330 Kārtika-vadi 12 Sōma-vācē.

Records the date of the death of Siha, founder of the Rathol family of Jo lipur.

579.—V. 1330.—Chirwā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Guhila) Samarasiriha. Ed. by Gieger, Vienna Ori. Jour., Vol. XXI. pp. 155 ff.

(L. 36).--Samvat 1330 varshē Kārttika-śudi pratipadi Śu[krē].

= Friday, 13th October A.D. 1273.

Bappaka, a descendant of Guhila's son; after the lapse of many princes, Padmasimha; his son, Jaitrasimha, who could not be humbled by the Mālava, Gurjara, Maru or Jamgala rulers, or by the lord of the Micchelhas; his son, Tējasimha; his son, Samarasimha.

In the Tāmṭarada community, there was Uddharana who was made the talāra of Nāgahrada by Mathanasimha; Yōgarāja, the eldest of his eight sons, was given the same post by Padmasimha and also the zemindari of Chīrakūpa (Chīrwā); his eldest son, Pamarāja, after the destruction of Nāgahrada, died at Bhūtālā, fighting with the soldiers of Suratrāṇa (Sulṭān); his brother, Mahēndra, whose eldest son, Bālāka, died, fighting with the Rāṇaka Tribhuvana, in the presence of king Jaitrasimha; Kshēma, youngest brother of Pamarāja, was made the talāra of Chitrakūṭa by Jaitrasimha; his son, Ratna, died along with Bhīmasimha on the slopes of the Chitrakūṭa fort; his brother, Madana, who measured his strength against paūchalaguḍika Jaitramalla on behalf of Jēsala in the battle-field of Utthūnaka, was thought of highly by Rājasimha who had become the pradhāna after his father Bhīmasimha, and was made the talāra of the Chitrakūṭa fort by Samarasimha.

¹ For another, but undated, prašusti of Nānāka, see 1..1., Vol. XI. p. 102. This was composed by Krishņa, also called Bāla-sarasvatī, son of Ratna, author of the Kuvalayāśva-charita, and was written and engraved by Pālhaņa.

From v. 13 it seems that Visaludeva was then dead; but this is contradicted by v. 4.

^{*} Probably Tribhuvanapāla, successor of Bhīma II, of the Chaulukya dynasty. (See No. 584.)

⁴ From v. 29 he appears to be a pradbana of Mēdapāta.

⁵ Possibly Jartugideva of the Paramara family of Malwa.

Possibly Jayasimha, successor of the Guhila Jaitrasimha.

Prašasti, composed by Ratnaprabhasūri of Chaitra-gachchha who was revered by Viśvaladēva¹ and Tējaḥsimha, written by his pupil Pāršvachandra and engraved by Kēlisimha, son of Padmasimha, with further help from the śdpin Dēlhaņa.

580.—V. 1330.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā) Arjunadēva. Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar, Myth. Soc. Quart. Jour., Vol. XIV. p. 243

(L. 2).-Sam° 1330 Vaišākha-su 15.

Pālha was then viceroy of Surāshtra.

581.—V. 1330.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, containing a reference to the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) *Rājūdhirāja*² Udayasimhadēva. Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 478 f.

(L. 13).—Samvat 1330 varshē Āśvina-šudi 4 chaturthī-dinē.

Composed by Subhata; written by Dēdāka and engraved by Göshasīha.

582.—V. 1330.—Chīrwā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Samarasimha. From my own transcript.

583.—V. 1331.- Chitorga lh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of a Guhila prince of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār), whose name has not been preserved³. Reproduced in Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXIII. Pl. xxv. Noticed by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XXII. p. 80. Transcribed and translated in Bhāvnagar Inscrs., p. 74. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. W.C., 1903-04, p. 58, No. 2066.

(L. 54).—Sam 1331 varshē Āshādha-śudi 3 Śukrē Pushyē.

= Friday, 8th June A.D. 1274.

Dynastic list: Bappa, Guhila, Bhōja, Śīla, Kālabhōja, Mallaṭa, Bhartṛibhaṭa, Simha, Mahā-yaka, Khummāṇa, Allaṭa, Naravāhana, Śaktikumāra, Āmraprasāda, Śuchivarman and Naravarman. The praśasti was composed by Vēdaśarman¹ and engraved by Sajjana.

- 584.—V. 1332.—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja* Chāchigadēva. Summarised from my own transcript.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1332 varshē Māgha-sudi 1 pratipadāyām.
- 585.--V. 1332.--Khōkhrā (Cutch State) fragmentary memorial stone Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) P. M. P. Mahārāja Sārangadēva of Aņahillapāṭaka. Ed. by Bühler, I.A., Vol. XXI. p. 277.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1332 varshē Mārga-sudi 11 Sanāv-ady cha.
 - =-Saturday, 1st December A.D. 1275.

Sārangadēva is described as Nārāyan-āvatāra. At this time the Mahāmātya Kānha was doing all the business of the seal, etc.

586.—V. 1332.—Sanpur (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) slab Inscription of the time of (the Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Chāchikadēva of Jābālipura (Jālor). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11, p. 5.

"The 5th day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1332."

587.—V. 1333.—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāja Chāchiga. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscrs., Pt. I. pp. 248 f.

¹ Visaladova of the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā family.

^{*} This title occurs in a verse.

⁸ To which Guhila prince this inscription belonged is not known. His name must have come in the second slap which has not been traced. Probably he was Samarasimha.

⁴ See No. 610.

Samvat 1333 varshē Māgha-sudi 1 pratipadāyām.

The local Pañchakula was then headed by the Mahāmātya Jāravā appointed by the prince. 588.—V. 1333.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 353.

Samvat 1333 varshē Jyeshtha-vadi 14 Bhō(Bhau)ma.

589.—V. 1333—Āmaran (Jāmnagar State, Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya Vāghēlā) *Mahārāja* Sārangadēva. Ed. by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātatīva*, Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 37 ff.

(L. 1).—Śri-nripa-Vikrama-samvat 1333 varshē Jyeshtha-śudi 5 Ravau.

From his epithets Särangadēva appears to have laid waste Mālava and re-conquered the Gurjara country. He is also called saptama-chakravartin and bhuja-bala-malla. Pālha was then the Officer in charge (adhikārin) of Saurāshṭra. Records a benefaction by some Rājaputra whose name is lost and who was the son of the Chāpōtkaṭa Rāṇaka Bhōjadēva.

590.—V. 1333.— Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula[Chā]chigadēva. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 480 f., No. XII. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Pt. II. No. 402.

(Ll. 5-7).—Samvat 1333 varshē || Āśvina-śudi 14 Sōmē! ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-[Chā]chigadēva-kalyāṇa-vijayi(ya)-rājyē.

The date is irregular.1

Composed by Subhața and engraved by the sūtradhāra Bhīmasīha, the younger brother of Gōga.

591.—V. 1334.—Chitōrgach (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on an old temple lintel. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 59, No. 2077².

(L. 1).—Sanı 1334 varshē Vaisākha-sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

- Wednesday, 7th April A.D. 1277.

592.—V. 1334.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula Chāchiga. Ed. by Jackson, Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 481 f., No. XIII.

(Ll. 2-4).—Samvat 1334 varshē Āśvina-vadi 8 ady-ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-Chāchiga-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.3

The inscription mentions, in the Chāhumāna lineage, the *Mahārājakula* Samarasimha; his son, the M. Udayasimhadēva; his sons, Vāhaḍhasimha, [Chāchigadēva], and Chāmuṇḍarājadēva.⁴
Written by Dēdāka, son of Nāgula and engraved by Dēpāla, son of Nānā.

593.—V. 1335.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the Guhilaputra *Mahārājakula* Samarasimha [of Mewār]. Ed. by Shyamaldas, *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LV. Pt. I. p. 48⁵. A note by D. R. Bhandarkar, *I.A.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 189. Summarised from my own transcript.

Samvat 1335 varshē Vaišākha-šudi 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 28th April A.D. 1278.

Speaks of the *Pāśupatāchārya* Hārītarāśi and Kshātriya Guhilaputra Simha, and mentions Tējahsimha of Chitrakūṭa, lord of Mēdapāta and his wife Jayatalladēvī.

¹ of For Karttikadi V. 1333 expired the date would correspond to Sunday, 12th September A.D. 1277."

² There is another inscription (No. 2078 of the same Report) only slightly differing from this on the same slab.

In l. 15 the inscription has the date Sain 33 varshe Chaitra-vadi 15.

⁴ Jackson's text is to be restored in the light of No. 561.

^b For another fragmentary inscription of this prince, see *ibid*, p. 47, where Jayatalladevi has been called apparently his mother.

As his name is coupled with Hārītarāśi, he is possibly identical with the traditional Bappa of the family.

- 594.—V. 1335.—British Museum Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. Sārahgadēva. Noticed by Kielhorn, from a rubbing supplied by Burgess, E.I., Vol. V. App., p. 34, No. 237.
- (L. 1).—Samvat 1335 varshē Vaišāsha(kha)-šudi 5 Sōmē-dy-ēha śrīmad-Aņahillavāṭak-ādhishṭhita. Sāramgadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.
 - =Monday, 17th April A.D. 1279.
- 595.—V. 1335.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription (No. 601), date in. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 353.
 - Saihvat 1335 varshē Vaišākha-šudi 8 Gurau.
- 596.—V. 1335.—Hāthuṇḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording a grant to Mahāvīra locally known as Rātā. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 52. Samvat 1335 varshē Śrā(m)vaṇa-vadi 1 Sōmē.
 - =Monday, 23th July A.D. 1280.
- 597.—V. 1336.—Barodī (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Yajvapāla) Gōpāladēva, son of Āsalladēva, ruler of Narwar. Noticed by Garde in A. S. I., An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 187.

Records the construction of a well by Dēvadhara, a Rajpūt of the Gandhāra family and Chief Minister of Āsalladēva.

Composed by Śriśiva of Göpādri.

- 598. V. 1337. Böhēr (Rohtak Dist., Panjāb) "Pālam Bāolī" Inscription of the time of the Hammīra Gayāsadīna (Ghiyāsu-d-dīn) Balban. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. 1.8.B., Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. p. 108, and Pl. x.
 - (L. 21).—Samvatsarē-smin-Vaikramādityē samvat 13371, Šrāvana-vadi 13 Vu(Bu)dhē.
- =Wednesday, 26th June A.D. 1280, or Wednesday, 13th August A.D. 1281; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 186, No. 147.

The country of Hariyāṇaka was first ruled by the Tōmaras, then by the Chauhāṇas and then by the following 'Śaka kings': Sāhavadīna (Shihābu-d-dīn Chōrī), Khuduvadīna (Quṭbu-d-dīn Ibak), Asamasadīna (Shamsu-d-dīn Altamish), Pēruja-sāhi (Ruknu-d-dīn Fīrūz Shāh I), Jalāla-dīna (Jalālu-d-dīn), Maujadīna (Mu'izzu-d-dīn Bahrām), Alāvadīna ('Alāu-d-dīn Mas'ūd), Nasaradīna (Nāṣiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd), and Gayāsadīna ('ṭḥiyāṣu-d-dīn Balban).

- 599.—V. 1337.—Ajaygadh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription of the time of the Chandella Vīravarmadēva (?). Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. p. 52, and Pl. xiv. G.
- (Ll. 19-21).—-Sāgar-ānala-vēd-ēndu-yukt
[ē] sainvatsarē vaļrē+?] Māghē māsi śi(si)tē pakshē tray
ōdaśyām Vidhō[r]=dinē || 14 || Sainvat 1337 Māgha-sudi 13 Sōmē ||
 - =Monday, 3rd February A.D. 1281; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 25, No. 16.
- 600.—V. 1337.—Dāhi (Bijāwar State, C. I.) Plate of the Chandēlla M. Vīravarmadēva, lord of Kālañjara. Noticed by Cunningham, A.S.I.R., Vol. XXI. pp. 74 ff.; and summarised by Kielhorn from Cunningham's transcript of the original Inscription (which has been lost), E.I., Vol. V. App., pp. 34 f., No. 240. Referred to by Cunningham also in Coins of Mediaval India; and Garde. I. J., 1918, p. 241.
 - (L. 28).—Samvat 1337 samayē Vaišākha-sudi 15 Ravi-dinē.
 - =Sunday, 4th May A.D. 1281.2

¹The published text has 1333.

[&]quot;On this day the tithi of the date commenced 7 h. 18 m. after mean sunrise."

In the family of the Chandratreva princes (rendered illustrious by Jayasakti, Vijayasakti¹ and others), Madanavarman; Paramardin; Trailokyavarman; Vīravarman.

Speaks also of (the Yajvapāla) Göpālarāja.

- 601.—V. 1339.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina chapel Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 352.
 - (L. 1).--Samvat 1339 varshë Jyështha-sudi 8 Budhë.
 - =Wednesday, 5th May A.D. 1283.
- 602.—V. 1339.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* Sāmvatasimhadēva. Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I. pp. 483 f., No. XIV.
- (Ll. 2-4).—Samvat 1339 varshē Āśvina-śudi | (?) Śanāv-ady-ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakulaśrī-Sāmvatasīhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.
- 603.—V. 1339.—Narwar (Gwalior State, C. I.) kachēri Inscription of (the Yajvapāla) Gūpāla. Referred to by Garde, I.A., Vol. XLVII. p. 242.

Speaks of the legendary hero, Jayapāla, popularly known as Jajapēlla after whom the family was so named; and also of Chāpaḍa having captured Nalagiri (Narwar).

- 604.—V. 1349.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, from rubbings supplied by Burgess, E.I., Vol. V. App., p. 35, No. 241.
 - (L. 3).—Chaitra-sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dhē sam 1340.
 - -- Wednesday, 3rd March A.D. 1283; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 41.
- 605.—V. 1340.—Burtra (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of Rūpādēvī, of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* Sāmya(ma)ntasimhadēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E.I.*. Vol. IV. pp. 313 f.
- (L. 18).—Samvat 1340 varshē Jyēshṭa(shṭha)-vadi 7 Sōmē -'dy±ēha mahārājakula-śrī-Sāmya-(ma)mtasimhadēva-rājyē.
 - == Monday, 8th May A.D. 1284.

Samarasiniha; succeeded by Udayasiniha; his son, the Chāhumāna Chācha; his daughter (from Lakshmīdēvī), Rūpādēvī, became the wife of the king Tējasimha², and bore to him Kshētrasiniha.

- 606.—V. 1340.—Aņakhīsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) satī-stone Inscription, mentioning (the Sāmkhaļā) Āsala, son of Aṇakha-sīha, and his two wives Rōhiņī and Pūmā. Referred to by Tessitori, J.P.A.S.B., Vol. XVI. p. 256.
- 607.—V. 1341.—Surwāyā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription³ recording the excavation of a well by a Sārasvata Brahmaņa, named Iśvara, of Sarasvatī-pattana. Noticed by G. B. Garde, A Guide to Surwāyā, 1 p. 25 ff., and Pl.

Samvat 1341 Kürttika-sudi 5 Vu(Bu)dhē.

== Wednesday, 3rd October A.D. 1285.

608.—V. 1342.—Gurha satī-stone Inscription of the time of the Chandella Vīravarma—dēva. Noticed by Kielhorn from a rubbing supplied by Hoernle, E.I., Vol. V. App., p. 35, No. 242.

¹ See No. 68.

Possibly the Guhila prince Tejasimha of Aghata (No. 570).

³ Originally found in a well called Dabia bāodi, 3 miles north of Surwāyā fort.

- (L. 1).—Samvat 1342 samayē Chaitra-sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dhē ady-ēha śrīmad-Vīravarmadēva-rājyē.
 - =Wednesday, 27th February A.D. 12861.
- 609.—V. 1342.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* Sāmantasimhadēva. Ed. by Jackson, *Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. 1. Pt. I. p. 485, No. XV.
- (Ll. 3-5).—Samvat 1342 Āśvina-vadi 10 Ravāv=ady=ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakula-śrī-Śām-vatasīhadēva-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē.
 - =Sunday, 15th September A.D. 1286.
- 610.—V. 1342.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila Samarasimha of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Transcribed by Shyamalda, J.A.S.B., Vol. LV. Pt. i. pp. 48 ff. Ed. by Kielborn, I.A., Vol. XVI. pp. 347 ff. Published also in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 84 ff., and Pl. (L. 48).—Sam 134[2] varshē Mārgga-śudi [1].

The inscription culogizes the Guhila princes Bappa (Bappaka), Guhila, Bhōja, Śīla, Kālabhōja, Bhartribhaṭa, Simha, Mahāyika, Shummāṇa (Khummāṇa), Allaṭa, Naravāhana, Śaktikumāra, Śuchivarman, Naravarman, Kīrtivarman, Vairaṭa, Vairisimha, Vijayasimha, Arisimha, Chōḍa, Vikramasimha, Kshēmasimha, Sāmantasimha, Kumārasimha (regained kingdom seized by an enemy), Mathanasimha, Padmasimha, Jaitrasimha, Tējaḥsimha and Samarasimha.

Composed by Vēdašarman, 2 son of Priyapatu. Written by Subhachandra and engraved by the sūtradhāra Karmasinha.

- 611.—V. 1343.—Vērāval (Junāga lh State, Kāthiāwār), now Cintra (Portugal), Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Sārangadēva. Ed. by Bühler, E.I., Vol. I. pp. 280 ff.
 - (L. 66).—Śrī-nripa-Vikrama-sam 1313 varshē Māgha-śudi 5 Sōmē.
 - =Monday, 20th January A.D. 1287; see I.A., Vol. XX. p. 137, n. 28.

Viśvamalla (Vīsaladēva, married Nāgalladēvī); his younger brother, Pratūpamalla; his son, Arjunadēva (successor of Viśvamalla); his son, Sāraṅgadēva.

Composed by Dharanidhara, son of Dhandha. Written by the Mantrin Vikrama, son of Pürnasiniha and engraved by Pünasiha, son of Nahala.

612.—V. 1343.—Siyāl Bēţ (Kāthiāwār) Jaina image Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 254.

Samvat 1343 Māgha-śudi 10 Gurau.

The date is irregular.

613.—V. 1343.—Mār (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Plate of the Mahārājakula Vīrasimhadēva (of Vāgaḍa). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 3.

Records his grant to a Brāhman for the spiritual welfare of the Mahārājakula Dēvapāladēva.

- 614.—V. 1343 and 1344.—Pāṭnārāyaṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Paramāra) Pratāpasiriha of Chandrāvatī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 27. Ed. by Bishweshwarnath Shastri, I.A., Vol. XLV. pp. 77 ff.
- (Ll. 27-29).—Samvat trayōdaśa-śatē tri-chatvārimʻad-ākhyayā | khyātē samvatsarē śukladaśamyām=A(Ā)śvinasya cha || 36 [||*] Jīrņ-ōddhāra-samārambham kārayāmāsa Dēlhaṇah | āgāmini chatuśchatvārimʻsad-ākhyē-tha vatsarē [|*] 37 [||*] Jyēshṭhasya sita-pamchamyām pratishṭhām cha dhvaj-ōchchhrayam |

¹"On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise." ²See No. 583.

(L. 39).—ankatō-'pi || Sam. 1344 Jyështha-sudi 5 Sukrë jirnn-öddhara-pratishtha.

The sage Vasishtha created Dhaumarāja from a fire-pit on Arbuda to bring back his cow and nvested him with Paramāra-jūti and his own gōtra. Of the territory round about Arbuda (Ābū) there was a ruler called Dhārāvarsha, who pierced three buffaloes with one arrow; his son, Sōma-simha; his son, Kṛishṇadēva; his son, Pratāpasimha, who defeated Jaitrakarṇa¹ and regained Chandrāvatī.

Records the re-building of the temple of Paţţanārāyaṇa by Dēlhaṇa, a Brāhmaṇ minister of Pratāpasinha.

- 615.—V. 1344.—Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēvlī² Inscription recording that on the demise of the Rāva Sīha, son of the Rāvā Tihuṇapāla³, a Māṇgalya⁴, his queen Hamīradēvī became satī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 53.
 - (Ll. 1-2). Sanivat(u) 1314 varshē Vaišākha-vadi 11 Soma-vārē.
- 616.—V. 1344. Unstrā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēvlī Inscription recording that on the demise of Tīyā, son of the Rāva Sīhu, a Māmgalya, his wife Bhōmala ēvī became satī. Referred to by D. R. Bhundarkar. PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 53.

Date, same as that of above.

- 617.- V. 1[3]44.- Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) *Mahārājakula* Samarasimna of Chitrakūṭa. Transcribed by Shyamaldas, J.A.S.B., Vol. LV. Pt. I. p. 19. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2232.
 - (L. 1).- Samvat 1/3/14 Vaišākha-šudi 3.
- 618.- V. 1344. (- Ś. 1209).—Lāś (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) M. Sārhvatasirhha of Jābālipura (Jālōr). Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 66.
- 619. V. 1345. Säuchör (Jodhpur State, Räjputänä) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirä Chähamäna) Mahäräjakula Sämantasimhadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. W.C., 1907-08, p. 35. Ed. by same, E.I., Vol. XI. pp. 58 f.
 - (L. 1). Samvat 1345 varshē Kārttika-śudi 14 Somē.
 - =Monday, 8th November A.D. 1288.
- 620...-V. 1345. --Ajayga:lh (C. I.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription of Nāna, a minister of the Chandēlla Bhōjavarman. Transcribed by Prinsep, J.A.S.B., Vol. VI. p. 882, and Pl. xlviii with specimen facsimile.⁵

Kshaṇad-ēśēkshaṇa-gata-śruti-bhūta-saṇanvitē | samvatsarē šubhē-lēkhi Vaišākha-māsa-sad-dinē || aṅkē pi 1345 samayē Vaišā[khē*].

Composed by Amara.

621.—V. 1345.—Hāthuṇḍī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from a Jaina temple of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula Sāmantasimha, ruling over Naḍūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 52. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscrs., Pt. I. p. 233; and by Jinavijaya, Prūchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saingraha, Pt. II. No. 320.

(Ll. 2-4).- Samvat 1345 varshē prathama-Bhādravā-badi 9 Śukra-dinē.

== Friday, 26th August A.D. 1289.

¹ Perhaps Jaitrasimha of Mewär, son of Padmasimha and grandson of Mathanasimha.

^{*} Caifed dévakulikā in the inscription.

^{*} Probably grandson of Tihunapāla mentioned in No. 394.

⁴ The same as Mangaliya, a subdivision of the Gehlot clan.

[•] Compare E.I., Voi. 1. p. 332, n. 8.

- 622.—V. 1345.—Bhīnmāl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula Sāmvatasimhadēva. Ed. by Jackson, Bom Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I. pp. 486 f., No. XVI.
- (I.l. 14-15).—Samvat 1345 varshē Māgha-vadi 2 Sōm='dy-ēha śrī-Śrīmālē mahārājakulaśrī-Sāmvatasim hadēva-kalvāņa-vijava-rājvē.
 - -Monday, 10th January A.D. 1289.
- 623.—V. 1345.— Balvan (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) Hammīra of Raṇastambhapura. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, pp. 2 f.; and by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, p. 56. Ed. by Halder, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 49 ff.

(L. 29). -Samva 1345.

In the Chāhamāna dynasty there were Pṛithvīrāja and other kings. Then are mentioned in succession Vāgbhaṭa¹; Jaitrasimha, who harrassed Jayasimha of Maṇḍapa², killed the Kūrma king and a king of Karkarālagiri, defeated the king of Milwā at Jhampāithā Ghaṭṭa (Ghāṭ) and imprisoned his soldiers at Raṇastambhapura; and Hammīra who performed two Kōṭihōmas (offering ten millions of oblations in the fire), defeated Arjuna³ in battle and wrested the glory of Mālwā by force, and erected a three-storied golden palace named Pushpaka at Raṇastambhapura.

The prašasti then describes the family of Narapati, who belonged to the Kaṭāriyā Kāyastha community, which migrated from Mathurā, and was minister of Jaitrasijisha and Hammīra.

Prašasti composed by Vaijāditya, the Purāņa-reciter at the court of king Hammīra. Engraved by Gājūka, son of Trivikrama.

624. V. 1346.—Vanthalī (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Chaulukya) M. Sārarbgadēva and the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vijayānandadēva of Vāmanasthalī. Transcribed by Diskalkar, An. Bhand. Inst., Vol. V. p. 174, note.

Samvat 1346 varshē Vaišākha-vadi 6 Somē.

-Monday, 17th April A. D. 1290.

When Vijayānanda, son of Kshēmānanda, went to fight with Bhānu, his *Mahāsādhanika* Haripāla, son of Malla died on the battle-field while trying to save Kēdāraputra. To his memory was rajsed a *ranastambha* by his brother who succeeded him as the *Mahāsādhanika*.

625.—V. 1346. Ambājī (Mahī-Kānṭhā Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 40.

Samvat 1346 varshē Bhādrevā-vadi 8 Gucau.

- =Thursday, 25th August 1289.
- 626.--V. 1347.—Delhi Museum stone-slab Inscription of the time of Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīrāz Shāh Khaljī. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS, NC., 1907-08, pp. 10 f., No. 8.
 - 'Vikrama-samvat 1347 Phālguna-sudi 5, Monday.'
 - =Monday, 5th February A. D. 1291.
- 627.—V. 1347.—Dhandhapur (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of Arjuna, son of the Paramāra Pātala. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 70.

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¹ Vägbhaţa, commonly known as Bähaḍa, was fifth in succession from Prithvīrāja's son, Gövindarāja, who first established himself at Ranthambhör.

² Jayasimha II. of Maṇḍū, the Paramāra king of Mālwā (see Geneal. List).

³ Probably identical with the Paramara Arjuna of No. 627.

Compare No. 623.

A Possibly the same as the Paramara king Pratapasimha of Chandravati (see Gencal. List).

- 628.—V. 1348.—Surwāyā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Yajvapāla) Gaṇapati, son of Gōpāla, of Nalapura. Referred to by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. II. p. 316. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXII. p. 82. Referred to also by Garde, *ibid.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 241.
 - (L. 33).- Samvat 1348 Chaitra-sudi 8 Guru-dinē Pushya-nakshatrē.
 - =Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1292.

Composed by Somamiśra, son of Somadhara.

629.—V. 1348. Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* Sāmvatasimha. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscrs.*, Pt. I. p. 249.

Samvat 1348 varshē Chaitra-sudi 15 Gurau.

- =Thursday, 3rd April A.D. 1292.
- 630. V. 1348.- -Sundānā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.
 - "Saturday the 6th day of the dark half of Jycshtha, Samvat 1348."
- 631.—V. 1348.—Anāvādā (near Pāṭaṇ, Baroda State) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) king M. Sāraṅgadēva of Anahilavāṭaka. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. XLI. p. 21.
 - (L. 3). -Samvat 1348 varshē Āshādha-śudi 13 Ravau.
 - Sunday, 29th June A.D. 1292.
- At this time the Mahāsānidhivigrahika Mahāmātya Madhusūdana was doing all the business of the seal (samasta-m:drā-vyāpāra), relating to the drawing of documents, etc., and the Pañcha-kula consisted of Pēthada and others, Pēthada being appointed as Keeper of the Seal at Pālhaņa-pura (Pālanpur).
- 632. V. 1348. Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahārājakula* Sāmantasirhha of the Naḍūla Kingdom. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PR.1S. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 52.
 - (Ll. 1-2),---Samvat 1348 Āshādha-vadi 5 Sukrē.
 - -- Friday, 20th June A.D. 1292.
- 633. V. 1349.—Gwalior (C. I.) Museum Inscription of the time of (the Chāhamāna) Hammīradāva (of Raņthambhōr). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, Pt. II. p. 286.
- (L. 8). -" On the sixth day of the bright fortnight of Magha of the year 1349 of the Vikrama era."

Records a grant by Mahtā Jait Sīha.

631.—V. 1349. Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription mentioning the *Kumāra* Ballāladēva, son of Hamsarāja. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2159.

Sanvat 1349 Māgha-vadi 14.

- 635 V. 1349.—Baroda (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahārājakula Vīrasimhadēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Anmer, 1914-15, p. 3
- 636.—V. 1350.—Gwalior (C. I.) Museum Inscription of the time of (the Ya'vapāla) Ganapati¹ (of Nalapura). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, Pt. II. pp. 286 f. "Samvat 1350, Wednesday of the dark fortnight of Kārttika."

Records a benefaction of the Rāṇā Adhigadēva, godson (?) of king Gōpāla¹ and son of Padma of the Muchchaka (?) family.

Composed by Jayasimha, a Māthura Kāyastha. Engraved by Mahārāja.

- 637.—V. 1350.—Surwāyā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription mentioning the Kumāra Sāhasamala and his queen-mother Salakhaņadšvī. Referred to by Garde in his A Guide to Surwāyā, p. 28.
- 638.—V. 1352.—Junā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula Sāmantasimhadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 42. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 59 f.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1352 Vaišākha-sudi 4.
- 639.—V. 1352.—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) fragmentary Inscription of the time (?) of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Sāraṅgadēva. Published in Bhāvnayars. Inscr., pp. 227 ff.
- (L. 25).—Samvata(t) 1352 varshē śrī-Vikrama-samatīta-varshēshu trišatā samam dvipam-chāšadvinair-ēvam kālē-'smin (?).

Mentions (in lines 5 and 6) Lūnigadēva; his son, Vīradhavala; Pratāpamalla; his son, Arjuna; and (in line 26) Sāraṅgadēva.

640.—V. 1353.—Jālor (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula Sāmantasimhadēva and Kānha ladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 55. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 61 f.

(Ll. 1-2).--[Sam]vat 1353 [varshē] Vai[śā]kha-vadi 5 [Sōmē].

Sāmantasinhadēva was reigning at Suvarņagiri or the hill of the Jālōr fort and Kānhaḍadēva was "subsisting on his lotus-like feet and bearing the yoke of administration (rājya-dhurā)."

- 641. -V. 1353.--Jaunpur (U. P.) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XI. p. 118, and Pl. xxxvii. 3; Arch. Sur. of India, N. S., Vol. I. p. 51.
- (Ll. 8-10). -Jyēshṭhē māsi sitē pakshē dvādasyā(śyā)m -Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē. Plava-vatsarē || Samvat 13[5]3.
 - =Wednesday, 16th May A.D. 1296; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 42.
- 642.—V. ¹355.—Narwar (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of (the Ya vapāla) Gaṇapati³ of Nalapura. Mentioned by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. II. p. 315. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXII. p. 81. Referred to by Garde, *ibid.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

(L. 21).—Samvat 1355 Kārttika-[va]di 5 [Šukrē?].

=Friday, 26th September A.D. 1298 (!).

Chāha la; his son, Nrivarman; his son, Āsalladēva; his son, Gōpāla; his son, Gaņapati. Composed by Śiva, son of Lōhada and grandson of Dāmōdara.

- 643.—V. 1355.—Asāvā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the chiselling of a Hanūmān image. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 68.
 - ' V. 1355 Māgha-sudi 10.'
- 644.—V. 1355.—Chöhṭan (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the join reign of the (Söngirā Chāhamāna) *Mahūrājakula* Sāmantasimhadēva and Kānhaḍadēva. Notised by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 43 and *E. I.*, Vol. XI. p. 60, n. 10.

(Ll. 1-2).—Sam 1355 varshē Phāguņa-[va]di 11.

Sec No. 642.

^{2 &}quot;In line 3 is the date Samvat 1165 varshë Jyëshţa(shṭha)-vadi 7 Sōmē, without any indication as to what it refers to".

³ See No. 636.

- 645.—V. 1356.—Bhīnmāl (?) (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Jodhpur Museum, Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) [Mahārājakula Samvatasimha]. Summarised from my own transcript.
 - (Ll. 8-9). Sam 1356 Phāguṇa-śudi 15 Pūrṇi[mā]yām samāyāta-sōma-grahana-parvaṇi. Records a grant of the *Rājun* Kānhadadēva, son of Samvatasimha.
- 646.—V. 1356.—Varmāņ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārā-jakula Vikramasir*ha. Noticed by Sukthankar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1916-17, p. 72.
 - 'V. 1356 Jyështha-vadi 5 Monday.'
- 647. V. 1356. Girnār (Kāthiāwār) slab Inscription in a private library. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 363.

Samvat 1356 varshē Jēshta-śudi 15 Śukrē.

- : : Friday, 3rd June A.D. 1300.
- 648,--V. 1356.--Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1905-06, p. 63. No. 2243.
 - (Ll. 1-2). Samvat 1356 va|r|shē Āsh|ā]dha-vadi 13 Gurau (?).
- 619. -V. 1358. Chitōrga lh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. Samarasimhadēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 4.
 - "The 10th day of the bright half of Māgha, Sam. 1358."

Records the engraving of a prašasti on the grounds (jagatī) of the temple of Bhōjasvāmī by the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Dharasinha, son of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Pātā of the Pratihāra family.

650.— V. 1358. Pāṇḍukhā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Alāvadī (i.e., 'Alāu-d-āīn) of Jōginīpura (Delhi) and of his viceroy Tājadī-alī (Tāju-d-dīn 'Ali) at Mēḍantaka (Mēḍtā). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. W.C., 1909-10, p. 61.

Samvaisara 1358 Vaišākha-vadi 6.

- 651.— V. 1359.— Vāgīṇ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Mahārāja Sāman asimhadāva. Noticed by Sukthankar, PR.18. WC., 1916-17, p. 65.—Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Insers. Pt. I. p. 267; and by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saingraha, Pt. H. No. 425.
 - (L. 1). Samvat 1359 varshē Vaišākha-šudi 10 Šani-dinē.
 - : Saturday, 27th April A.D. 1303.

Vāghasīņa is said to be situated in the Naddūla-dēśa.

- 652. V. 1359.- Benares (U. P.) Manikarnikā Ghāṭ fragmet tary Inscription, recording the construction of a temple by one Virēśvara Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, I. A., Vol. LIII. pp. 210. f.
 - (Ll. 8-9). Abdē Nand-ēshu-vaiśvānara-dhara[ņi-mite*]

|Salmvata(t) 1359 Āshāḍha-vadi 11 Bhaumē.

- =Tuesday, 25th June A.D. 1303.
- 653.- V. 1359.- -Varwāsā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscriptions of the time of the Muhāvājakula Vīrasimhadēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 3.
- 654....V. 1363. Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of Harirājadēva(?). Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 84.
 - (L. 1).—[Sam]vat 1360.
- 655. -V. 1361.--Pāṭan (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) satī-stone Inscription of the time of the Pratihāra Rā(japutra) Vāghadēva. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVI. p. 11, n 1.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1361 samayē.

- (L. 4).--Māgha-vadi 13 Su(Śu)krē.
- =Friday, 15th February A.D. 1303 (according to Hiralal, but it may be Friday, 28th January A.D. 1306).
- 656.—V. 1362.—Salaiya (Damoh Dist., C. P.) satī-stone Inscription of the time of the Mahārājaputra Vāghadēva. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVI. p. 11, n. 2.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1362 samayē Chaitra-sudi 2 Somē.
- =Monday, 9th March A.D. 1304 (according to Hiralal, but it may be Monday, 6th March A.D. 1307.)
- 657.—V. 1362.—Ūthmaņ (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Songirā Chāhamāna) Sārivatasiriha. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 66.
- 658.—V. 1363.—Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 2.

Records the setting up of the image by Tējaka come from Ratnapura.

659.—V. 1365.—Chōhṭan (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the renovation of a temple by Dharmarāśi, pupil (suta-chēlā) of Uttamarāśi. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 43.

Samvat 1365 varshē Posha-śudi 6 Guru-dinē.

=Thursday, 19th December A.D. 1308.

- 660.—V. 1365.—Bamhnī (Damoh Dist., C. P.) satī-stone Inscription of the time of the (Chandēlla) Paramabhaṭṭāraka Kālaŭjarādhipati Hammīravarmadēva and his feudatory, the Mahārājaputra Vāghadēva. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVI. p. 10, n. 4.
 - (L. 3).—Samvat 1365 samayē.
- 661.—V. 1366.—Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Paramāra) M. Jayasinghadēva.² Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 84.
 - (L. 1).-[Sam] 1366 Śrāvaņa vadi 12 [Śukrē ?].
 - =Friday, 24th July A.D. 1310.
- 662.—V. 1366.—Tirsingharīm (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Memorial stone Inscription of Dhūhaḍa, son of Asvatthāma. Noticed by D. R Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol XL. p. 301.
- 663.—V. 1366. Salaiya (Damoh Dist., C. P.) satī-stone Inscription of the time of Alaya-dīna Su[1*jtānā(a) (Sulţān 'Alāu-d-dīn). Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVI. p. 11, n. 2. Samyat 1366 Samayē.
- 664.—V. 1366.—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) Stambhana Pārśvanātha temple Inscription of the time of Alāvadīna Suratrāṇa ('Alāu-d-dīn Sulṭān) and his representative (pratiśarīra) Alpakhāna (Ulugh Khān). Transcribed in Prāchīna-Gurjara-kāvya-samgraha (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XIII) App. VIII; by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Pt. II. No. 447.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1366 varshē.
- 665.—V. 1369.—Vāv (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Sultān 'Alāu-d-dīn (Khaljī) of Alpakhāna, his viceroy of Gujarāt, and the Mahārāṇaka Mahīpāladēva' ruling over Tharapadra-maṇḍala (Tharād). Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1924-25, pp. 8 ff.
 - " Monday, the tenth of the dark half of Jyeshtha of V. S. 1369 (Saka 1235)."
 - =Monday, 4th June A.D. 1313.

¹ They appear to have been ascetics connected with the worship of Lakulisa.

² This apparently is Jayasimha III (see the Geneal. List).

Grandson of Sīhā, founder of the present Jodhpur family (No. 578). See No. 667.

Records some benefaction of Mahīpāladēva's wife, Kamaladēvī,¹ daughter of the Sōiańkī king Muñjaladēva.

666.—V. 1371.—Satruñjaya Hill (Pālitānā State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription recording the installation of an image of the Rāṇaka Mahīpāladēva² by the Samghapati Dēsala. Transcribed in Prāchina-Gurjara-kāvya-samgraha (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XIII), App. IX.

Samvat 1371 varshē Māha-sudi 14 Somē.

- 667.—V. 1371.—Vāv (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava ('hūdāsamā) Mahārānaka Mahīpāladēva,' and recording a grant of his wife, Kamaladēvī. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1924-25, p. 9.
 - "Monday, the second of the bright half of Jyeshtha of V. S. 1371."
- 668.—V. 1372.—Ajaygadh (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 54, and Pl. xiv O.
 - (L. 14). Safin vat 1372 Pfaulsha-vadi 10 Sanau.
 - --Saturday, 22nd November A.D. 1315; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 168, No 88.
- 669.—V. 1372.—Achalgadh (Mount Ábū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvdā Chāhamāna) Mahārājakula, Lūṇḍhāka. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 81.
 - " Wednesday, the 8th of the dark half of Chaitra in the [Vikrama] year 1372."
 - ==Wednesday, 17th March A.D. 1316.
- 670.—V. 1373.—Dēōliā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 2.
 - "Monday, the fifth day of the dark half of Pausha, Samvat 1373."
 - =-Monday, 20th December A.D. 1316.
- 671. V. 1373. Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishan-kar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 2.
 - "Saturday, the eighth day of the bright half of Phaguna (Phalguna), Samvat 1373."
- 672. -V. 1373.—Lāḍṇū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Inscription of the time of the Sulţān Quţb-ud-dīn. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 31. Ed. by Ramkarna, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. pp. 23 ff. and Pl.
- (L. 29).-- dvāsaptatau varsha-varē pradhānē Vaisāsha(Vaišākha)-māsē va(cha) tithau jayāyāti | Gurau(rōr)-dinē.
 - (L. 30).—Samvatu(t) 1373 varshē Bhādra-vadi 3 Su(Su)kra-dinē.
 - -Friday, 6th August A.D. 13164; or Friday, 26th August A.D. 1317.

Records the digging and consecration of a step-well at Lāḍṇū, 7½ yōjanas (i.e., 60 miles) to the east of Nāgapattana (modern Nāgōr), capital of the Sapādalaksha country (Savālakh), by Sādhāraṇa, a Kshatriya (Khattri) of the Kāśyapa-gōtra.

In the country of Haritāna (Hariyāṇā), a town named Dhillī (Delhi). Then follows the genealogy of the Muhammadan emperors of Delhi beginning from Sāhavvadīna (Ṣhhābu-d-dīn Ṣhūrī) down to Kuddi Alāvadīna ('Alāu-d-dīn Khaljī) who was then ruling over Delhi. He is further described as having conquered first the southern part of India and then the kings of Vaṅga. Tilaṅga, Gūrjjara, Karṇāṭa, Gauḍadēśa, the hill chiefs of Garjjaṇa and the Pāṇḍyas on the shores of the ocean.

The inscription consists of two prasastis. The first records the construction of the step-well in the first of the aforesaid dates when 'Alān-d-dīn Khaljī was the emperor.' The second records

¹ See No. 667.

Possibly the Yadava Chūdasama Chief of Girnar.

See No. 665 and also Geneal. List.

^{4 &}quot;On this day the tithi of the date commenced 4 h. 2 m. after mean sunrise."

that its consecration (pratishthā) rites were performed on the second date during the reign of Kutvudīna (Qutbu-d-dīn), son of Alāvadīna ('Alāu-d-dīn), but was engraved when Gayāsadīna (Ghiyāşu-d-dīn) was the emperor.

The first part of the *prašasti* was written by $D\bar{\imath}kshita$ Kāmachandra. The second part after V. 35 was written by a Gauda Kāyastha named Dāndā, son of Pālū and grandson of Mahiya. The step-well was dug under the supervision of the $R\bar{a}^\circ$ Nainasīha; the *prašasti* was engraved by the $s\bar{\imath}tradh\bar{a}ra$ Salakhana.

673.—V. 1373.—Achalgadh (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvdā Chāhamāna) Lūṇḍhāka (Lūṇṭhāka) which mentions also Nāmaladēvī. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 81.

674.—V. 1375.—Māngrōļ (Kāṭhiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) Mahīpāla. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 302.

Sam 1375 Pausha-sudi 15.

675.—V. 1376.—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording visits of certain Māthura Kāyastha pilgrims for the Mahākāla-yātrā. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2145.

Samvat 1376 varshē Pausha-sudi 10 Ravau.

=Sunday, 6th January A.D. 1320.

676.—V. 1377.—Achalgadh (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvdā) Chāhumāna Mahārājakula Luṇṭigadēva, residing at [Vū?]huṇḍha attached to Chandrāvatī. Translation published by Wilson, 1s. Res., Vol. XVI. pp. 285 ff. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 79 ff.

Samvat 1377 varshē Vai[ś]ākha-śudi 8 Somē Kshaya-samvatsarē.

-Monday, 6th April A.D. 1321.

Records certain repairs carried out by Luntiga at the Achalcávara temple, the setting up of images of himself and his queen, and the granting of a village for the worship of the god. When the Solar and Lunar races became extinct, the holy Vatsa created a new race of warriors (the Chāhumāna family), where were born Sindhurāja, and then Lakshmaṇa, king of Naddūla and jewel of Śākambharī. After the latter, his son Balirāja; and Balirāja's son, Sōhī.¹ Then are enumerated Mahīndu, Jindurāja, Āśarāja, Ālhaṇa, Kīrtipāla and Samarasinha. The last had two sons, of whom the one called Udayasinha came to the throne; Udayasinha's elder brother was Mānavasinha; his son, Pratāpa; his son, Vījaḍa also named Daśasyandana. Vījaḍa married Nāmalladēvī, who bore him four sons, Lāvaṇyakarṇa, Luṇḍha, Lakshmaṇa and Lūnavarman, of whom the eldest became the ruling chief. When Lāvaṇyakarṇa died, he was succeeded by the next brother who is variously called Luṇṭiga, Luṇḍhāgara and Lūṇṭāgara. He conquered and ruled Chandrāvatī and Arbuda.

677.—V. 1378.—Dilvādā (Mount Ābū, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Dēvdā Chāhamāna) Lumbhaka. Account published by Wilson, As. Res., Vol. XVI. pp. 284 ff. Ed. by Kielhoru, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 155 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 7-8).—Śrī-Vikramāditya-nripād=vyatītē='shṭāśīti-yātē śaradām sahaśrē(srē) |

(L. 29).—Vasu-muni-tu(gu)ņa-śasi(śi)-varsha(shē) | Jēshṭē(Jyēshṭhē) siti-nara(va)ını Sōma-yuta-divasē.

(L. 30).—1379 Jēsta-sudi 9 Somē* ||

=Monday, 10th May A.D. 1322.

¹ This inscription erroneously transposes the two names (see Geneal, Lists).

³ Seems to have been added later and based upon a wrong interpretation of the passage containing the date in 1. 29.

Records that in the (Vikrama) year 1378 (the second of the dates), Lalla (Lāliga) and Vījaḍa repaired the temple of Rishabha (Ādinātha) on the mountain Arbuda.

The inscription is divided into three parts. The first part says that from Vasishtha's firepit on Arbuda sprang Paramāra. In the latter's lineage was Kānhaḍadēva; in his family Dhandhurāja, lord of Chandrāvatī, who, to escape the anger of (the Chaulukya) king Bhīmadēva (I.), took refuge with Bhōja, king of Dhārā. Thereupon Bhīma appointed, as Daṇḍapati of Arbuda, one Vimala of the Prāgvāṭa caste, who, being enjoined one night by the Goddess Ambikā, built a temple of Yugādi-bhartri (Ādinātha), in V. 1088 (the first of the dates).

The second part commences with Chāhuvāma (Chāhamāna) Āsarāja, king of Naḍūla. After him came Samarasimha; his son, Mahanasimhabhaṭa. Then came Pratāpamalla; his son, Vījaḍa, lord of Marusthalī-manḍala. The latter had three sons: (1) Lūṇiga, (2) Luṇḍha, and (3) Luṃbha, who conquered Arbuda and became master of the territory of the Svōlaṃkis¹ (Chaulukyas). Lūṇiga's son was Tējasimha who and Tihuṇa were carrying on with Lumbhaka the government of Arbuda (in V. 1378) when the inscription was put up.

The third part sets forth the genealogy of Lalla and Vijada, who restored the temple. The image of Rishabha was installed (rather re-installed) by Jñānachandra sūri, disciple and successor of Amaraprabha sūri, pertaining to the main line of Dharma sūri, who is also called Dharmaghōsha, 'the sun of a Gaṇa', and who defeated Vādichandra and Guṇachandra, and 'caused the awakening of three kings'.

- 678. V. 1380. C'daypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn from Cunningham's rubbings, E. I., Vol. V. App. p. 37, No. 257.
- (L. 1).---Sanīvat 1380 varshē Bhādra[mva(vā) ?]-sudi 3 Sōmē [Hastu(sta)-nakshatr[ē] [[Uda !] pura-nagarē rāja-śrī-Vachchhaudēvasya sādhanika
 - Monday, 16th August A.D. 1322; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 28, No. 28.
- 679. V. 1380. Pētlād (Baroda State) Inscription of the time of the Suratrāņa Gayasadina of Yōginīpura (Sulţān Ghiyāsu-d-din Tughlaq of Delhi). Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1918-19, p. 46.
 - V. S. 1380 the seventh day of the dark half of Pausha, a Thursday."
- 680. V. 1381.—Vāsī-Varasīnghasara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) kīrtistambha Inscription, recording a benefaction of Dūlahadēvī, daughter of the Śańkhukula (Sāmkhaļā) Kumārasirīha, son of Kshēmasimha, ruler of Jangalakūpa, and wife of Karnadeva, ruler of Jēsaļamēra. Noticed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. pp. 256 f.
- 681.—V. 1382. Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the king Mahamada Sāhi (Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*, *WC*., 1909-10, p. 52.

Samvat 1382 varshē Chaitra-sudi 6 Soma-dinē.

- ... Monday, 10th March A D. 1326.
- 682.--V. 1384.—Delhi Museum Inscription of the time of Mahamanda Sāhi (Muḥam-mad ibn Tughlaq). Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.* 1873, p. 105. Referred to by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 10 f., No. 9.

Kritir=Madanadévasya turyy-āshṭ-āgni-nisākarē | Vikram-ābdē-sitē Bhādrē tritīyāyām Gurōr dinē || 17 || Samvat 1384 miti Bhādra-vadi 3 Guru-dinē.

=Thursday, 6th August A.D. 1327; see I. A., Vol. XX, p. 138, n. 29.

¹ The photo-hiho has Scòlaù ki-lòk-àdhi patir=babh ūva (Ll. 13-14). Kielhorn reads svarlòka-lòk-àdhi patir, etc., which does not agree with the fact that Lumbhaka was living whon the inscription was put up as stated in 1. 15 of the record.

- 683.—V. 1384.—Another Delhi Museum Inscription of the time of Mahammada Śāhi (Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq). Ed. by Eggeling, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 93 f. Referred to by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1907-08, pp. 10 f., No. 10.
- (Ll. 15-18).—Vēda-vasv-agni-chamdr-āmka-samkhyē=vdē(bdē) Vikramārkkataḥ | pamcha-myām Phālguna-sitē likhitam Bhauma-vāsarē ||
 - Samvat 1384 Phālguna-śudi 5 Bhauma-dinē.
 - =Tuesday, 16th February A.D. 1328; see I. .1., Vol. XIX. p. 26, No. 18.

Mentions the Mlēchchha Sahāvadīna (Shihābu-d-dīn Chūrī) as the first 'Turashka' who seized and ruled at Dhillikā (Delhi).

- 684.—V. 1385.—Madanpur (Sauger Dist., C. P.) Inscription on a temple pillar. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2049.
 - (II. 1-2).—Samvat 1385 varshē Kārt(i)ka-su 13 Gurau.
 - =Thursday, 29th October A.D. 1327.
- 685.—V. 1385.—Baţihāgaţih (Damoh Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of Suratrāņa Mahamāda (Sulţān Nāsiru-d-dīn Maḥmūd of the Slave Dynasty); ruling from Yōginīpura (Delhi). Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XII. p. 46. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 50, No. 70.
- (Ll. 13-14).—-Sa(Śa)r-āshṭ-ānala-sōmē cha mitē Vikrama-vatsarē | Vaišāsha(kha)sya sitē pakshē tritīyām Vu(Bu)dha-vāsare | Samvat 1385 Vaišāsha(kha) sudi 3 Vu(Bu)dha-dinē.

==Wednesday, 13th April A.D. 1328.

Records that a local Muhammadan ruler Jallāla Khōjā, son of Isāka, caused a gōmaṭha, etc. to be made in the town of Baṭihāḍim. Jallāla i.e. Jalālu-d-dīn is stated to have been appointed his representative by Hiśāmadīm (Hisāmu-d-dīn) also called Chhipaka, son of Malik Julachī, who was made commander of the Kharpara armies and governor of the Chēdi country by Sulṭān Maḥmūd. It further states that Jallāla appointed his servant Dhanau as manager of the institutions referred to above. The principal architects were Bhōjūka, Kāmadēva, and Halā of the Śilāpaṭṭa family (now known as Silāwaṭ caste). Composed by Kāyastha Baijūka of the Māthura subdivision. Written by another Māthura, Vāsū, son of Sahadēva.

686.-V. 1385.-Bangaon (Damoh Dist., C. P.) satī-stone Inscription of the time of Muḥammad Mu'izzu-d-dīn. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 51 f., No. 73.

Mentions Vannigāva (Bangaon) as belonging to Hasāmud-d-dīn, the local governor.

687. – V. 1386. – Three Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions recording visits of certain Māthura and Naigama Kāyastha pilgrims for the Mahākāla-yātrā. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1905-06, p. 58, Nos. 2145 and 2150.

Samvat 1386 varshē Pausha-vadi 5 Somē.

- 688.—V. 13[8]6.—Hāthasņī (Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, Inscription of the Mēhara chief **Thēpaka** (Ṭhēvaka), and of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) **Mahīśa**. Ed. by Vajeshankar Gaurishankar Ojha, I. A., Vol. XV. p. 360.
- (L. 17). —Samvat 13[8]6 varshē || Bhāvē samvatsarē pūrņņē Āshādhē shadašītikē saptamyām Soma-vārēņa.
 - =Monday, 19th June A.D. 1329; see ibid. XIX. p. 359, No. 166.

The inscription mentions first, in the lunar (?) race, a king Khamgara, in whose family was born Jasadhavala (Yaśōdhavala), who married Priyamala of the solar race, and had from her three sons, Malla, Mandala and Mēliga.

¹ For some of the names in the above compare Nos. 730 and 751.

In the royal family of Vākhala there was Nāgārjuna (the companion of Mandalīka); his son, Mahānanda, married Rūpā, Mangalarāja's daughter; their son, Mēhara Thēpaka, who was appointed Tāladhvaja (Taļājā) by king Mahīśa (Mahīpāla). Apparently his subordinate was Kūntarāja, "born in the family of Vallāditya, and descended from Sūrya-Vīkala."

689.—V. 1387.—Achalgadh (Mount Åbū, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Dēvdā Chāhamāna) Tējasimha, reigning at Chandrāvatī. Noticed in Archæol. Surv. of West. India, No. 2, App., p. xv, No. 58; and by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS, WC., 1906-07, p. 28.

Samvat 1387 varshē Māgha-sudi 3 Bhārgava-dinē Šatabhishag-nakshatrē kumbhasthē chamdrē.

-Friday, 11th January A.D. 1331.

690.- V. 1388.—Bijōliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording obeisance of a Māthura Kāyastha to the god Mahākāla. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2146.

Sainvat 1388 varshē Phālguna-vadi 6 shashthē Ravau.

691.—V. 1389.—Kālandrī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording the incident of a Jaina saingha committing suicide by abstaining from food. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 67.

692.—V. 1390.—Kēvaţī-kuṇḍ (Bundelkhand, C. I.) pillar Inscription. Referred to by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 143 and Pl. xxix A.

(Ll. 4-5).--Samvat 1390 samayē Bhādra[myai ?]-vadi 4 Sa(Sa)nau dinē.

=Saturday, 31st July A.D. 1333; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 175, No. 116.

693.—V. 1390.—Chunār (Mirzapur Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq (?). Transcribed in J. A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 342 and Pl. ix. 1.

(L. 10).-Samva[t*] 1390 Bhādra-vadi 5 Gurau.

-Thursday, 10th September A.D. 1332, or, more probably, Thursday, 21st July A.D. 1334; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 185, No. 144.

694. V. 1391. Nagdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording some repairs to Pāršvanātha temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2243.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1391 varshē Chaitra-vadi 4 Ravau.

=Sunday, 17th March A.D. 1336.

695.—V. 1392.—Karēdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Prithvīchamdra of Chitrakūta. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscrs., Pt. II. No. 1955.

Samvat 1392 varshē Pausha-sudi 7 Ravau.

Speaks of Vaņavīra, son of Māladēva.

696.—V. 1393.—Dēōliā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 2.

"Sunday, the eighth day of the bright half of Phaguna (Phalguna), Samvat 1393."

697.—V. 1393.—Mount Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Dēvdā Chāhamāna) Tējasimha. Referred to by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 82.

698.—V. 1394.—Two Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscriptions. Noticed by Kielhorn from Cunningham's rubbings, E. I., Vol. V. App., p. 38, No. 264.

(L. 1).—Sain 13944 Māha(gha)-vadi 1 Vu(Bu)dhē.

¹ He apparently had a brother called Samga and residing at Jirnadurga (Junagadh).

^{*} Seems to be Mahipala I of the Yadava Chudasama family.

⁸ See No. 699.

^{4 &}quot;One of the two inscriptions has varshe after 1394".

- =Wednesday, 7th January A.D. 1338; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 355, No. 154.
- 699.—V. 1394.—Kōṭ-Sōlańkiyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Sōngirā Chāhamāna) Vaṇavīradēva.¹ Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. 1., Vol. XI. p. 63.
 - (L. 1).—Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-samvata(t) 1[3]94 va[rshē Chai]tra-śudi 13 Sukrē. =Friday, 3rd April A.D. 1338.
- 700.—V. 1394. Dēōliā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 2.
 - "Saturday, the sixth day of the dark half of Chaitra, Samvat 1391."
 - =Saturday, 28th March A.D. 1338.
- 701. V. 1394. --Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Dēvdā) Chāhumāna Rājā Kānhadadēva, son of the Rājā Tējahsinha, of Chandrāvatī. Ed. by Burgess, I. A., Vol. II. p. 256. Referred to also by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 82.

Śrī-nṛipa-Vikrama-kāl-ātīta-sanivat 1394 varshē Vaiśāsha(kha)-śudi 10 Gurau.

=Thursday, 30th April A.D. 1338.

Speaks also of the Dēvdā Tihuṇaka² and the Chāhumāna Rājā Sāmamtasinha.3

- 702.—V. 1397.—Three Kēvaṭī-kuṇḍ (Bundelkhand, C. I.) memorial pillar Inscriptions of the time of the *Mahārāja* Hamīradéva of Lūkasthāna and the M. *Mahārāja* Dēvva(!)ka of Kaṭhaulīsthāna. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 143 and Pl. xxix. B-D.
 - (L. 1).- Samvat 1397 samayê [or varshê] Māgha-sudi 4 Sōma-dinē ||
 - =-Monday, 3rd January A.D. 1340; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 22, No. 2.
- 703.—V. 1402.—Mängrö! (Käthiäwär) Inscription of the time of (the Yādaya Chūḍāsamā) Kharingāra. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātatīva*, Vol. II. p. 303. Speaks of his officer, Jhājhā.
- 704.—V. 1404.—Marpha (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription of the time of Sidhitunga (!).⁴ Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 19 and Pl. xviii.
 - (L. 3).—Samvat 1404 Kārttika-sudi 14 Gurau.
 - =Thursday, 18th October A.D. 1347; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 356, No. 159.
- 705.—V. 1404.—Rāmpur (Bundelkhand, C. I.) satī-pillar Inscription of the queens of the Mahārāja Vīrarājadēva (?). Transcribed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 34 and Pl. ii. 4.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1404 varshē Phalgum (?)-vadi 14 Saumē (?).
 - -Wednesday, 16th January A.D. 1348 (?).
- 706.—V. 1405.—Mēdtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the $R\bar{a}\mu\bar{a}$ Karama-si, son of the $R\bar{a}\mu\bar{a}$ Guhilaüta Mēdada. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 63.

Samvat 1405 varshē Kārtika-sudi 11 Ravi-dinē.

=Sunday, 2nd November A.D. 1348.

707.—V. 1406.—Chaurā (Kawardhā State, C. P.) temple Inscription of the Nāgavamšī king Rāmachandra. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 162 ff., No. 234.

"Dated in Vikrama Saka 1406, bearing the name Jaya."

Describes the legend of the origin of the Nagavamsa and relates that a serpent became enamoured of Mithila, daughter of the sage Jatukarna. From them was born Ahiraja, who set

¹ See No. 695 and also Geneal. List.

² Sce No. 677.

^{*} The Songira king of this name (see Geneal, List).

⁴ So the name was read by Cunningham, but Kielhorn inclines to read bri-Dhilamga sājyē.

himself up as a king. His son, Rājalla; his son, Dharanīdhara; his son, Mahimadēva; his son, Sarvavandana (Śaktichandra?); his son, Gopāladēva; his son, Naladēva; his son, Bhuvanapāla; his son, Kīrtipāla; his younger brother, Jayatrapāla; his son, Mahīpāla; his son, Vishamapāla; his son, Ja(nhu); his son, Janapāla or Vijanapāla (or Juvapāla?); his son, Yaśōrāja; his son, Kanhadadēva? (Vallabhadēva?); his son (La)kshmavarmā; his son, Khadgadēva; his son, Bhuvanaikamalla; his son, Arjuna; his son, Bhīma; his son, Bhōja; after him, Lakshmana, son of Malugidēva, grandson of Vijjana, great-grandson of Chandana and great-grandson of (La)kshmavarmā; Lakshmana's son, Rāmachandra. His two sons Arjuna and Haripāla were living when the inscription was engraved.

- 708.—V. 1412.—Rājgīr (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription, now lying in the Śvētāmbara Pañchāyatī Jaina temple at Bihār, of the time of the Suratrāna Sāhi Pērōja (Sultān Fīrūz-Tughlaq Shāh). Ed. by Puran Chand Nahar, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. V. pp. 334 ff. Transcribed by Jinavijava, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saingraha, Pt. II. No. 380.
- (I.l. 28-29).—nayana-chamdra-payōnidhi-bhū-mitē vrajati Vikrama-bhūbhṛid-anēhasi l bahula-shashthi(tha)-dinē Śuchi-māsagē.
 - (L. 31).—Vikrama-samvat 1412 Āshādha-vadi 6 dinē l

At that time the Mandalēścara Malika Vayō was by his command governing Magadha, with the help of his subordinate Sahaṇāsaduradīna. Records the erection of a temple of Pārśvanātha by Bachchharāja and his younger brother Dēvarāja and its consecration by Bhuvanahita of the Kharatara-gachchha, the regular list of which is given.

709.—V. 1412.—Kārītalāī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of the *Mahā-rāja* Vīrarāmadēva of Uchahadanagara. Reproduced by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. and Pl. ii. 3.

(L. 1).--Samvatu 1412 sama[ē].

710.—V, 1414.—Kawardhā (Kawardhā State, C. P.) satī-stone pillar Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Rāmadēva.¹ Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 166, No. 236.

"Samvat 1414 on Monday, the 12th of the bright fortnight of Margasirsha."

=" Monday, the 5th December 1356 A.D."

711.—V. 1415.—Kölü (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Dhāndhal Rāṭhōḍ Sōhaḍa, son of Sōbha, son of Khīvaḍa. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 107.

(L. 1).—Samva[t*] 1415 vrashē(varshē) Bhādravā-sudī 11 vāra Ādita-vā[ra].

=Sunday, 10th September A.D. 1357.

Records the erection of a stela (dēvasthāna) of Pābū, son of Dhāmdhala, son of the Rāṭhaḍa Āsathamnya.

712.—V. 1421.—Dhigwārā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Pēroja Sāhi (Fīrūz Shāh Tu laq) and Gogādēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2.

"Thursday, the 8th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha Samvat 1421."

=Thursday, 9th May A.D. 1364.

Records that a bāwri was repaired by Amarcsvara, son of Gogadeva.

713.— V. 1422.—Kawardhā (Kawardhā State, C. P.) satī-stone pillar Inscription recording that Mētāī, one of the three wives of the deceased Nāyaka Mahādēva went satī. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 166 f., No. 236.

¹ See No. 707.

³ See Nos. 759 and 822 .

- "Samvat 1422 on Monday, the 13th of the bright half of Jyeshtha."
- =" Monday, 13th May 1364 A.D."
- 714.—V. 1425.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Inscription; date of Dēvarāja (of Jēsaļamēru) mentioned in No. 750.
- 715.—V. 1426.—Mungthalā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording repairs to a Jaina temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1906-07, p. 26.

Samvat 1426 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 2 Ravau.

=Sunday, 28th April A.D. 1370.

Refers to Sachēdēva-sūri belonging to the paṭṭa of Kakka-sūri and the samtāna of Nann-āchārya.

- 716.—V. 1426. -Mächeri (Alwar State, Räjputäna) satī Inscription of the time of Gögä-dēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 2.
- 717.—V. 1427.—Bānūr (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Praudhapratāpa-chakravartī M. Achaladāsa. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 79, No. 113.
- "Sunday, the 11th day of the bright fortnight of Jyeshtha, in the expired year 1427 of the Vikrama era bearing the name of Anala, in the Chitra nakshatra and Varīvāṇa yōga."
- 718. -V. 1429.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of Piyarōja Sāha (Sultān Fīrūz Shāh) and of Kulachandra, governor of Gayā. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. pp. 314 f.
- (L. 2).—Asīma-rājyē nṛipa-Vikramā[r]kkē gatē grah[air ?]-yugma-yug-ēndu-kālē | Dhilī-pati-śrī-Piyarōjasāhē bhuvam samāśāsati vairi-dāhē ||
- (L. 6).—Paramabhattārak-ētyādi-rājāvalī pūrvvavat śrīmad-Vikramādityadēva-nripatēratīt-āvdē(bdē) samvata(t) 1429 Māgha-krishņa-trayōdaśyām tithau Śani-vāsar-ānvitāyām.

=Saturday, 22nd January A.D. 1373.

Records a grant of Thakura Kulachandra (Kulachandaka), governor of Gayā, son of Thakura Hēmarāja and son's son of Thakura Þālā, of the family of a prince Vyāghra (Vyāghrarāja).

- 719.—V. 1431.—Dhuleba (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, pp. 2 f.
 - "Wednesday, the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaisākh, Samvat 1431."
- 720.—V. 1435.—Ōsā (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) Rāula Mahīpāladēva (II), son of the Mahārāja Jayasimha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarāti) Purātattva, Vol. II. p. 303.

Sam 1435 Pausha-sudi 2 Guru-vāra.

- =Thursday, 3rd December A.D. 1377.
- 721. -V. 1437. Dhāmlēj (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Rāshtrōḍa chief) Bharma of Prabhāsa. Transcribed by Watson, I. A., Vol. VIII. p. 186; and also in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 248 f.
 - (L. 14).—Samvat 1437 varshē Āshādha-vadi 6 Sanau ||
- =Saturday, 26th May A.D. 1380, or Saturday, 13th July A.D. 1381; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 186, No. 148.

Mentions his departed brother Megha and his minister Karmasimha, son of Rana and grandson of Teja, chief minister of the Gurjara king.

722.—V. 1437.—Sūdāvāv (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūdāsamā) Mahīpāla (II). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 303.

Speaks of his minister Sūdā.

- 723.—V. 1439 (=\$. 1304).—Māchērī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Suratāna Pēroja Sāhi (Sultān Fīrūz Shāh) and the M. Gögādēva, son of Āsaladēva, of the Vadagūjara family. Noticed by Carlleyle, A. S. I. R., Vol. VI. pp. 79 f. and Pl. xi., and also by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, pp. 2 f.
- (Ll. 6-7).—samvatsarē-smin śrī-Vikramāditya-rājyē (?) samvat 1439 Sā(Śā)kē 1304 varshē Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-sudi 6 Ravi-dinē | Pushya-nakshatrē | śrī-suratāņa-Pērōjasāhi-rājyē.

=Sunday, 20th April A.D. 1382; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 31, No. 43.

724.—V. 1442.—Vērāval (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Rāshṭrōḍa chief Bharma of Prabhāsa. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 252 f.

Samvat 1442 varshē Āshādha-vadi 8 Sanau ||

=Saturday, 17th June A.D. 1385; or Saturday, 11th June A.D. 1384.1

He married Yamunā, daughter of the Yādava Bhīma and Māņikyadēvī.

725.—V. 1443.—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāja Raņavīradēva, son of the M. Vaṇavīra of the Chāhumāna lineage, Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 42. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 63 f.

(Ll. 1-3),—Srī-nripa-Vikrama-samay-ātīta-sam [1]443 varshē Kārttika-vadi 14 Sukrē.

726.—V. 1443.—Masār (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Jaina image Inscriptions of the time of the *Rāja* Nāthadēva of Mahāsāra. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III, p. 68 and Pls. xxiv. 1-3.

(Inscr. 1, L. 1).—Sam 1443 J[v*]ēshtha-sudi 5 Gurau.

=Thursday, 3rd May A.D. 1386.2

727.—V. 1444.—Mēsvāņ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūdāsamā) Môkalasiriha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātattva, Vol. II. p. 303.

Sam 1444 Māgaśara-krishna amāvāsyā.

728.—V. 1444.—Sänchör (Jodhpur State, Räjputänä) Inscription of (the Sänchörä Chähamana) Pratäpasimha; reigning at Satyapura (Sänchör). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC, 1907-08, p. 35. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 65 ff.

(I.l. 33-34).—Samvat 1444 [va]rshē Yyēshţa(Jyēshţha)-vadi Bhrigau.

Records the rebuilding of a dilapidated temple of the god Vāyēśvara, together with a gift for his daily offering, by the Bāi Kāmaladēvī, crowned queen of Pātā (i.e. Pratāpasimha), and daughter of Suhadasala (Subhata), who was an ornament of the Ūmata family, and a son of Vairiśalya who was son of king Mākada, son of Vīrasīha of Karpūradhārā. In the family of the Chāhamāna Lakshmaṇasimha of Nadūla, Sōbhita; his son, Sālha who liberated Śrīmāla from the Turushkas; his son, Vikramasimha; his son, Samgrāmasimha (his elder brother, Bhīma); his son, Pratāpasimha.

729.—V. 1445.—Böramdēo (Kawardhā State, C. P.) satī-pillar Inscription. Ed. by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. p. 41 and Pl. xxii.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1445 Bhāva-nāma-samva[tsa]rē Āsvi(svi)na-sudi 13 Somē l

=Monday, 14th September A.D. 1388; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 32, No. 44.

730,—V. 1445.—Dhandhūsar (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) Moka-lasirhha. Published in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 245 f.

Sara-yuga-Manu-samvatsara 1445-varshē Phālgu[na*]-śudi pamchamī Sōmē || =-Monday, 1st February A.D. 1389; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 26, No. 19.

^{1 &}quot;This is the equivalent of the date for Chaitrudi V. 1442 current, and the purpimenta Ashadha."

^{1 &}quot; On this day the tithi of the date commenced 3 h. 50 m, after mean sunrise."

Mentions Khamgara, Jayasimha, Mahīpati and Mōkalasimha, who founded the town of Vāmanadhāma (Vanthalī) and had a minister named Gadādhara.

731.—V. 1445.—Chōrwāḍ (Kāthiāwār) temple Inscription of Malladēva. Published in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 250 f.

Samvat 1445 varshē Phāgaņa-sudi 5 Somē.

=Monday, 1st February A.D. 1389.

In the race of sage Mamkanaka, Lūniga, who came from Marusthalī to Surāshṭra as a general; his son, Bhīmasimha; his son, garāsiā Lāvanyapāla; his eldest son, Lakshmasimha, who died fighting at Jīrṇadurga (Junāgaḍh); his son, Rājasimha, who married Ratnādēvī, daughter of the Vāghēlā Vīra; their eldest son, Malla, who married Vimalādēvī of the Paramāra family; his son, the Yuvarāja Śivarāja.

In the Karkarapuri of Maru-maṇḍala, the Vāghēlā Kshēmarāja; his son, Sōmabhrama; his son, Vīra, who came to Saurāshṭra and died along with his brother's son, Bhīmadēva, fighting for Khamgāra when Jīrṇadurga was besieged by the Pātasāhi Mahammada (Muḥammad Tughlak); his daughter Ratnādēvī married Rājasimha.

732.—V. 1448.—Bagsar (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) Mōkalasirhha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) *Purātattva*, Vol. II. p. 303.

Sam 1448 Phāgaņa-sudi 1 Sukra-dinē.

733.—V. 1450 (=\$. 1316).—Görēj (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūdāsamā) Mōkalasimha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 303.

Sam 1450 Šaka 1316 Bhādrapada-krishņa-dvitīvā Somē.

734.—V. 1452.—Māngrōl (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of Nasaratha (Nasrat Shāh) of Yōginīpura (Delhi) and Daphara-khāna (Zafar Khān) appointed by him to govern Gujarāt. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 246.

Samvat 1452 varshē Vaišāka(kha)-vadi 15 Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th May A.D. 1396; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 355, No. 155.

735.—V. 1452.—Dēöliā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 2.

"Fifth day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1452."

736.—V. 1455.—Bisapī (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. Sivasimhadēva, son of Dēvasimha [of Mithilā], recording a grant made in favour of the poet Vidyāpati; see Nos. 1126 and 1470.

737.—V. 1458 (= \$. 1322).—Raipur (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of the M. Brahmadēva of Rāyapura, and his minister, the Nāyaka Hājirājadēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. p. 77; Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXII. p. 83; and Hiralal, Descrip. Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 99 f.

(L. 9).—Sa[m]vatu 1458 varshē Sā(Śā)kē 13228 samayē Sarvajita(n)-nāma-samvatsarē Phā-glu(lgu)na-sudha-ashṭamis Su(Śu)krē.

=Friday, 10th February A.D. 1402; see Ibid. Vol. XIX. p. 26, No. 20.

Lakshmīdēva; his son, Simgha (Simha); his son, Rāmachandra; his son, Harirāyabrahman (Brahmadēva, or Rāyabrahmadēva).

¹ Possibly the originator of Makwana Rajputs.

⁸ His other brothers were Laksha and Lakhanapālaka.

^{*} His other brothers were Mattarāja, Muñja and Möhans.

In No. 748 it is stated that the chief's capital was Khalvāţikā (Khalāri).

Wrongly for 1323.

Bead suddh-ashfami.

738.—V. 1459.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of Lakshmana who belonged to the Yadu-kula. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 65 and 93 f. Fully transcribed also in Cat. Mss. Jasal. Bhandars (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 63 f.

Nav-ēshu-vārddh-īndu-mitē-tha varshē.

Genealogy begins with Jaitrasimha, whose sons were Müladeva (or Mülarāja) and Ratnasimha. Ratnasimha's son was Ghatasimha, who wrested Vapradarī from the Mlēchchhas. Mülarāja's son, Dēvarāja; his son, Kēharī; his son, Lakshmana who worshipped Sūrīśvara (Jinarāja) and Sāgarachandra.

739.—V. 1461.—Üparagāum (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāval Pratāpasimha (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1915-16, p. 3.

Records the construction of a Jaina temple by Prahlada, minister of Pratapasimha.

- 740. -V. 1462.—Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22.
 - "Fourth day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1462."
- 741.—V. 1464.—Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.
 - "13th day of the bright half of Phaguna (Phalguna), Samvat 1464."
- 742.—V. 1465.—Bijöliä (Udaipur State Räjputänä) Jaina stela or nishēdhikā¹ Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2138.

Samvat 1465 varshē Phālguna-śudi 2 Budhē.

- .-: Wednesday, 5th February A.D. 1410.
- 743.—V. 1466.—Rāsin (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription of a chief (mahīpati) Paramardin. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 18 and Pl. xiv.
 - (I.l. 1-3). -- Samvat 1466 varshē Chaitra-sudi 7 San[au]
 - -Saturday, 23rd March A.D. 1409; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 355, No. 156.
- 744.—V. 1466 (=\$. 1332).—Dholkā (Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) well Inscription of the time of Madashphara Pātasāha (=Muzaffar Shāh of Ahmedābād). Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. III. pp. 17 ff.
- (L. 1).—Samvat 1466 varshē Śākē 1332 pravartamānē Jyēshṭa-śudi daśamyām tithau Budha-dinē.
- Of the Takra race and the Malhāṇa family was one Āśāpāla, who was the Rājamudrādhikārin; his son, Pūrṇapāla who was a Sachiva; his son, Sahadēva Prabhu, who built the well.
- 745.--V. 1467.--Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the M. Vīranga (or Vīrama?)-dēva. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B, Vol. XXXI. p. 422 and Pl. iii, No. XV.
- (I., 1).—Samvatu 1467 varshē Mārga-sudi 5 So[ma ?]-dinam || mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Vīram-gadēvaḥ (?).
 - .= Monday, 1st December A.D. 1410.
- 746.—V. 1469.—Vanthalī (Kāthiāwār) (five) Inscriptions of the time of (the Yādava Chū-dāsamā) Mēligadēva, son of the Mahārāņā Mōkalasimha. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātattva, Vol. II. p. 303.

Sam 1469 Jēshţa-sudi 7 Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th May A.D. 1413.

¹ For another here, see No. 758,

AND COLUMN TO A CO

747.—V. 1470.—Mēsvāņ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūḍāsamā) Mahārāja Mēliga. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 304. Sam 1470 Āshādha-vadi 7 Sōmē.

748.—V. 1470 (for 1471=\$. 13342).—Khalāri (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Raipur Museum, Inscription of the time of the Kalachuti (Kalachuri) Haribrahmadēva (Brahmadēva) of Khalvāṭikā. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 230 f. Noticed also by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 99.

(Ll. 15-16).—Samvat 1470 varshē Sā(Śā)kē 1334° shashṭy-āvdayōr-mmadhyē° Plava-nāma-samvatsarē Māgha-sudi 9 Śani-vāsarē Rōhiṇī-nakshatrē.

=Saturday, 19th January A.D. 1415.

In the Kalachuti (Kalachuri) branch of the Ahihaya (Haihaya) family, Simhana; his son, Rāmadēva, who slew in battle Bhōṇingadēva; his son, Haribrahmadēva.

Composed by Miśra Dāmōdara.

749.—V: 1471.—Vāghēbāņā (Kāthiāwār) Inscriptions of the time of the (Yādava Chū-dāsamā) Mahūrāņā Mēliga. Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātattva, Vol. II. p. 304. Sam 1471 Bhādrapada-krishņa 4 Šani-dinē.

750. -V. 1473. —Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of Lakshmaṇarāja of Jēśalamēru. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 65 & 93. Fully transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gack. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 65 f.

Sam 1473 varshë Chaitra-sudi 15 dinë.

751. V. 1473.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of [the Yādava (Chūḍāsamā) chief] Jayasimha (II.). Published in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 243 and 361 f.

Samvad-Rāma-turamga-sāgara-mahī-samkhyē-tha Śākrē* sitē pamchamyām Bhṛiguvāsarē.

Sam 1473 varshē.

-Friday, 21st May A.D. 1417.

In the family of Yadu, Maṇḍalīka (I.) who conquered the Mugala (Mongol?); his son, Mahīpāla; his son, Khangāra; his son, Jayasimha (I.); his son, Muktasimha; his son, Maṇḍalīka (II.): his younger brother, Mēliga; his son, Jayasimha (II.)⁵ who defeated a Yavana force near Jhimjharakōṭa.

Composed by the Nagar Brahman Samala, son of Mantrisimha and grandson of Dhandhala.

752.—V. 1473.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Inscription; date of the completion of the Jaina temple called Lakshmaṇavihāra which was begun in V. 1459 (No. 738).

Tri-dvīp-āmbudhi-yāminīpati-mitē samvatsarē Vikramāt || Ankatō-pi Samvat 1473.

Composed by the sādhu Kīrttirāja. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Dhannāka.

753.—V. 14[7]5.—Kōt Sōlankiyā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā Lākhā (of Mewār). Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 115; and Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṃgraha, Part II. No. 370.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 14[7]5° varshē Āsā(shā)dha-sudi 3 Somē.

¹ See No. 737.

Wrongly for 1336.

Read shashtyabda-madhyë.

So far as this can be made out, this in equivalent to JyaseMhč.

⁵ See No. 1719.

⁶ The date has wrongly been read as 1445 by Tessitori.

- 754.—V. 1478.—Jawar (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. Mākaladēva (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 3.
 - "The 6th day of the bright half of Pausha, Samvat 1478."
- 755.—V. 1479.—Dēdiā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.
 - "Friday, the 5th day of the dark half of Magha, Samvat 1479."
- 756.—V. 1479.—Khedā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.
 - "The 3rd day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1479."
- 757.—V. 1481 (=\$. 1346).—Deogach (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Jaina Inscription of the time of Sāhi Ālambhaka ("Hūshang Ghūrī alias Alp Khān" of Mālwā, the founder of Māṇḍu, here called Maṇḍapapura). Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. LII. Pt. I. pp. 70 ff.
- (I.l. 14·15).—śamvatsarē=smin=nṛipa-Vikramāditya-gatāvda(bda) 1481 Šākē śrī-Śālivāhanāt 1346 Vaiśākha-māsē śukla-pakshē 15 pūrṇṇamāsyām Guru-vāsarē | Svātī-nakshatrē | Simhalagn-ōdayē || (and evidently afterwards repeated in verse).
 - =Thursday, 13th April A.D. 1424; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 32, No. 45.
- 758. V. 14[8]3.—Bijöliä (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina stela or nishēdhikā¹ Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2137.

Samvat 14(8)3 varshē Phālguna-śudi 3 Gurau.

- Contains a record of the pontiffs of a Digambara Jaina sect therein called, Śrī-Mahī-saṁgha, Sarasvatī-gachchha, Balātkāra-gaņu, Śrī-Mūla-saṁgha in the line of the āchārya Kundakunda. (Cf. Hoernle, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 354).
- 759.—V. 1483.—Kölü (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Lava(?)khaṇa. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 107.
- (I.l. 4-6).—Samvat 1483 pravartamānē Vaisāsha(śākha)-vadi 5 pamchamī Budha[vā*]rē [Pūrvā]shāḍhā-[na]kshatrē.

Records the erection of a stela of Pābū.2

- 760.—V. 1483.—Dēōliā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.
 - "Tuesday, the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha the second, Samvat 1483."
- 761.—V. 1483.—Galiākōṭ (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Gajapāladēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
- 762.—V. 1483.—Bāldā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 63.
- 763.—V. 1485.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jains temple Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Presidency, p. 354.
 - (I.l. 1-2).—Samvat 1485 varshē Kārtika-sudi pamchamī 5 Budhē.
- 764.—V. 1485.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila Mōkala of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 410 ff.; also published in Bhāvnagar Inscrs. pp. 96 ff. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2062.

¹ For another here see: No. 742.

² See Nos. 711 and 822.

(Ll. 50-51).—Abdē bāņ-āshṭa-vēda-kshiti-parikalitē Vikramāmbhōjabamdhōḥ puṇye māsē Tapasyē savitari Makaram yāti Jīvē Ghaṭa-sthē || (|) pakshē śukl-ētarasmin-Sura-guru-divasē ch-Āryama-rkshē tritīyā-tithyām.

(L. 53).—Samvat 1485 varshē Māgha-sudi [3] Guru-dinā Both dates are irregular.

In the Guhila family, Arisimha; his son, Hammīra; his son, Kshētra; his son, Lakshasimha; and his son, Mökala, who defeated Pöröja, 'the king of the Yavanas.'

Composed by Ekanatha, son of Bhatta Vishņu. Written by Vīsala, son of Mana.

765.—V. 1485.—Śringi Rishi (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of (the Guhila) king Mökala. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputāna Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 3. "Sunday, the 5th day of the bright half of Sravana, Samvat 1485."

In the family of Bappa was born Hammīra, who wrested Chēlakhyapura (Jilwāḍā) from the Bhīls, killed Jaitrēśvara (Jaitsī of Īḍar) and burnt the town of Prahlādanapura (Pālanpur in Gujarāt); his son, Kshētra (Kshētrasiniha) who conquered Amīshaha (Dilāwar Khān Ghurī of Mālwā) and wrested Maṇḍalagaḍh in Mewār; his son, Laksha; his son, Mōkala who defeated Pērōja Khāna,² constructed a well at holy Śringī Rishi for the spiritual welfare of his dear wife Gōrambikā who belonged to the Vāghēlā family.

Prasasti composed by Vāṇīvilāsa and engraved by the sūtradhāra Phana, son of Hada.

766.—V. 1486.—Dihuli (Mainpuri Dist., U. P.) stone slab Inscription of the time of Vīrasimhadēva. Noticed by Longhurst, PRAS. NC., 1908-09, pp. 22 f., No. 12.

'Sam(v)at 1486 Phālguna.'

767.—V. 1486.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā Mōkala. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1904-05, p. 11, No. 2242, and p. 62. Samvat 1486 varshē Śrāvaṇa-śudi 9 Śanau.

768.—V. 1488.—Mēsvāņ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the (Yādava Chūdāsamā) Mahārāja Mahīpāla (II.). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātattva, Vol. II. p. 304.

Sam 1488 Māgaśara-sudi 5 Budhē.

769.—V. 14883.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the kīrtistambha of the time of the (Guhila) M. Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS, WC., 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2058.

(L. 1).—Sa[m]vat 1488 va[rshē] Phāg|u]na-sudi pa.

Records that Nāpā and Pumjā, sons of the architect (sūtradhāra) Jaïtā visited the temple of Samādhēśvara. See Nos. 813 and 819.

770.—V. 1491.—Dēlwārā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1923-24, p. 3.

"Monday, the second day of the bright half of Kārtika, Samvat 1491."

771.—V. 1491.—Nitorā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 62.

Samvat 1491 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 2 Guru-dinē.

772.—V. 1493.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of Vayarasirhha (=Vairisirhha). Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1906-06, pp. 65 and 95.

² He had better be identified with Fīrūz Khān Dandānī of Nāgaur (J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXIII. p. 43), instead of with Sultan Fīrūz Shāh of Delhi, as done by Kielhorn.

^{*} Compare Nos. 764, 781 and 862.

Read 1499 by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 4 (see No. 789).

Sam 1493 varshē Phāguna-vadi pratipadā-dinē.

- 773.—V. 1493 (=\$. 1358).—Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn from impressions supplied by Burgess, E. I., Vol. V. App., p. 41, No. 287.
- (L. 5).— Samvatu 1493 Šākē 1358 varshē Vaišāsha(kha)-vi(va)di 5 Gurai(rau) dinē Mūlanakshatrē ||
 - =Thursday, 5th April A.D. 1436.1
- 774.—V. 1493.- Ajabgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3.
 - "Wednesday, the 11th day of the dark half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1493."
- 775.—V. 1494 (=Bhāṭika Sam 812).—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Vaishṇava temple Inscription of the time of the M. Vairisimha. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 66 and 95. Fully transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 69 f.

Vēd-āmk-ābdh-īndu-varshē Šiśira-ritu-varē Māgha-śuklē cha pakshē shashṭhyām vai Sukra-vārē-śvinibha udag-yāna imdau tu Mēshē |

Samvat 4rī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta-samvat 1494 varshē Bhāṭikē samvat 812 pravartamānē mahā-māṅgalya-Māgha-śudi 6 Śukra-vārē Aśvinī-nakshatrē Śukl-ākhya-yōgē Tītal-ākhya-karaņē Mēshasthē chandrē.

In Jēsalamēru, the M. $R\bar{a}ula$ Jētasīha (Jaitrasimha) of the Yādava race ($va\dot{m}\dot{s}a$); his son and successor, the $R\bar{a}ula$ Mūlarāja; his son and successor, the $R\bar{a}ula$ Dēvarāja; his son and successor, the $R\bar{a}ula$ Kēharī; his son and successor, the $R\bar{a}ula$ Lakshmaṇa; his son and successor, the M. Vairisimha.

- 776.—V. 1494.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila Kumbhakarņa, son of Mōkala, of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Published in Bhāvnagar Inscrs., pp. 112 f.
 - (L. 1).-Samvat 1494 varshē Māgha-sudī 11 Guru-vārē.
 - -Thursday, 6th February A.D. 1438.
- 777.—V. 1494.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the Rāula Vairisirhha. Part of the text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 66 and 96. Fully transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gaek. Ori. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 66 ff.

Samvat 1494 varshē śrī-Vairisimha-Raula-rājyē navīnah prāsādah kāritah

In the Yādava family, the Rāula Jaïtasimha; Mūlarāja; Ratnasimha; the Rāula Dūdā; the Rāula Ghaṭasimha; Dēvarāja (son of Mūlarāja); Kēsarin; his son, Lakshmaṇa; Vairisimha.

Gives a list of Jaina pontiffs, belonging to the Chandrakula of the Kharatara-gachchha.

778.—V. 1495.—Mēsvāņ (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūḍāsamā) Mahīpāla (II.). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 304.

Sam 1495 Māgha-śukla 3 Ravau.

779.—V. 1495.—Lakhākā Gudā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of Simharāja, son of Tējasinha, grandson of Vairisimha and great-grandson of Hammīrasimha. From my own transcript.

Sri-nripa-Vikrama-samay-ātīta-samvat 1495 varshē Uttarāyaņa-gate Siśira-rtau Māgha-māsē šukla-pakshē paurņamāsyām Guru-vāsarē Pushya-nakshatrē Saumya-nāma-yōgē.

^{1 &}quot; On this day the tithi of the date commenced 6 h. 31 m. after mean sunrise."

780.—V. 1495.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from a Jaina temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2241.

Sam 1495 varshē Jyeshtha-sudi 2 Budha-vārē.

781.—V. 1495.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) prašasti¹ of the time of the Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXIII, pp. 49 ff.

(v. 91).—Varshē pañch-āshṭa-ratna-pramē.

(v. 101).--sara-nidhi-Manu(1495)-mita-varshē.

(Last line).—Samvat 1508 Prajāpati-samvatsarē Dēvagirau mahā-rājadhānyām-iyam prašastir-alēkhi.

In the Guhila family, Hammīra who vanquished the Turushkas; his son, Khēta; his son, Laksha; his son, Mōkala, who conquered Sapādalaksha and the king of Nāgapura² and granted liberation even to Gayā; his son, Kumbhakarņa, who conquered Lāṭa, Bhōṭa, Karṇāṭa, Jāṅgala, Kaliṅga, Kuru, Mālava and Gūrjara.

Records the renovation, through the order of Mökala, of a temple of Mahāvīra (Vardhamāna), by an Ösvāl Sāhukāra-Guṇadhara, the installation of the image by his sons, and its consecration by Sōmasundara of the Tapā-gachchha in 1485. *Prašasti* composed in 1495 by Chāritraratnagaṇi, pupil of Sōmasundara, written by the *Yati* Saṃvēgaṇa, and engraved by Nārada, son of the sūtradhāra Laksha.

782.—V. 1496.—Ümgā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of Bhairavēndra.³ Transcribed by Kittoe, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. p. 1221.

(L. 21).– Jātē tarka 6-nav9-āmbudh4-īndu-gu(ga)ņitē samb(v)atsarē Vaikramē Vaišākhē Guru-vāsarē sitatarē pakshē tritīy[ā*]-tithau | Rōhiṇyāni Purushōttamani Halabhritani Bhadrāni Subhadrān=tathā pratyashthāpayad-ēkad-aika-vidhinā śrī-Bhairavēnidrō nripah ||

And further on: -ańkatō-pi Vikram-ābdāḥ || 1496 || Vaiśākha-sudi-tritīya Gurō(rau) || :=Thursday, 16th April A.D. 1439 ; see I.A., Vol. XIX. p. 32, No. 46.

In the town of Ūmangā there was, in the lunar race, Bhūmipāla; his son, Kumārapāla; his son, Lakshmanapāla; his son, Chandrapāla; his son, Nayanapāla; his son, Saṇḍhapāla; his son, Abhayadēva; his son, Malladēva; his son, Kēśirāja; his son, Varasimhadēva; his son, Bhānudēva; his son, Sōmēśvara; his son, Bhairavēndra.

783.—V. 1496.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 355.

Samvat 1496 varshē Āshādha-śudi 13 Gurau.

784.--V. 1496. -Sādadī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Guhila Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 114 f.; and Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā, Vol. II. pp. 28 f. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1907-08, pp. 214 f.

(L. 2).—Šrīmad-Vikramatah 1496 sainkhya-varshē.

Gives the following list of the Guhila princes. Bappa Guhila, Bhōja, Śīla, Kālabhōja, Bhartribhaṭa, Sinha, Mahāyaka, Khummāṇa, Allaṭa, Naravāhana, Śaktikumāra, Śuchivarman, Kīrtivarman, Yōgarāja, Vairaṭa, Vainśapāla, Vairisinha, Vīrasinha, Arisinha, Chōḍasinha, Vikramasinha, Raṇasinha, Kshēmasinha, Sāmantasinha, Kumārasinha; Mathanasinha; Padmasinha; Jaitrasinha; Tējasvisinha; Samarasinha; Bhuvanasinha, who defeated the Chāhumāna king

¹ There can be no doubt that it was originally an inscription as at the end we are told that it was engraved.

² Compare No. 764 n. 2.

³ See No. 791.

⁴ For the princes from Bappa to Samarasimha see No. 610, which differs in some respects.

⁵ In Nos. 1237 and 1581, we find the name Hamsapala.

Kītūka and the Suratrāņa Allāvadīna; his son, Jayasimha; Lakshmasimha, who defeated the Mālava king (Gōgādēva); his son, Ajayasimha; his brother, Arisimha; Hammīra; Khētasimha; Laksha; his son, Mōkala; Kumbhakarņa, who conquered the forts of Sāramgapura, Nāgapura, Gāgaraņa, Narāṇaka, Ajayamēru, Maṇḍōra, Maṇḍalakara, Būmdī, Khāṭū, Chāṭasū, Jānā and others, and received the title of Himdu-suratrāṇa by defeating the Sultans of Phillī and Gūrjaratrā.

- 785.—V. 1497.—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the M. Pungarendradeva. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXI. p. 422, and Pl. iii, No. xviii; and by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1427.
- (L. 1).—Samvat 1497 varshē Vaisā(śā)sha(kha)-[sudi] 7 Šukrē Punarvasu-nakshatr[ē*] śrī-Gōpāchala-durggē mahārājādhirāja-rājā(ja)-śrī-Dumga

=Friday, 8th April A.D. 1440.

- 786.—V. 1497.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2241. Sam 1497 varshē Jyēshtha-sudi 2 Sōmē.
- 787.—V. 1497.—Date of the Rāula Vairisimha in Jaisalmer Jaina temple Inscription. (No. 777.)

Tatah Samvat 1497 varshē pratishthā-mahötsavah kāritah.

- 788.—V. 1498.—Gowārī (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the Rāval Gōpinātha.¹ Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
- 789. -V. 1499.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Lop. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, pp. 4 f.

"The 5th day of the bright half of Phalguna Sam. 1499."2

Records the offering of obcisance to the god Samādhēśva (Samādhīśvara) by the sūtradhāra (architect) Jaïtā and his two sons Nāpā and Pūnjā who built the tower of the Rāṇā Kumbha.

- 790.—V. 1500.—Mahuvā (Kāthiāwār) Inscription recording the construction of a tank by the śrēshṭhin Mōkala on the land of the Gōhilla Sāraṅga. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscrs., pp. 162 f. and Pl., and Prāchīna-lēkha-mālā, Vol. 11. pp. 26 ff.
- (Ll. 1-3). -Svasti svastimati prasiddha-nripati-śrī-Vikram-ātikramāt samvad-Vishņupada-dvay-ēshu-jagatī-samkhyē Prajānām-patau | mitrē ch õttara-gē prachamda-kiraņē dhanyē madhau Mādhavē śuklē pūrņņa-tithau Gurau cha Gurubhē sad-yōga-bhōga-kshaṇē ||
- (Ll. 16-17).—Svasti śrīman-nṛipa-Vikramārkka-samay-ātīta-samvat 1500 varshē Prajāpatināmni samvatsarē | uttarāyanē | Vasamta-ritau | Vaišākha-šukla-pamchamyām Gurau | —Thursday, 23rd April A.D. 1444; see *I. A.*, Vol. XIX. p. 38, No. 73.
- 791.—V. 1500.—Umgā Hill (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the king Bhairavēndra³ of the Sōma dynasty. Described and edited by Parmeshwar Dayal, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. II. pp. 23 ff.

Girau Girīšam Girijām Gaņēšam kha-kh-ēshu-chandrē khalu Vikram-ābdē || Dyai(Jyai)shṭhē sitē māsa-tithau cha chandrē pratya(prāti)shṭhipad-Bhairava ēka-bhūpaḥ || Atrankēn-āpi samvat 1500 ||

¹ Possibly Göpäla of Dungarpur.

² Read as 1488 by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2058.

^{*} See No. 782.

In the Soma dynasty Durdama; his son, Kumāra; his son, Lakshmaņapāla; his son, Chandra; his son, Nayapāla; his son, Saṇḍhēśa; his son, Abhayadēva; his son, Malla; his son, Kēśīśvara; his son, Narasimha; his son, Bhānu; his son, Soma; his son, Bhairava, styled Gajapati and who made Umaga (Umgā) the capital of the Soma dynasty.

- 792.—V. 1501.—Kundalpur (Damoh Dist., C. P.) Inscription; notice of a date by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. pp. 166 f., and Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar. p. 52, No. 74, and n. 1.
 - "Thursday, Pausha-sudi 2, Samvat 1501."
- 793.--V. 1503.--Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn from Cunningham's rubbings, E. I., Vol. V. App., p. 42, No. 293.
 - (L. 1).—Samvatu 1503 varishē Phāguņa-vadi 10 Su(Śu)kra-di[va]sē.
 - =Friday, 10th February A.D. 1447; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 168, No. 91.
- 794.—V. 1503.—Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishan-kar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.
 - "Monday, the seventh day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1503."
- 795.—V. 1503.—Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Lakhputali temple stone slab Inscription of the M. Sultān **Maḥmūd** (of Mālwā, 1435-1475 A.D.). Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS*. NC., 1915-16, pp. 5 and ii, No. 16.
- 796.—V. 1505.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions of the time of the Mahārāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār) recording the installation of certain images in the temple of Kumbhasvāmin. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1917-18, p. 2.
 - "The full moon day of the bright half of Marga (Margasirsha), Sain. 1505."
- 797.—V. 1505.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) kīrtistambha (Great Tower) slab Inscription of (the Guhila) Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by Garrick, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXIII. pp 111 f., and Pls. xx and xxi. Contents summarised by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1903-04, p. 56, Nos. 2053-54.
- (Ll. 22-3).—Puŋyē pariichadaśē śatē vyapagatē pariich-ādhikē vatsarē Māghē māsi valaksha-paksha-daśamī-dēvējya-pushp-āgamē.

The above is the date of the construction of the kirtistambha.

This inscription contains the names of the following Guhila princes; Bappa; Hammīra, who frightened a certain Raghubhūpa; his son, Kshētrasimha, called Raṇamalla, who defeated the lord of the Gurjara country; Mōkala; his son, from Saubhāgyadēvī, Kumbhakarṇa, who married Kumbhalladēvī, and defeated the combined forces of Gurjara and Mālava kings and the Suratrāṇa (Sultān).

It contains three other dates for Kumbhakarna, namely, V. 1507, 1509 and 1515.

798.—V. 1505.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rūjputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the Rāṇā Kumbhakarṇa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2204; and by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. 1920-21, p. 5. Sam 1505.

The Rana Lakha, his son, the Rana Mokala; his son, the Rana Kumbhakarna (Kumbha).

799.—V. 1505. —Jaisalmer (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of Chāchigadeva. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 67 and 97.

Sam 1505 varshē.

800.—V. 1505.—Bīliā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāval Somadāsa (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1915-16, p. 3.

Records the construction of a well by his queen Suratnadevi.

801.—V. 1506.—Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the installation of a Jaina image by Śāmti-sūri of the Jñabakīya-gachchha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 49.

Sam 1506 varshē Māgha-badi 10 Gurau.

802.—V. 1507.—Chitorga: In (Udaipur State, Rajputana) kirtistambha (Great Tower) slab Inscription (No. 797), date in.

(Ll. 19-20).—Varshē paṁchadaśē śatē vyapagatē sapt-ādhikē Kārtikasy-ādy-ānaṅga-tithau. The above is the date of the construction of a new viśikhā on Chitrakūṭa.

803.—V. 1507.—Vasantgadh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāṇa Kumbhakarṇa (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer. 1923-24, pp. 3 f. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 265.

Sam 1507 varshē Māgha-sudi 11 Budhē.

804.--V. 1507.—Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the kīrtistambha of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2059.

(L. 1).—Samvat(a) 1507 varshē Śrāvaņa-sudi 11 Ravai(vau).

Mentions Kumbhakarna's sūtradhāra Jiïta.2

805.—V. 1507.—Junāgadh (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (the Yādava Chūdāsamā) Maridalika (III.). Referred to by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātatīva, Vol. II. p. 304.

806.—V. 1509.—Chitorga lh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) kīrtistambha (Great Tower) slab Inscription, date in (see No. 797).

(I.l. 25-6).- Namda-vyom-eshu-sitadyuti-miti-ruchire vatsare Māgha-māse pūrņāyām.

The above is the date of the completion of the fortifications of the fort.

807. V. 1509.—Idar (Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of Jayatkarna. Transcribed by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātattva, Vol. III. p. 19.

(L. 1).—Sam 1509 varshē Phālguna-vadi 2 Budhē.

808. - V. 1509. - Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.

"Friday, the 11th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 1509."

809.— V. 1509.—Dēōliā (Partābgaḍh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.

"Wednesday, the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha, Samvat 1509."

810.—V. 1509³—Bairāṭ (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the "emperor Akbar." Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 45.

In the English summary by S. R. Bhandarkar the date seems to have been wrongly printed as 1595.

² Cf. Nos. 813 and 819.

^{* [}This year belongs to the Saka era and, consequently, the item 810 should come after No. 1140 of this list.—Ed.]

It commemorates the erection of a temple to Vimalanātha by Indrarāja who was then in charge of the town (dramga) of Vairāṭa, the 'receptacle of many hill-mines such as those of copper'.

- 811.—V. 1510.— Chitōrgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the kīrtistambha mentioning the sūtradhāra Pōmā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2060.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 15010 (sic) varshē Jēshta-sudi 13 Sani-dinē.
- 812. V. 1510. Alwar (Rājputānā) image¹ Inscription of the time of the Rājādhirāja Dungarasirhhadēva of Gōpāchala (Gwalior). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Reprajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1232.
- (L. 1).—Samvat 1510 varshē Jyēshtha-vadi || dinē Šukra-vāsarē šrī-Gōpāchala-nagarē Rājādhirāja-šrī-Dūmgarasimhadēva-rājyē.
- 813.—V. 1510.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 57, No. 2057.

Samvat 15109 (sic) varshē Śrāvaņa-sudi 11 Soma-vārē.

The tithi, week-day, and the month correspond to V. 1510; and all these to A.D. 1453, 16th July.

This inscription records the erection of the kīrtistambha of Kumbhakarņa by the sūtradhāras, Nāpā, Bhūmi and Chuthī who were all sons of Jaïtā.

- 814.—V. 1510.—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of the reign of the M. Dungarendradeva. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXI. p. 423, and noticed by Kielhorn from a rubbing supplied by Burgess, E. I., Vol. V. App., p. 42, No. 294. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1428.
- (L. 1).—Sanivat 1510 varshē Māgha-sudi 8 ashṭamyām Sōmē śrī-Gōpagirau mahārājādhi-rāja-rājā(ja)-śrī-Duṅgarēmdradēva rājy[ē*] pravarttamānē |
 - =Monday, 7th January A.D. 1454; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 374, No. 199.
- 815. V. 1511. Partābgadh (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.
 - "Thursday, the fifth day of the bright half of Magha, Samvat 1511."
- 816.—V. 1514.—Chitōrgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on a slab from a Jaina temple near Gōmukh referring to a vihāra of Guhilaputra of the gachchha of Bhartripura (=modern Bharatpur?). Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 59, No. 2071.
 - (L. 1).--Samvat 514° varshē Mārg(r)a-śudi 3.
- 817.—V. 1514.—Mēnāl (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording names of masons. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 59, No. 2187.

Samvat 1514 varshē Posa-vadi 12 Somē.

- 818.—V. 1515 (=\$. 1380).—Kumalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, image Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) M. Kumbhakarņa (*Prithvīpuramdara*). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2223.
- (Ll. 1-2).--Samvat 1515 varshē || tathā Śākē 1380 pravartamānē Phālguna-śudi 12 Budhē | Pushya-nakshatrē ||

¹ The image originally belonged to some Jain temple at Gwalior, but is now deposited at the western entrance of the guest-house at Alwar

[:]Read 1514.

Records the installation of an image by the king in Vata on Kumbhalamēru.1

- 819.—V. 1515 (1505?).—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription from the kīrtistambha of the (Guhila) M. Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 56, No. 2056.
 - (L. 1).- Samvat(a) 1515 varshē Chaitra-sudi 7 Ravau.

Records the erection of the Mahāmēru Śrī-kīrtistambha and the Śrī-Rāṇapōli ('royal ward') near the Mahā-pratōli ('main gateway'), by the architect Jaïtā, son of Lākhā, along with his sons Nāpā, Pūmjā and Pōmā.

- 820.—V. 1515.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rajputana) kirtistambha (Great Tower) slab Inscription, date in (see No. 797).
- (Ll. 21-22).- Śrī-Vikramāt pamchadaś-ādhikē≈smin=varshē śatē pamchadaśē vyatītē | Chaitr-āsitē-namga-tithau vyadhāyi śrī-Kumbhamērur=vasudhādhipēna ||

The above is the date of the construction of Kumbhameru (Kumalmer fort).

- 821.—V. 1515 (—Ś 1380).—Mācheri (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Suratāņa (Sultān) Bahalola Sāhi (Bahlol Lodī) and the Mahārāja Rājypaladēva, son of the Mahārāja Rāmasimha of the Baḍagūjara clan of Māchāḍī (Māchēri). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3.
- "Wednesday, Punarvasu (afterwards Pushya) nakshatra, the 6th (afterwards the 7th) day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Vikramāditya Samvat 1515, Śāke 1380."
- 822.—V. 1515.—Kölü (Jodhpur State, Rüjputānā) kīrtistumbha Inscription of the time of the (local ruler) Rāya Sātala, son of the Mahārāya Jödhā of Jodhpur. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 108.
 - (Ll. 3-7).—Samvat 1515 varshē Bhādravā-sudi 11 Budha-vāsarē.

Records that a kīrtistambha in honour of the Mahā-rāuta Pābū, 2 son of the Mahārāya Rāṭhaḍa Dhāmdhala, was erected by Sōhaḍa, son of Sōbhā, son of Dhāmdhala (Rāṭhōḍ) Khīmaḍa and that it was renovated by the Mahārāja Chāmdrā along with Gidā and Hājā.

- 823.- V. 1515.--Kumalgadh (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Hanūmān põl Inscription of the Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār) recording the installation of the image in Kumbhalamēru. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 36.
- 824.—V. 1516.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription referring itself to the reign of a Rādraūda. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 247.

Sarnvat 1516 varshē Pausha-vadi 11 dinē Guru-vārē.

- 825.- V. 1516.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription on the jamb of the temple of Gayūsurī Dēvī. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. pp. 129 ff. and Pl. xxxix.
- (L. 26).—Varshē [śāstra ?]-ku-vā[ṇa]-cham[dra-sa]hitē Mēsham gatē bhāskarē Chaitrē nāgatithau sit[ē] Guru-dinē
 - (L. 30).- Samvat 1516 varshē Chaitra-sudi 5 Gur[u]-din[ē] ||
 - =Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1460; see 1. .1., Vol. XIX. p. 39, No. 74.

According to an account prepared for Cunningham, the inscription contains the names of Sindhurāja, Dāmi [I.], Sandēvara (?), Dāmi [II.], Mahīpāla, Dēvīdāsa, Sūryadāsa, and of his son Saktisiniha and grandson Madana.

826.—V. 1516 (= \$. 1382).—Kumalgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, image Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Mahārāja Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2223.

¹ See PRAS. WC., 1908-09, pp. 38 ff.

² See Nos. 711 and 759.

(Ll. 1-2).-Samvat 1516 varshē Šāke 1382 varttamānē Āśvina-śuddha 3.

Records the installation of an image by the king in Vata in Kumbhamëru.

827.—V. 1517 (=\$. 1382).—Kumalgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Museum, Udaipur, slab Inscription of the Guhila king Kumbhakarna (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2214.

Vikrama-samvat 1517 varshē Śākē 1382 pravartamānē Mārgasīrsha-vadi 5 Sōmē.

=Monday, 3rd November A.D. 1460.

828.—V. 1518.—Achalgadh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Chaumukh temple Jaina brass image Inscriptions of the time of the *Rājādhirāja* Kumbhakarņa of Kumbhalamēru in Mēdapāṭa; and of the *Rāula* Səmadāsa of Dungarpur. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-sam-qraha*, Pt. II. Nos. 264-65.

Samvat 1518 varshē Vaišākha-vadi 4 Šanau.

829. -V. 1518.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions of the time of the Rāula Chāchigadēva, son of the Rāula Vayarasimha (Vairisimha) and the Jaina pontifi Jinachamdrasūri of the Kharatara-gachehha. Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gack. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76 (Nos. 14 and 17).

Samvat 1518 varshē Vaišāsha(kha)-sudi 10 dinē.

830.—V. 1518.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions recording other private benefactions. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76 (Nos. 15 and 16).

Samvat 1518 varshē Vaišā ha(kha)-sudi 10 dinē.

831.—V. 1518. Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of Chāchiga—dāva and the Jaina pontiff Jinacham Ira-sāri of the Khuratura-gachchha. Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gack. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76 (No. 18).

Samvat 1518 varshē Jvēshtha-vadi 4 dinē.

832.—V. 1518. -Dēōliā (Partābga h State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajpute a Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 3.

833. V. 1519. -Ajabgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Friday, the 9th day of the bright half of Jeshta (Jyeshtha) Samvat 1519."

834.—V. 1519. Junaga lh (Kāthiāwār) satī Inscription in the east wall of the town fort. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 363.

Samvat 1519 varshē Jyeshta-sudi 10 Sukrē.

Speaks of the Jālaharā clan.

835.—V. 1520.—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the renovation of the Jiṇmātā temple. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.1S. WC., 1909-10, p. 52.

(Ll. 1-2).--Samvat 1520 varshē Bhādravā-sudi 2 Sōma-dinē.

836.—V. 1521.—Dēōliā (Partābgadh State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscriptions. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, pp. 3 f.

"Saturday, the second day of the bright half of Ma(Magha), Samvat 1521."

837.—V. 1521.—Junāgadh (Kāthiāwār) satī Inscription in the east wall of the town fort. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 363.

Samvat 1521 varshē Śrāvaņa-śudi Bhomē.

838.—V. 1524.—Sirohi (Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1921-22, p. 4.

"Tuesday, the sixth day of the dark half of Magha, Sainvat 1524."

839.—V. 1524.—Allahābād (U P.) Public Library Jaina image Inscription Noticed by Voge, PRAS. NC., 1907-08, pp. 20 f., No. 81.

- '[Vikrama] sanivat 1524 Chaitra-sudi 12, Thursday.'
- 840. V. 1525. Maujpur (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.
 - "Wednesday, the 9th day of Marga (Mārgaśīrsha) Samvat 1525."
- 841. [V.] 1525. Champānagar (Bhāgalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription. Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1902-03, p. 7.

Sam 1525 Māgha-su 12 Somē.

842. V. 1525. -Ābū (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Bhīmāsāh Jaina temple brass image Inscriptions of the time of the Rājadhara-sāyara Pumgarasī of Arbudagiri. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Pt. II. Nos. 249-251; and by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 2025.

Samvat 1525 Phā° su° 7 Sani Röhinvām.

Makes mention of one Rājādhirāja Rāmadāsa.

- 843.—V. 1525.—Āntrī (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāval Somadāsa (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
- 844.—V. 1529. Achalgadh (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Sēmadāsa of Dungarpur. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 2026.

Samvat 1529 varshē Vaišākha-vadi 4 Šukrē.

845. V. 1530. Dungarpur (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription recording the death of the *Rāta* (*Rāvat*) Kālai, son of Mālā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.

Kālai died while fighting against the Suratrāna (Sultān) Gayāsadīna (Ghiyāsu-d-dīn) of Mam-dapāvala (Māṇdu) when the latter sacked Dungarpur.

- 816. V. 1531. Khedā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Kīrusirighadēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.
 - "Friday, the 1st (?) day of the bright half of Phaguna (Phalguna), Samvat 1531."
- 847.- V. 1532.- Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Narasingha-dē (Narā), son of the Rāṭhavaḍa king Sūrijamala (Sūjājī). Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 94.
 - (Ll. 1-3).- Samvat 1532 varshē Vai ā ha(śākha)-vadi 2 (?) Soma-dinē.
- 848.—V. 1532.—Pīsāngar (Ajmēr District, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Paramāra chief Raghanātha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1911-12, p. 2.

States that the prince named Hammīradēva was of the Pramāra (Paramāra) family to which Muñja and Bhōja belonged. His son was Harapāla, from whom sprang Mahīpāla; and his son was Raghunātha, also called Rāghu. His wife Rājamatī, who was the daughter of the Rāṭhōr Durjanaśalya of Bāharmēr, built a lake.

- 849.—V. 1533.- Mcharauli (near Delhi) satī Inscription of the time of the Sulitāna Vahalola (Sultān Bahlol Lodi). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 3.
- "Wednesday, the fifth day of the dark half of Māgasira (Mārgašīrsha) Samvat 1533 as well as the 17th day of Rajjab (Hijri vear 881)."

¹ Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes, Vol. III. Orientalia, Part 2, pp. 281 fl.

- 850.—V. 1535.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription in old Mārwārī recording repairs to a certain temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 61.
 - Samvat 1535 varshē Chaitra-sudi pūrņimā.
- 851.—V. 1535.—Haras (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the Sulātāna Gyāsadi (Sultān Ghiyās Shāh Khaljī of Mālwā). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 55.
 - (I.l. 1-2).—Samvat(u) 1535 var(a)shē Āshādha-sudi 6.
- 852.—V. 1535 (=\$. 1399).—Rēvāsā (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the renovation of the Jinmātā temple. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. Web.*, 1909-10, p. 52.
- (Ll. 2-6).—Samvat 1535 var(a)shē Śākē 1399 Āshāḍha-sudi 15 Sõma-dinē.
- 853.—V. 1536.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription; date of the time of the Rāula Dēvakarņa. (See No. 894.)
 - Sain 1536 varshē Phāguņa-sudi 3 dinē
- 854.—V. 1536. Chītrī (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the M. Sōmadāsa (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
 - Records a grant of his heir-apparent Gangadasa.
- 855.—V. 1536.—Chītrī (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription, recording a grant of Gańgadāsa, heir-apparent of Dungarpur, while living at Bānswārā. Noticed by Gaurishan-kar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
- 856.—V. 1537.—Lākhāvali (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Guhila) M. Mahārāṇā Raimala. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 3.
 - "Wednesday, the 13th day of the dark half of Vaiśākh, Samvat 1537."
- 857.—V. 1537. Naugāmā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the Rājādhirāja Sōmadāsa of Dungarpur. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1916-17, p. 6.
- 858.—V. 1540.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Muscum, Ajmer, 1920-21, pp. 5 f.
 - "Sunday, the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Sam. 1540."
- 859. V. 1541.—Khadāvadā (Indore State, C. I.), now Indore State Museum, Inscription of the time of Gyāsa Sāhi (Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī) of Māṇḍu. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXIII. pp. 12 ff.
- (L. 31).- Śrīmad-Vikrama-bhūmi-bhartṛi-samayāch-chamdr-āgam-ēshv-in:dubhir-vikhyātē Paridhāvi-vatsara-varē māse lasat-Kārttikē || śuklē Dharma-tithau Bṛihaspati-yutē.
 - =Thursday, 21st October A.D. 1484.1
- At Māṇḍavya on the Vindhyas, a Yavana-Śaka, Hūsamga Gōrī (Hūshang Alp Khān (thūrī), who secured the Vindhya elephants from Naganātha, and defeated Kādirasāhi (Abdul Kādir), ruler of Kālapriyapattana (Kālpī) who ceded son, daughter and ministers among whom was Salaha who was made Khān at Maṇḍapa by Hūshang; his throne seized by Mahamūda Khilche (Maḥmūd Shāh I. Khaljī), who desolated Dhillī (Delhi), subjugated Utkala (Orissa) and defeated Chōla and Draviḍa kings, and for whom Salaha destroyed eighty elephants of the Gujarāt Sulfan; his successor, Gayāsa (Chiyās Shāh Khaljī), in whose reign Baharī, being sent by his adoptive

¹ This day fell in the year Paridhavin, which commenced 17 h. 1 m. after mean sunrise of the 28th June A.D. 1484 and here we had a good instance of the strict mean-sign syste a (I. A., Vol. XX. p. 411).

father Salaha, quelled a Sabara revolt at Khidāvadā on the Charmanvatī, excavated a step-well and tanks there, defeated Kshēmakarņa at Samkhöddhāra on the Chambal and destroyed Ibarāhim, a thorn to the Sulfān of Mālwā.

Genealogy of Salaha:—Karachulli king Bhairava of Hamīrapura; his protégé, Sumēdhas, a Mādhyandina Brāhman of the Bhūradvāja-gōtra; his son, Arthapati; his son, Purushōttama; his son, Ghuḍaü, who assumed the name Salaha after being made a Muhammadan by Kādira Sāhi. Salaha made Baharī a gavana who was originally a Kshatriya.

Composed by Mahēśa, as in Nos. 862 and 873.

- 860.—V. 1542.—Pārdā (Dungarpur State, Rājputāna) Plate of the Rāval Gangadāsa (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
- 861.—V. 1543 (...\$. 1408).— Chitorga h (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) slab Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Rājamalla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 59, No. 2070.
 - (L. 1).—Sativat 1543 varshē Śākē 1408 pra° Mārya(rga) šīrsha-vadi 13 tithau Guru-dinē.
- 862.—V. 1545.—Udaipur (Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila Rājamalla. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 117 ff. Summarised from my own transcript.
- (V. 99).—Vatsarē nripati-Vikram-ātyayāt bāṇa-vēda-śara-bhūmi-sammitē 1545 Chaitra-śukla-daśamī Guru-vārē.
 - =Thursday, 12th March A.D. 1489.

Arisiūha, who abandoned his life in the protection of Chitrakūṭa against the Pārasīkas; Hamīra, who defeated king Raghu and Jaitrakarṇa; Kshatrasiūha (Khētasiūha), who humbled Amīsāhi, imprisoned king Raṇamalla, assigned his land to his son and conquered Hāḍā-maṇḍala; his son, Laksha, who, when Yuvarāja, defeated the lord of the Jōdhā fort (Jodhpur) and carried away his daughters and freed Gayā from Muhammadan oppression; his son, Mōkala who vanquished Pīrōja¹; his son, Kumbhakarṇa, who built Kumbhalamēru on the Vindhya mountain, kicked the lord of Mālwā and burnt Sāraṅgapura, was attracted to the Gītagōrinda and composed the Saṅgītarāja; his son, Rājamalla, who occupied Yōginīpura, overthrew Kshēma at Dāḍimapura, captured Kumbhamēru after defeating Mūḍhōdaya, humbled the Śaka lord, Gayāsa, in the fort of Chitrakūṭa, named one peak of Chitrakūṭa after and erected four statues of, one Gaura who destroved the Śakas in this battle, and vanquished Jāphara.

Composed by Mahēśvara, son of Atri and grandson of Kēśava-Jhōṭiṅga,² a Daśapura Brāhmaņ. Engraved by Arjuna.

863. -V. 1545.—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.

"The fifth day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1545."

Speaks of the mandalāchārya Dharmakīrti.

864.—V. 1548.—Naugāmā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.

"The 3rd day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Samvat 1548."

865.—V. 1552.—Gwalior (Gwalior State, C. I.) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Mallasimhadēva of Gōpāchaladurga. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, 1t. II. No. 1429.

¹ See No. 764 and n. 2.

In No. 873 the second name is spelt Jöjinga.

- (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1552 varshē Jyeshtha-sudi (|) 9 Soma-vāsarē.
- 866.—V. 1553.—Borsad (Kairā Dist., Bombay Presidency) Inscription. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 312.
 - (L. 1).--Samvat 1553 varshē Śrāvaņa-vadi 13 Ravau.
 - -Sunday, 7th August A.D. 1496; see I. A., Vol. XIX, p. 178, No. 124.
- 867.—V. 1554.—Jawar (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the benefactions of Ramābāī, wife of the (Yādava Chūdāsamā) Mahārāya Maṇdalika¹ (of Sō atha) and daughter of the M. Mahārāņā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 4.
 - "The 7th day of the bright half of Chaitra, Samvat 1551."
- 868.—V. 1555 (= \$. 1420).—Adālaj (Ahmedābād Dist., Bombay Presidency) well Inscription of the Rāņī Rūdādēvī, wife of the Vāghēla Vīrasimha of Daņdāhidēša; of the time of the Pātasāha Mahamūda (Sulţān Maḥmūd Baiqara). Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., pp. 310 f.
- (Ll. 2124).—Śrīman-nṛipa-Vikrama-samay-ātīt-Āshāḍhādi-saṃvat 1555 varshē Śāk[ē*]. 1420 pravartamānē uttarāyana(ṇa)-gatē śrī-sūry[ē*] śiśarutau² Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē pañchamyām tithau Budha-vāsarē U(tarābhadrapad[ā*]-nakshatrē Siddhi(ddha)-nāmni yōgē Baya-karanē Mīna-rāśau sthitē chamdrē.
 - =Wednesday, 16th January A.D. 1499; see I.A., Vol. XIX, p. 27, No. 23.
- The Vaghēla Mōkalasinīha; his son, Karņa; his son, Mūlarāja; his son, Mahīpa; his son, Vīrasinīha, married Rū-lādēvī; their sons, Varasinīha and Jōtra (! Jaitra).
- 869. V. 1556 (-- S. 1421). Ahmedābād (Bombay Presidency) Inscription of Bāī Harīra, of the time of the *Pātusāha* Mahamūda (Sultān Maḥmūd Baiqara.) Ed. by Blochmann, I. A., Vol. IV. p. 368. Transcribed in *Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres.*, p. 300. Re-edited by Abbott, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 298 f.
 - (Ll. 12-13). -Samvat 1556 varshē Śākē 1421 pravarttamānē Pausha-śudi 13 Sōmē. The date is irregular.³
- 870. •V. 1556. Chāṭṣū (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Digambara Jaina Inscription of the time of Suritāņa Gyāsadīta (Sultān Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī of Mālwā) and of the Rājā Bhārhmara of the Kūrma (=Kachhavāhā) family. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1909-10, p. 50.

Samvat 1556 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 6.

871. -**v. 1556.**—Mōṭī Khākhar (Cutch State, Bombay Presidency) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Yādava *Mahārāja* **Bhāramalla** of Bhujanagara, successor of the *Mahārāja* Khēni-gārajī. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-sanigraha*, Pt. II. No. 446.

Sam 1556 varshē.

Bhāramalla is said to be a ruler of Kachchha, Machchhu-kāṇṭhā, Pa'chima-Pañchāla, Vāgaḍa and Jēsalā-maṇḍala. The last was being governed by his brother the Kumara Pañchāyaṇajī. Mentions the contemporary kings Burhāna-śāhi, the Mahārāja Rāmarāja, Khānakhānā. and Navaraṅga-khāna of Mahārāshṭra and Kauṅkaṇa.

872. -V. 1556.—Victoria Hall, Udaipur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the M. Rāṇā Rāyamalla (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2219.

Samvat 1556 varshē.

¹ The Mandalika of this inscription is undoubtedly Mandalika III. of Girnār in Kāthiāwār, whose known inscriptions are dated Samvat 1507, 1512 and 1525.

² Read šišira-rtau.

^{* &}quot;The 13th tithi of the bright half of Pausha of V. 1556 expired ended on Sunday, 15th December A. D. 1499, and the same tithi of the dark half on Monday, 30th December A.D. 1499."

- 873.—V. 1556 and 1561(=\$. 1426).—Nagarī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the Guhila Rājamalla and his wife Śringāradēvī, of Mēdapāṭa (Mewār). Ed. by Shyamal Das, J. A. S. B., Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 79 ff.
- (V. 24).—Ŗitu-bāṇa-bāṇa-śaśi-samkhya-vatsarē Nabhasaḥ sita-Smara-tithau sa-Bhūmijēḥ (jē).
 - =Tuesday, 31st July Λ.D. 1498.

Samvat 1561 varshē Šākē 1426 pravarttamānē uttarāyana (ņa)gatē śrī-sūryē vasamta-ritau-mahāmānigalya-prada-Vaišāsha(kha)-māsē šukla-pakshē tritīyāyām puņya-tithau Budha-vāsarē yathā-varttamāna-nakshatra-yōga-kara

= Wednesday, 17th April A.D. 1504.

Rājamalla was son of Kumbhakarņa and Śringāradēvī, daughter of the prince Yōdha (son of Raņamalla) of Marusthalī (Mārwār).

Composed by Mahēśa, son of Atri and grandson of Jōṭiṅga-Kēśava.1

- 874.—V. 1557.—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila Rāṇā Rāyamalla (of Mewār). Noticed in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 140 ff.; and by D. R. Bhandarkar, RR.18. W.C., 1908-09, p. 43. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. pp. 215 f.; and Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-sanigraha, No. 336.
- (Ll. 2-4).—Samvat 1557° varshē Vaisākha-māsē sukla-pakshē shashthyām tithau Šukravāsarē Punarvasu-riksha-prāpta-chamdra-yōgē.
 - .. Friday, 23rd April A.D. 1501.

Records the installation of a Jaina image through the orders of Prithvīrāja, son of Rāyanalla.

- 875. -V. 1559. -Ajabgadh (Alwar State, Rijputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3.
 - "Sunday, the 11th day of Mahā (Māgha), Samvat 1559."
- 876. V. 1560. Māṇḍalga ļh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription mentioning the Sōlań-kī Sāvanta, son of Balabhadrasimha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2194.
- 877. V. 1562. Bāgōdiā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) dēclī Inscription recording the death of a Sānikhaļā (Paramāra) and the immolation as satī of his wives, one a Khīchiņī and the other a Mōhīlī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.1S WC., 1911-12, p. 52.

Samvat 1562 varshë Phaguna-vadi Sukra-dinë.

878.—V. 1562.—Bikaner (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Mahārājā-rāi Vikāji. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1350.

Samvat 1562 varshē Āshādha-sudi 9 dinē vāra Ravi |

- 879.—V. 1563. -Pālā (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rācal Udayasirhha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.
- 880. V. 1563.—Kölü (Jodhpur State, Räjputäna) chhattrī Inscription of the time of the Rāva Sarnamala (of Jodhpur). Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 109.
- 881.—V. 1566.—Achalgadh (Sirohi State, Rājputānī) Chaumukh temple Jaina brass image Inscriptions of the time of the M. Jagamāla [of Sirohi]. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saingraha*, pp. 154 and 156 (Nos. 263 and 268 of the text) and pp. 150 f. (remarks); and by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. No. 2027.

In Nos. 859 and 862 the first name is spelt Jhōti iga.

² Nahar and Jinavijaya misrcad the date as 1597.

Samvat 1566 varshe Phalguna-sudi 10 Some.

882.—V. 1568.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Kushakaṇa and belonging to the Nāga-gachchha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, pp. 54 f.

Samvat 1568 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 7 dinē Guru Pushya-yōgē.

883.—V. 1570.— Damoh (C. P.) Hindi Inscription of the Khaljī Maḥmūd Shāh (II.) of Mālwā. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XV. p. 293, and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).-Samvat 1570 satarā varshē Māgha-vadi 13 Soma-dinē.

=Monday, 5th December 1512 A.D.

Records the remission of some of the fees levied according to the muktā grant in Damauva (Damoh) by the great Khān Ājam Malūk Khān, son of Malūk Khān during the reign of the M. rājaśrī Sulṭān Maḥmūd Sṛāh, son of Nāsīr Shāh with the permission of Sheikh Hasan Khān and the Kōtwāl Sōnipahaju Gōpāla of Khalachipura.

884.—V. 1571.—Naugāmā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Rāula Udayasimha (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1916-17, p. 3.

"The 2nd day of the dark half of Kārtika, Sam. 1571."

885.—V. 1571.—Māṇḍalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the erection of a monastery. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2196.

Samvat 1571 varshē Šākē 1436 pravartamānē uttarāyaņa-gatē šrī-sūryē grīshma-ritau mahāmāngalya-prada(ē) Āshāḍha-māsē šukla-pakshē pratipadāyām Šukra-vārē Puksha(shya)-nakshatrē.

=Friday, 23rd June A.D. 1514.

886.-- V. 1572.--Dhulebá (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 4.

"Monday, the 5th day of the bright half of Vaisakh, Samvat 1572."

887.—V. 1573.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Mahārāya Hamīra, son of the Mahārāja Narasimha. Noticed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 95.

(Ll. 1-2).- Śrī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta-samvat 1573 vrashēh(varshē) Māgasira(rgasīrsha)-māsē sukala(sukla)-pakshē 10 tithau Guru-vārē Asvinī-nakshatrē Ravi-yōgē.

888.—V. 1574.—Sāvar (Ajmēr District, Rājputānā) satī pillar Inscription recording the death of the Sāmkhalā (Paramāra) Rāvata Mōṭā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1911-12, p. 2.

"The 6th day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1574."

889.—V. 1574.—Bhēkrōḍ (Dungarpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription of the time of the Rāval Udayasimha (of Dungarpur). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 8.

Records an order prohibiting fishing in a tank.

890.—V. 1577.—Chīnch (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahā-rāval Jagamāla.² Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1916-17, p. 3.

"The 2nd day of the bright half of Kātī (Kārtika) Sam. 1577."

¹ See No. 847.

² Younger son of the Raval Udayasimha of Dungarpur.

- 891.—V. 1581.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription¹; date of the time of the M. Rāulu Jayatasiriha and the Kuvara Lūnakarna.
 - Sam 1581 varshē Mārgašira-vadi 10 Ravi-vārē
- 892.—V. 1581.—Delhi Siwālik pillar Inscription of the time of Sulţān Ibrāhīm Lōdī. Noticed by Cunningham in A. S. I. R., Vol. V. p. 144, and Pl. xli H.
 - (Ll. 1-2) .-- Samvat 1581 yaº Chaitra-vadi 13 Bhauma-dinë.
 - =Tuesday, 21st March A.D. 1525; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 176, No. 117.
- 893. -V. 1581.--Dungarpur (Dungarpur State, Rājputāna) Inscription of the time of the Rāval Udayasimha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1911-15, p. 8.
- 894.- V. 1583. Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription (mostly in Gujarātī prose) of the time of the M. Rāula Jayatasimha and the Yuvarāja Kumāra Lūṇakarṇa. Part text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 67 and 97-98. Fully transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Guck. Or. Series, No. XXI), pp. 70 f.

Samvat 1583 varshē Mārgašira-sudi 11 dinē

The Rāula Chāchigadēva; the Rāula Dēvakarņa; the Rāula Jayatasimha; the Kumāra Lūņakarņa.

- 895.—V. 1587.—Tērvāḍ (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) well Inscriptions of Malika Mhōjapharasaha (?) and <u>Kh</u>ān Ājama Phattēkhāna. Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar in (Gujarātī) *Parātattra*, Vol. III. p. 20.
- (Ll. 1-3).--Samvat 1587 varshē Šākē 1452 pravarttamānē Hēmante-ritau mahā-mānigalyaprada-Pausha-māsē krishņa-pakshē shashṭhī 6 tithau Ravi-vāsarē Hasta-nak-hatrē Siddhināmni yōgē.
- 896. V. 1587. Šatruňjaya (near Pālitānā, Kāthiāwār) Puņḍarīka temple Inscription of the time of the Pātasāha Bāhadara-sāha (Bahādur), successor of Madāphara-sāha (Muzaffar II.), successor of Mahimuda (Maḥmūd Baiqara). Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 42 ff.; and published in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 134 ff.
 - (L. 2).—Samvat 1587 varshē.
- (Ll. 30-32). -Vikrama-samay-ātītē tithi-mita-samvatsarē -'śva-vasu-varshē | 1587 | Śākē jagat-tri-bāņē 53 Vaiśāshē(khē) krishņa-shashṭhyām cha || vahamānē Dhanur-lagnē.

Mentions, as a contemporary, also (the Guhila) Ratnasiniha, son of Saingrāmasiniha, son of Rāyamalla, son of Kumbhatāja, ruler of Mēdapāta (Mewār) at Chitrakūţa.

Composed by Lāvaņyasamaya.

- 897.—V. 1589.—Vāndlā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Akhairāja. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11, p. 7.
- 898.—V. 1590.—Kisamīdēsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) kīrtistambha Inscription, speaking of Kasamīra-dē, wife of the (Rāṭhōḍ) Rāu Jēta-sī. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. p. 257.
- 899.—V. 1594.—Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) Sarā Darwaza Inscription of the time of the *Pātašāha* Mahimūda (Maḥmūd 11.) of Ahmedābād. From my own transcript.
- (Li. 1-2).—Śrī-samvat 1594 varshē Śūkē 1459 pravarttamānē Māgha-māsē šukla-pakshē tri-tīvā[yām*] Gurau.

Darīyākhāna was then Dīvān at Pātaņ.

900.—V. 1594.—Baṛlū (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the construction of a well by Indrā, a Ṭākaṇī, wife of Hardās, son of Bhārmal and grandson of Kānhā and belonging to the family of Chūṇḍā (an early Rāṭhōḍ ruler of Jodhpur). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 53.

Samvat 1594 varshē Phāguņa-sudi 5 Sanau.

901. -V. 1595. -Tilbegämpur (Aligarh Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the emperor **Humāum** (**Humāyūn**). Transcript of Atkinson, *Proc.*, A. S. B., 1875, p. 16.

Šrī-nripa-Vikramāditya-rājyē samvat 1595 Śākē 1160 varshē Mārgašira-māsē šuklē pakshē dašamī-tithau Šani-vāsarē Uttarā-nakshatrē Varivāna-nāma-vēgē.

The date is irregular.1

902 -V. 1595.—Lachhmangadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 3.

"Monday, the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1595."

903.- V. 1596. -Pariyārō (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of Sarhsārachanda, son of the (Rāṭhōḍ) Rāu Vidō. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. p. 257.

904. - V. 1599. -Rishīkēsha (Sirohi State, Rājputāna) temple Inscription of the time of the M. Raisimha (of Sirohi). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 4.

The 3rd day of the dark half of Asoja (Āśvina), Samvat 1599.

905.—V. 1603.—Piṇḍwāḍā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscriptions of the time of **Dur**janasālajī of Sirohi. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 262 f.

Samvat 1603 varshē Māha-vadi 8 Śukrē.

906. – V. 1603. – Lakhāsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription, apparently commemorating the demise of **Hararāja**, son of the (Rāṭhōḍ) *Rāu* Vīkō's uncle Lakhō Riṇamalōta. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. pp. 257 f.

907.—V. 1610.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputāna) Inscription from the kirtistambha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 56, No. 2055.

Samvat 1610 varshē Chētra-vadi 13.

908.—V. 1611.—Rāṇpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Pātasāhi* Akabbara (Emperor Akbar). Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1907-08, Pt. II. p. 218, No. 2.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1611 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 13 dinē.

Refers to the pontiff Hīravijayasūri of the Tapā-gachchha.

909.—V. 1612.—Piṇḍwāḍā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Udayasimha of Sirohi. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 263. Samvat 1612 varshē Bhā(Phā)guṇa-vadi 11 Śukrē.

910.—[V.] 1612.—Mathurā Museum stone tablet Inscription of the time of Sikandar Sör. Noticed by Vogel, PR.18. NC., 1907-08, pp. 18 f., No. 76.

'[Vikrama] samvat 1612, Chaitra-bati 10, Sunday.'

911.—V. 1614.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Mēgharāja, mentioning Jinachandra-sūri of the Kharatara-gachchha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 55.

^{1 &}quot;The intended day may be Saturday, 30th November A.D. 1538, with the nakshatra Uttarabhādrapad's and the yōya Variyas; but on this day the 10th tithi only commenced 16 h. 34 m. after mean sunrise. The date of a corresponding Persian inscription, published ibid., would correspond to Friday, 25th October A.D. 1538".—Kielhorn.

Samvat 1614 vershē Mārgašīrsha-māsē prathama(ē) dvitīyā-dinē.

912. V. 1621. Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) stone-pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. pp. 310 f. Ed. by Pargiter, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 92.

(I.l. 4-5) .- Sambat 1621 samaai nām Chaitra-badi pamchami.

=20th February A.D. 1565.

Makes mention of a guild of goldsmiths at Kauśāmbī.

913. V. 1621.—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) stone Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. pp. 310 f. Transcribed by Dayaram Sahni, PRAS. NC., 1916-17, pp. 13 and 17, No. 41.

'Samvat 1621 māsa Chaitra-vadi Pamchami.'

914.—V. 1622. Janjheū (Bikaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription recording the death of Singha, son of the (Rāṭhōḍ) Rāu Jēta-sī. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. p. 258.

915.—V. 1622 and 1623.—One Gujarāt well Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* Mudāphara (Muzaffar III. of Ahmedābād). Summarised and transcribed by Diskalkar in (Gujarātī) *Purātattra*, Vol. III. pp. 20 ff.

(Ll. 5-6).—Srī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta sam° 1622 varshē Pausha-vadi 13 Šanau—the date of commencing the construction of the well.

(Ll. 13-14). —Sam° 1623 varshē Śākē 1488 Śrāvaṇa-śudi 5 Ravau- the date of completing the construction of the well.

916.—V. 1630.—Arāī (Kishanga'lh State, Rājputānā) Kalyānjī temple Juscription giving the date of its erection by the *Rāvata* Udaisimgha and his sons. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1910-11, p. 45.

Sainvat 1630 varshē Šākē 1495 pravartamānē māsa-Mārgasira-šudi 3 Šukra-vārē.

917.—V. 1633.—Udaipur Victoria Hall (Udaipur, Rājputāna) Inscription of the time of the Rāṇā Pratāpa (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2231.

Sam 1630 varshē Jēshtha-māsē sukala-pakshē mahā-pavaņī pachamī Suma-vārē.

918.—V. 1633.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Ādīśvara Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the Jāma Śatraśalla and the Tapā-quehchha pontiff Hīravijaya-sūri. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. pp. 187 f. (No. 1782).

(L. 3) .- Sain° 1633 varshē.

919.—V. 1634.—Sirohi (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the (Dēvdā Chāhamāna) Mahārāya M. Rājasimhaji, son of Suratrāņajī. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 47; and also by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, pp. 3 f.

'Samvat 1634 and Saka 1541 current, of the fifth of the bright fortnight of the month of Margasīrsha during the Hēmanta season.'

920.--V. 1634.--Köjrā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the (Dēvdā Chāhamāna) king Suratāņa. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 62.

'9th of Āshādha-vadi V. 1634.'

Conveys the gift of a village to the purchita of the royal household, at the request of Dharabai, the queen dowager.

921.—V. 1637.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Mēgharājajī, mentioning Hīravijaya-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 55.

Samvat 1637 Śākē 1502 pravarta° Vaišākha sudi 3 dinē Guru-vārē Röhiņī-nakshatrē.

^{1 [}Nos. 912 and 913 appear to be identical.—Ed.]

- 922.—V. 1641.—Asīrgadh (C. P.) Jāmi Masjid Sanskrit Inscription of Adil Shāh (II.). Noticed by T. Bloch, PR.18. EC., 1907-08, p. 27; and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 67, No. 93.
- "Saturday, the sixth tithi of the bright half of Śrāvana in Samvat 1641, corresponding to Saka 1506."
 - ="Saturday, the 31st July 1584 A.D."
- 923.—V. 1645... Alwar Inscription of the time of Akabbara Jalāluddīna (Jalālu-d-dīn Akbar). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 4.
 - "Saturday, the 13th day of the dark half of Māgha, Samvat 1615."
- 924. V. 1646. Burhānpur (C. P.) Jāmi Masjid Sanskrit Inscription of Adil Shāh (Fārūqi). Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol 1X., pp. 308 f. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 69 f., No. 95.
- (Ll. 5-6).—Samvat 1646 varshē Śāk(r)ē 1511 Virōdhi-samvatsarē Pausha-māsē šukla-pakshē 10 ghaṭī 23 sah aikādaśyām tithau Sōmē [Kṛi]ttikā-ghaṭī 33 rāha¹ Rōhiṇyām Śubha-ghaṭī 42 yōgē Vaṇija-karaṇē.
 - -Monday, 5th January 1590.

Records the building of a mosque by Ādil Shāh, son of Mubārakh, son of Ādil Shāh, son of Hasan, son of Kaisar Khān, son of Ghazni (Khān), son of the Rājā Malik who was the first king of the Farūqi family.

- 925.—V. 1646.—Benares (U. P.) Inscription of the time of the emperor Akavara (Akbar) and his minister Ţōḍara. Published in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 83.
 - (L. 8).—Kri(Ri)tu-nigama-ras-ātmā(?)-1646-sammitē vatsar-ēśē.
- 926.— V. 1650. Bīkaner (Rājputānā) Sūraj Pol *prašasti* of the *Rājā* Rāyasirhha (of Bīkaner) Ed. by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. pp. 272 ff. and Pls.
- (Ll. 86-88).—Samvat 1645 varshē Śākē 1510 pravarttamānē mahā-mahāḥ-pradāyini Phālgunē māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē navamyām tithau Vṛihaspati-vārē Anurādhā-nakshatrē vyāghāta-yōgē śrī-durgasya prathamaḥ sūtra-pātaḥ kṛitaḥ ||
- (Ll. 88-89).—Tatō daśamī 10 Śukra-vārē Jyēshṭh-ānantaram Mūla-nakshatrē dina-bhukta-ghatikā 23 | 55 upari durggasya khātaḥ kṛitaḥ ||
- (I.l. 89-90).— Atha Samvat 1645 varshē Phālguna-sudi 12 dvādašyām Sōmē Pushya-nakshatrē tōbhana-nāmni yōgē durggasya tilā-nyāsaḥ kṛitaḥ ||
- (Ll. 90-92).—Atha Samvat 1650 varshē Māgha-māsē šukla-pakshē shashṭhyām Gurau Rēvatīnakshatrē sādhya-nāmni yōgē Mahārājādhirāja-Mahārāja-śrī-śrī-śrī-2-Rāyasimhēna durga-pratōlī sampūrņī(ā) kāritā ||

Gives 133 names from the god Nārāyaṇa to Jayachandra (of Kanauj). Then follow the Rāṭhōḍ kings of Mārwār. Jayachandra's son Varadāyīsēna; his son, Sītarāma; his son, Sīha; his son, Āsathāma; his son, Dhūhaḍa; his son, Rāyapāla; his son, Kānha; his son, Jālhaṇa; his son, Chhāḍa; his son, Tīḍā; his son, Salakhā; his son, Vīrama; his son, Chāmuṇḍarāya; his son, Raṇamalla; his son, Yōdharāya; his son, Vikrama, with whom begins the Bīkaner line of Rāṭhōḍs. Vikrama's son, Lūṇakarṇa; his son, Jaitrasinha; his son, Kalyāṇamalla; and his son, Rāyasinha who defeated the Gurjara army, released the lord of Arbuda, overthrew the

¹ Read saha.

² An allusion to the engagement between the forces of Akbar and of Muḥammad Husain Mīrzā, near Ahmedābād, in which Rāyasimha participated.

Probably the Rau Suratana.

city of Śivāyana,¹ bound the Balōchas, smote the sons of Ulūka² at Yāyila, defeated the lord of the Kābilas³, Vijō⁴ and others, annihilated the army of Virāhima—brother of Ulūka⁵—came as far as Ahipura (Nagaur), vanquished the sovereigns of the river Sindhu, named Chhatta, Gājī⁴ and the rest, defeated Ibhrāma²—the lustre of the Śaka ſamily—at Kāṭhi, rescued Lābhapurī (Lahore) from the hands of Hakīma³ and the leaders of the Yavanas, defeated Farīdama,²—the banner of the Śaka ſamily, ('handrasēma,¹⁰ king Satōbhāra,¹¹ and sovereign of the Kachchha country.¹² His wife was Saubhāgyadēvī, daughter of the Rāvula Harirāja, ruler of Jēsalamēru.

- 927.—V. 1650.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* Rāyasimgha (of Bīkaner). Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 96.
- (Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1650 varshē Āsā(shā)[ḍha]-mā[sē] śu[kla-pa]kshē navamyām tithau Ravi-vārē ghaṭikā 51 (ˈhi]trā]-nakshatrē ghaṭikā 1.
- 928.--V. 1650.- Śatruńjaya (Kāthiāwār) Ādīśvara temple Inscription of the time of the emperor Akabbara (Akbar). Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 50 ff. No XII.
 - (L. 77).—gagana-bāṇa-kalā 1650-mitē='bdē.

Eulogizes some members of the Tapā-gachchha. Composed by Hēmavijaya.

- 929.---V. 1650.- -Lakhāsara (Bīkaner State, Rājputāna) Inscription on the memorial stone of Surasāṇa, grandson of Hararāja. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. p. 258.
- 930.—V. 1651.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Ādīśvara Jaina temple Inscription mentioning the Tapā-gachchha pontiff Vijayasēna-sūri (continuation of No. 918).
 - (L. 16).—Sam ° 1651 varshē.

Records the renovation of the temple after being assailed by the Moghuls sent by Sultan Akbar.

- 931.—V. 1651.—Amōdā (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) satī stone Inscription of the time of the (Gond) M. Prēma-sāhi and Krishnarāya of Amōdā, in the Gadha country. Rough transcript and translation by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 39. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers, in C. P. and Berar, p. 41. No. 51.
- 932. -V. 1651 and 1652. -Pāṭaṇ (Baroda State) Vāḍipura Pārśvanātha temple Inscription of the reign of the emperor Akabbara (Akbar). Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 323 f.
- (Ll. 3-4). -Pātisāhi-śrī-Akabbara-rājyē | śrī-Vikrama-nṛipa-samayāt samvat(i) 1651 Mārggaśīrsha-sita-navamī-dinē Sōma-vārē | Pūrvabhādrapad[ā*]-nakshatrē.
 - =Monday, 11th November A.D. 1594; see I. A., Vol. XX. p. 141, n. 31.

Another date in the same inscription--

(Ll 47-49).---Ka. a-karaņa-kāya-ku-pramita-samvat Allāī 41 varshē | Vaišāsha(kha)-vadi dvādašī-vāsarē Guru-vārē Rēvatī-nakshatrē.

- 3 Mirzā Muhamad Hakim.
- 4 Dovado Vijō Hararājōta who usurped the throne of the Rāu Suratāņa of Sirōhi.
- 5 See note 2 above.
- ⁶ Among the Balüchi leaders, whom Räyasingha and Ism'ail Quli <u>Kh</u>än persuaded to submit, were <u>Chhita and Ch</u>äzi <u>Kh</u>än.
 - Ibrāhīm, probably the same as Virāhima mentioned above.
 - * Mirza Muhamad Hakim. Probably identical with the lord of the Kābilas.
 - " Faridun Khan, the maternal uncle of Mirza Muhamad Hakim.
 - 10 Son of the Rau Mala-de of Jodhpur.
 - 11 Satrasala, the Jama of Junagadh.
 - 48 Probably the Khengar of Muhammadan historians who was a confederate of Satrasala.

Sivāņō, stronghold of Chandrasēna, son of the Rāu Māla-dē of Jodhpur.

² Inaccurately used to indicate chiefly Ibrāhīm Ļiusain Mīrzā, not a son, but a brother, of Ulūka, i.e., Ulugh Mīrzā.

- =Thursday, 13th May A.D. 1596; see ibid. Vol. XX, p. 141, n. 32.
- Contains a pattāvalī of the Brihat-Kharatara-gachchha.
- 933.—V. 1652.—Ünä (Käthiäwär) Jaina Inscription mentioning the Tapä-gachehka pontiff Vijayasēna-sūri. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. 11, p. 200 (No. 1796).
 - (L. 1),--Sam ° 1652 varshē Kārttika-vadi 5 Budhē,
 - (L. 10).—Bhādrapada-śukl-aikādaśī-dinē.
- The second date gives the time of the demise of Hīravijaya-sūri and the first, of the erection of the stūpa and footprints in his honour.
- 934.—V. 1652.—Satrunjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor Akabbara (Akbar). Ed. by Bühler, E. I. Vol. II. pp. 59 f. No. xiii.
 - (L. 1).—śrī-samvat 1652 varshē Mārgē(rga)-vadi 2 Soma-vasarē Pushya-nakshatrē.
 - =Monday, 8th December A.D 1595.1
- 935.—V. 1652.—Jhārol (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) satī pillar Inscription recording the death of Nāgarāja, son of the M. Rāṇā Udaisimha (of Mewār) and stating that his seven wives and two concubines became satīs. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Aimer, 1924-25, p. 4.
 - " Monday, the sixth day of the dark half of Magha, Samvat 1652."
- 936.—V. 1653.—Bhāngadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3.
 - "Wednesday, the fifth day of the dark half of Mahā (Māgha), Samvat 1653."
- 937.—V. 1653.—Mēdtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the setting up of a Jaina image. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 63. Samvat 1653 varshē Vai. Su. 4 Budhë.
- 938.— V. 1654.— Ajabgadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Jalāladīna Akabara Pātasāhajī (Jalālu-d-din Akbar) ruling at Dili (Delhi), M. Maharājā Mānasimghajī of Kachhavā(vāhā) clan at Āmēr and the Mahārāja Mādhōsimghjī at Bhāngadh. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4.
- "Friday, the 1st day of the dark half of Māgha, Samvat 1654, Śakē 1509 (correct 1519)." 939.—V. 1654.—Rohtās (Jhelum Dist., Panjāb) Inscription of the time of the M. Mānasimha. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, Proc. A. S. B., 1876, p. 110.
- (L. 1).—Samvat 1654 Ambhōdh-īshu-ras-ēmdubhiḥ parimitē puṇyāyanē hāyanē Chaitrē māsi valakshē(ksha)-pakshē(ksha)-valitē shashṭhyām tithau Śītagōṇ 'vārē.
 - =Monday, 14th March A.D. 1597.
- 940.—V. 1654 (—Ś. 1520).—Sādadī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the reign of the *Mahārāṇā* Amarasirhha [of Mewār], Published in *Bhācnagar Inscr.* p. 144. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1907-08, p. 56.
- (L. 3).—śrī-nripa-Vikramārka-samay[ā*]t samvat 1654 va[r*]shō Śāk[ē*] 1520 pravarttamānē mahāmāmgalya-prada-Vaišāsha(kha)-m[ā*]sē krishņa-pakshē dvitīyāyām tītnan Brihaspatta(ti)-vāsarē.
 - =Thursday, 13th April A.D. 1598.
- 941.—V. 1654.—Maujpur (Alwar State, Räjputänä) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 4.
 - "Friday the 10th day of Vaisākha, Samvat 1654."

^{1 &}quot;But on this day the moon entered the nakshatra Pushya only 19 h. 3 m. after mean sources.".

942.—V. 1654.—Ajabgadh (Alwar State, Rajputānā) Hindi-Persian Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja Dīwān Mādhōsir*nghajī (of Bhāngadh). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4.

"Samvat 1654, [Hijri] San 1038".

It is a farmān (order) issued under the authority of Akabara Jalāladinajī (Akbar-Jalālu-d-din) prohibiting fishing and killing of animals at the Sōmasāgara lake.

Written by Jagadasa (Jagadīśa) Kāitha (Kāyastha).

943.—V. 1655. -Ajabga lh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārājā* Madhōsyaṅghajī (Mādhōsiṅghajī) ruling at Bhānga lh and the *Mahārāja* Mānasyaċghajī [at Āmēr]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4. "Sunday, the 3rd day of Magrasira (Mārgaśira), Sanivat 1655."

944.—•V. 1659. -Mēdtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of Sūryasirihha (=Rathōd king Soor of Jodhpur). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 63.

Samvat 1659 varshē Māha-sudi 5 dinē Šukra-vārē.

945. -V. 1659. -Nāṇā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāṇā Amarasimha (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1907-08, p. 49.

Samvat 1659 varshē Bhādrapada-māsē sukla-pakshē 7.

946.—V. 1669.—Delhi Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Mānasingha. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 108.

Sain 1660 varshē Phāguņa-vadi 5 Guru-vāsarē.

947. -V. 1660. -Lachhmangadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 4.

"The 5th day of the bright half of Phaguna (Phalguna) Samvat 1660."

948.—V. 1661. -Cambay (Bombay Presidency) Jaina Inscription mentioning the Tapā-gachchha pontiff Vijayasēna-sūri and the Pātasāha Akabbara (Akbar). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. p. 198, No. 1794.

(L. 1). - Śrī-Vikrama-nripāt samvat 1661 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 7 Somē.

949.—V. 1665.—Kekind (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on Jain temple pillar of the time of the Rāṭhaūḍa (Rāṭhāḍ) Gajasimha, son of Sūrasimha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 36.

Malladēva; his son. Udayasinha, also called Vriddharāja (=Mōṭā-Rājā), on whom the title of Śāhi was conferred by Akabbara, (i.e., Akbar); his son, Sūrasinha; his son, Gajasinha. The inscription records the acts of piety of Nāpā and his wife.

Prašasti composed by Udayaruchi, pupil of Vijayadēva; written by Sahajasāgara and Jayasāgara and engraved by the sūtradhāra Tōḍara.

950.—V. 1666.—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) temple Inscription of the time of the Pātasāha Salēma-sāha Nūradī Mahamada Jāmhagira (i.e., Salīm Jahāngīr, son of Akbar). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 45.

Samvat 1666 v(r)ar(a)shē Jēshţa-sudi 15 Budha-vāra.

Records that the Mahākhāmna Gajani-Khānajī ((hazni Khān), lord of Jahalōra (Jālōr) together with 100 noblemen, built a rampart in front of Nādōl, and named it Nūrapōra.

951.—V. 1666.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Šāntinātha temple Inscription of the time of the Rāula Tējasījī. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1715.

(L. 1).—Samo 1666 varshē | Bhādrapada-sukla-pakshē | srī-dvitīyā-dinē | Sukravārē | Vīrama-pura-varē. The second secon

952.—V. 1666.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Nāgēśvar temple Inscription of Bāī Nakubāī, queen of Jasvantsirihjī, son of Satrasāl. Noticed by D. B. Diskalkar, An Rep Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 31.

953.--V. 1667.--Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Tējasījī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS, WC., 1911-12, p. 55.

Samvat 1667 varshē Šākē pravartamānē dvitīya-Āshādha sudi 6 dinē Šukra-vārē Uttarāphālgunī-nakshatrē.

951.- -V. 1669. -Mēdtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Sūryasimha (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 187; and by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lökha-sanigraha, Pt. II. No. 435.

Sain 1669 varshē Māgha-sudi 5 Sukra-vārē.

955.—V. 1670.—Jämnagar (Käthiäwär) Nägēśvar temple Inscription. Noticed by D. B. Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 31.

Sain 1670 Mārgašira-sudi 2 Gurau.

956. V. 1670.—Lucknow (U. P.) Jaina Inscription mentioning the Jaina pontiff Vijaya-sēna-sūri. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. 11. pp. 142 f., No. 1628.

(L. 1).- -Sanivat 1670 varshē Vaišāsha(kha)-ši(si)ta-panichamyāni tithau Somē.

957.—V. 1670. Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Nāgēśvar temple Inscription of Bāi Nakubāi (same as of No. 952). Noticed by D. B. Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 31.

Sam, 1670 Vaiśākha-sudi 11 Bhaumē.

958.—V. 1671.—Agra (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of Jahāngīr. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. pp. 101 ff., No. 1456.

(Ll. 4-6). --Śrīmati hāyanē ramyē chamdr-arshi-rasa-bhū-mitē | 1671 shaṭ-trimśat-tithau Śākē | 1536 | Vikramāditya-bhūpatēḥ | 4 | Rādha-māsē Vasamt-artau śuklāyām tritīyātithau | yuktē tu Rōhinī tēna | nirdōsha-Guru-vāsarē | 5 |

959.—V. 1671.— Lucknow (U. P.) Chintāmaņi Pārśvanātha temple Inscriptions of the time of Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Jalālu-d-dīn. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. 11. pp. 131 ff., Nos. 1578-84.

Śrīman-nṛipa-Vikramāditya-saṃvatsara-samay-ātīta saṃvat 1671 varshē Šāk 1536 pravarttamānē Vaišākha-sudi 3 Śanau Rōhiṇī-nakshatrē.

960.—V. 1671.—Lucknow (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of Shāhjahān¹. Transcribed by Puran Chaud Nahar, *Jaina Inser.*, Pt. II. p. 118, No. 1520.

Śrī-Vikramārka-samay-ātīta-samvat 1671 varshē Śākē 1536 pravarttamānē.

961.—V. 1673.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Rāula Kalyāṇajī of Jēsalamērunagara and the Jaina pontiff Jinēśvara sūri of the Kharataravēgaḍa-gachchha. Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gack. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 76, No. 19.

Samvat 16 Chaitrādi 73 varshē Jētha-sudi 15 Soma-vārē Mūla-nakshatrē.

962.—V. 1673 (=\$. 1538=Bhāṭika Saṁ. 993),—Jaisalmēr (Rājpuṭānā) Šiva templo Inscription of the time of the Rāula Bhīmasiṁha, son of the M. Mahārāula Harirāja. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Raiputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 67 and 98.

Srī-nripati-Vikramāditya-samay-ātīta-samvat 1673 Rām-āsva-bhūpatau varshē Šākē 1538 Vasu-Rāma-sar-aikē pravarttamāna-Bhāṭika 993 Māgr(rg)asira dō mahāmamgala-kāraka Uttarā-yaṇa.

Apparently as Viceroy during the reign of his father.

Records the erection of the temple by Dadimadevi Dhumavati, queen of Bhimasimha.

963.—V. 1674. Agra (U. P.) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of Jahangir. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inser., Pt. 11. p. 105, No. 1460.

Samvat 1674 varshē Māgha-vadi 1 dinē Guru-vārē Pushya-nakshatrē.

961.—V. 1675.—Lödrapur (Jaisalmer State, Rājputāna) Jaina temple Inscriptions recording benefactions of Bhām ļašālika-sādhu Thāharūka and his family. Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gack. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 75 (Nos. 7 and 8).

Sam 1675 Mārgašīrsha-sudi 12 tithau Gurau.

- 965.—V. 1675.—Śatruñjava (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscriptions of the time of the emperor Jahāngīra (Jahāngīr) and Sāhijādā Khōsaru (Khusrū). Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 60 ff., Nos. xv, and xvii-xx.
- (L. 1).—Sam 1675 Vaišākha-sudi 13 tithau Šukra-vārē suratāņa-Nūradīna-Jahāmgīra-Savāī-vijayi-rājyē [

=Friday, 16th April A.D. 1619.

- 966.—V. 1675.—Lödrapur (Jaisalmer State, Räjputänä) Jaina temple Inscription recording the restoration of a Jaina temple by Thäharü. Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), pp. 74 f.
- ishu-sarasvat-shōḍaś-ābdē 1675 sita-dvādaśyām sahasaḥ . . . Mentions incidentally that the temple was originally constructed by Śrīdhara and Rāja-dhara, sons of king Sagara of the Yādava family.
- 967. V. 1675 and 1676.—Šatrunjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of Jasavanta, son of the Jām (Yāma) Šatrusalya, of Navīnapura (Navānagar) in Hāllāra (Halār Prānt). Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 64 ff., No. xxi.
 - (L. 1). Samvat 1675 varshē Šākē 1541 pravarttamānē |
- (L. 19).— Prāgukta-vatsarē ramyē | Mādhav-ārjjuna-pakshakē | Rōhiṇī-bha-tritīyāyām Budha-vāsara-samvuji ||
 - =Wednesday, 7th April A.D. 1619.
- (Ll. 25-26).- Sanivat 1676 varshē Phālguna-sita-dvitīyāyāni tithau Daityaguru-vāsarē Rēvatī-nakshatrē.
 - =Friday, 25th February A.D. 1620.

Composed by Dévasagara.

- 968.—V. 1676. —Golān-kā-Bas (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Satrasyamghajī (Chhatrasinha) Kachhavāhā, an Umarāva (feudatory) of the Pātisāha Ādali Jahāngīra Sāha Salīma ('Ādil Jahāngīr Salīm), who was a ruler at Bhāngadh. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4.
 - "Monday, the 13th day of the dark half of Ashādha, Samvat 1676, Saka 1541."
- 969.—V. 1676 and 1678.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the Jāma Jasavantajī, son of Šatrušalya, of Navyanagara in the Hāllāra country. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. pp. 185 ff., No. 1781.
- (L. 34). -Ādyā (pratishṭhā) Sam ° 1676 Vaiśākha-śukla 3 Budha-vāsarē dvitīyā Sam ° 1678 Vaiśākha-śukla 5 Śukra-vāsarē.
- 970.—V. 1677.— Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the *Pātasāhi* Jahāngīr and Sāhigādā Sāhijahārh (Shāhjahān). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1909-10, p. 62. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 191; and by Jinayijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-sanigraha*, Pt. II. pp. 264 f.

Samvat 1677 Jyështha-vadi 5 Guru-varë.

971.—V. 1678.—Kāpḍā (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Gajasirhha (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. 1. pp. 273 f.

Samvat 1678 varshē Vaišākha-sita 15 tithau Soma-vārē Svātau.

972.—V. 1678.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Jagamālajī and belonging to the Pallikīya-gachchha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 55.

Samvat 1678 varshē Šakē 1544 pravartamāna-dvitīya-Āshāḍha-sudi 2 dinē Ravi-vārē.

- 973.—V. 1680.—Benares (U. P.) Inscription of the time of a prince named Vāsudēva of the lunar race. Noticed in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 82.
- (L. 1).--Vyōm-āshṭa-shaṭ-chandra-1680-mitē śubhē bdau(bdē) | māsē Šuchau Brahma-tithau śivāyām.
- 974.—V. 1681. -Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the Rāula Jagamālajī, ruler of Viramapura (—Nagar) and belonging to the Palliyāla-gachchha. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1911-12, p. 55.

Samvat 1681 varshē Chaitra-vadi 3 dinē Soma-vārē Hasta-nakshatrē.

975. V. 1681:—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscriptions of the time of the *Mahārājā* Gajasirhhajī of the Rāṭhōḍ family and Sūrasinha lineage. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 56. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 241; and Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-sanigraha*, No. 354.

Samvat 1681 varshē prathama-Chaitra-vadi 5 Gurau.

Records the setting up of images by one Jayamalajī, father of Naiņasī¹ through his wife Sarūpadē.

- 976.—V. 1683.—Šatrunjaya (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor Ji-hāṅgīra (Jahāngīr) and the local prince Śivājī, son of Kānidhujī. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 68 ff., No. xxvii.
- (L. 1).—Samvat 1683 varshē || Pātisāha-Jihāmgīra-śrī-Salēmasāha-bhūmamḍal-ākham-ḍala-vijaya-rājyē ||

(L. 33).- -Samvat 1683 varshē | Māgha-sudi trayödašī-tithau Soma-vāsarē.

=Monday, 30th January A.D. 1626.

Composed by Dēvasāgara.

977.—V. 1683.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. *Mahārāja* Gajasiriha (of Jodhpur). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PR.1S. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 57. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 242.

Samvat 1683 varshē Āshādha-vadi 4 Gurau Śravana-nakshatrē.

Records the setting up of an image by Jayamalajī.2

978. – V. 1684. – Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.1S. WC., 1908-09, p. 56.

Samvat 1684 varshë Magha-sudi 10 Somë.

979.—V. 1684.—Chinch (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahā rāwal Samarasī (of Bānswārā). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep Rajputana Museum Ajmer, 1916-17, p. 3.

"The 10th day of the dark half of Vaisākha San. 1684."

¹ Doubtless the author of the celebrated chronicle of Marwar known as Muta-Nensiji-ri khyat.

² See No. 975.

980.—V. 1685.—Rūpnagar (Kishanga h State, Rājputānā) chhatri Inscription recording the death of **Bhārmal** (of the Rāṭhōḍ family) at Jāfrābād. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1910-11, p. 42.

"Monday, the 12th of the bright half of Magha in V. S. 1685 = Saka 1550."

Bhārmal's queens died satī on Monday, the 2nd of the bright half of Phālguna of the same year. They were (1) Bhāvaladējī, a Dādī, daughter of Bālakisanajī, son of Hiradainārāyaṇa, (2) Suhāgadējī, a Sīsōdaṇī, daughter of Śrī-Karaṇajī, son of Gōimdāsajī, and (3) Sūryadējī, a Narukījī, daughter of Kēsaudāsa, son of Kānhajī.

981. -V. 1685. --Nōsal (Kishanga)h State, Rājputānā) Inscription recording the setting up of an image by Sundarajī, son of Gōpāladāsa, a Bīkanēryā of the Rāṭhōḍ clan. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1910-11, p. 44.

Samvat 1685 Śākē 1550 Jyēshṭha-māsē śukla-pakshē chaturthyām tithau Sōma-vārē Pushya-nakshatrē Dhruva-yōgē Vaṇija-karaṇē.

982.—V. 1686.—Nagar (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the *Mahārāula Jaga*—mīlajī. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 55. Summarised from my own transcript.

(L. 6). --Samvat 1686 varshē uttara-gölē gatē śrī-sūryē Kumbha-samkrāntau Vasamta-ritau Chaitra-vadi 7 Bhauma-vāsarē.

Records the construction of the temple of Ranchhōdjī by Jagamālajī to commemorate the birth of his son Bhāramalajī, heir to the throne. Genealogy:—the Mahārāja Sīhājī, a Sūrijabansī and Kanōjīyā Rāṭhōd; (his son) Sōniga who wrested Khōd from the Gōhils; Sīhājī's (another) son, Āsathām; his son, Dhūhad who married queen Nāgnōchī, daughter of Avichalrāja; his son, the Rā. Rāipāl; his son, Kānharāja; his son, the Rā. Jālhaṇasī; his son, the Rā. Chhādā; his son, the Rā. Salkhā, who married Chamdra (!); (their son) the Rāu. Mālā; his son, the Rā. Jagmāl; his son, the Rāula Midlik (Maṇḍalīka); his son, the Rāja Bhōjarāja; his son, the Rā. Vīdō; his son, the Rā. Nisala; his son, the Rā. Varasīg; his son, the Rā. Hāpā; his son, the Rā. Mēgharāja; his son, Manna Duryōdhanrāj who married the Rāṇā Sōḍhī Santōshadē, daughter of Dujaṇasallajī; their son, the Rāu. Tējasī whose second wife was the Rāṇā Sīsōdaṇī Dāḍindējī; their son, Jagamālajī, whose family is an ornament of the Thirty-six Royal Dynasties (chhattīsa-rājakulī-singār-gōtra). He had five queens: (1) Bhaṭīyāṇī Jivanta-dē, (2) Chahuyāmṇī Jamunā-dē, (3) Sōḍhi Chaturaṃga-dē, (4) Dēvḍi Amōlaka-dē, and (5) Bhaṭīyāṇī Sujāṇa-dē. Of these Dēvḍī was the crowned queen (paṭṭa-rāṇī) from whom was born Bhā-ramālajī.

983.— V. 1686. Šatrunjava (Kāthiāwār) Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor Śāhājyāhām (Shāhjahān). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1765. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. p. 72, No. xxx.

(L. 1).—Samvat 1686 varshē Vaišāha-šudi 5 Budhē Šakē 1551 pravarttamānē.

(Ll. 3-4).—Pātasāhā-śrī-Śāhājvāhām-vijaya-rājyē.

=Wednesday, 8th April A.D. 1629.

984.—V. 1686.—Nāḍlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of the Mahārāṇā Jagatsirhhajī (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 41. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. p. 217.

Sanivat 1686 varshē Vaišākha-māsē šukla-pakshē Šani-Pushya-yōgē ashtamī-divasē.

985 — V. 1686.—Pāli (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscriptions from Jaina temples of the time of Gajasimha¹ and his son Amarasimha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC.,

² One of these inscriptions refers also to the Pātisāha Khuņasāha (?).

1907-08, p. 46. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. pp. 202 f.; and by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Pt. II. Nos. 398-99.

Samvat 1686 varshē Vaisākha-sudi 8 Šanau.

At that time Pāli was held by a Songirā Chāhamāna named Jagannātha, son of Jasavamta under Gajasimha, and Godavāda (Godwār) by the Mahārānā Jagatasimha.

986.—V. 1686.—Mēḍtā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* Gajasirhha (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. pp. 189 f.

Samvat 1686 varshē Vaišākha-su° 8.

987.—V. 1686.—Nādōl (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscriptions of the time of the Rāṇā Jagatsirhha (of Mewār). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1908-09, p. 46. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. I. pp. 207 f.; and Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Nos. 366 and 367.

(L. 7).—Sam 1686 varshe pratham-Āshādha-va 5 Sukrē.

Records a benefaction of Jayamallajī, prime-minister of the Rājādhirāja Gajasiniha (of Jodhpur).

988.—V. 1688.—Röhtās (Jhelum Dist., Panjāb) Inscription of the time of the Tomara Mitrasona. Published in J. A. S. B., Vol. VIII. p. 695.

(V. 18).—Saudham bhūmīndu(ndra)-chūḍāmaṇir-akrita vasudvanda-shaṭ-chandra-1688-samkhyē varshē śrī-Vikramārka-kshiti-pati-gaṇitē samvatē sammata-śrīḥ.

In the Tomara family at Gopāchala (Gwalior), Vīrasinha; his son, Uddharaṇa; his son, Vīrama; his son, Gaṇapati; his son, Hūngurasinha (Dungarasinha?); his son, Kīrtisinha; his son, Kalyāṇasāhi; his son, Mānasāhi; his son, Vikramasāhi; his son, Rūmasāhi; his son, Sālivāhana; his sons, Syāmasāhi and Mitrasēna (contemporaries of Sāhi Jallāladīna).

Compare the Narwar pillar inscription, ibid., Vol. XXXI. p. 404, Plate iv.

Composed by Sivadeva, son of Krishnadeva.

989.—V. 1688.—Datāņī (Sirohi State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription, recording kamal-pūjā. Noticed by Sukthankar, PRAS. WC., 1916-17, p. 61.

"V. 1688 Phālguna-sudi 2."

990.—V. 1688.—Agra (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of Shāhjahān. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. p. 99, No. 1454.

Samvat 1688 varshē Āsoja-sudī 15.

991.—V. 1689.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Gajasimhajī (of Jodhpur) and (his son) the Mahārājakumāra Amarasimhajī. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 97.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1689 varshē Māgasira-māsē šukla-pakshē trayodašī-tithau | Budha-vāsarē | Jayamālajī of the Muhaņotra family was then mantrīšvara.

992.—V. 1689.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Gajasimghajī of the Rāṭhōḍ family and (his son) the Yuvarāja Kumvāra Amarasimghajī. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 98.

(L. 3).—Samo 1689 varshē.

(L. 10).-Pausha-vadi 5 Budha-vāsara.

993.—V. 1689.—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) chhatri Inscription, recording the date of the completion and consecration of the chhatri of Bhārmal (of the Kishangaḍh Rāṭhōḍ family). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 42.

"Sunday, the 5th of the bright half of Phalguna of the [Vikrama] year 1689."

994.—V. 1689.—Date of the renewal of the Vadnagar Inscription of V. 1208 (No. 286).

- (L. 45).—Chaitra-māsē šubhrē pakshē pratipad-Guru-vāsarē Namd-āshţa-nripē¹ 1689 varshē prašasti[r*=]likhitā punaḥ ||
 - =Thursday, 28th February A.D. 1633.
- 995.—V. 1689.—Jasol (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* Viramadējī.³ Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1911-12, p. 54.

Samvat 1689 varshē Bhādravā-vadi 2 dinē Ravi-vārē Uttarā-nakshatrē.

996.—V. 1693.—Lödrapur (Jaisalmer State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscriptions, recording benefactions of Bhaṇasālī samghavī Thāharūka. Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandars (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 75 (Nos. 9-12).

Sam 1693 Mārgasīra(rsha)-sudi 9.

997.—V. 1694.—Jawar (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārānā Jagatsirhha (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 4.

"Saturday, the 3rd day of the bright half of Vaisakh, Samvat 1694."

998.—V. 1696. -Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Jasavamtasimhajī (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 99.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 1696 varshē Āshāḍha-sudi 2 dinē Sani-vāsarē.

999.—V. 1696.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Rajashi Shah Pērā Inscription of the time of Lākhājī of the Yadu family and ruler of Navanagar. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 31.

1000.—V. 1697.—Date mentioned in Inscription of V. 1676 and 1678 (No. 969).

(L. 35).— Sam° 1697 Märggasīrsha-sukla 3 Guru-vāsarē.

1001.—V. 1697.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār) Vardhamān Shah Pērā Inscription, recording the installation of one set of Jaina images by Vardhamāna and Padmasimha in Navānagar in 1676 in the time of Jām Jasvantsimhajī, son of Šatruśalyajī and another set of images in 1678. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 30.

1002.—V. 1698.—Deogach (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) satī slab stone Inscription of Dēvisingha, the Bundel king of Chanderi. Noticed by Hargreaves, PRAS. NC., 1915-16, pp. 5 and i, No. 14.

'(Vikrama) Samvat 1698 Pausha-Sudi 13.'

1003...-V. 1698.—Pāwāpurī (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāha* Sāhijahāri (Shāhjahān). Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. No. 192 and Pt. II. No. 1697.

Samvat(i) 1698 Vaišākha-sudi 5 Soma-vāsarē.

1004. V. 1699.—Udaipur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāva Hathisimgha at Rāmgadh. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. No. 1899.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrīman-nripati-Vikramārkka-samay-ātīta samvat 1699 varshē Śrī-Śalivāhanarājyāt Śākē 1564 pravarttamānē uttaragōlē Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē daśamyām tithau Guruvāsarē.

1005.—V. 1700.—Rüpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Pātisāha Sāhijahām (Shāhjahān). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 42.

^{1&}quot; Here one syllable is wanting".

^{2&}quot; On this day the tithi of the date commenced 1 h. 25 m. after mean sunrise".

Probably a descendant of the Răthöd ruler, Mallinatha, whose descendants ruled at Mallant.

⁴ Compare J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXI. 1902, p. 125.

Srī-nripati-Vikramāditya-rājyāt samvat 1700 var(a)shē Sālivāhana-sāka-Sākē 1565 pravarta-mānē mahāmāngalya-Pausha-māsē sukla-pakshē paravaņīka 2 dutiyā Ravi-vāsarē Uttarābhādra-pada-nakshatrē Siddhi-j(y)ēgē.

At this time Vavērā (i.e., Rūpnagar) was held by the Mahārāja Rūpasimha, son of Bhāramalaiī of the Rāthōd dynasty.

1006.—V. 1700.—Lachhmangadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 4.

"Wednesday, the 12th day of the bright half of Magha, Sanivat 1700."

1007.—V. 17[0]9.—Ēklingjī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 4.

"The day of the dark half of Mārgasira (Mārgasīrsha) Samvat 17 9." (The third figure is omitted. The date should be Samvat 1709.)

Gives the following genealogy of the Solar family of Mewar:-

The Rāval Bāpā; in his family was born the Rāvā Rāhappa; after him the Rāvās, Narapati, Dinakara, Jasakarņa, Nāgapāla, Karņapāla, Bhuvanasimha, Bhīmasimha, Jayasimha, Lakhanasimha, Arasī, Hammīra, Kshētrasimha, Lākhā, Mōkala, Kumbhakarņa, Rāyamalla, Sangrāmasimha, Udayasimha, Pratāpasimha, Amarasimha, Karņasimha, Jagatsimha and Rājasimha.

- 1008.—V. 1715.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāja Jasavamtasimghajī (of Jodhpur) and (his son) the Mahārājakumāra Prithvīsimghajī. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 100.
- (Ll. 3-4).—Samvat 1715 varshē Vaisāsha(śākha)-māsē śuk(a)la-pashē(kshē) pamehamītithē(thau) Bhauma-vārē.
- 1009.—V. 1715.—Rūpnagar (Kishangadh State, Rājputānā) Chhatri Inscription, giving the date of Rūpsingh, son of Bhārmal and grandson of Kishansingh, falling in a battle at Dholpur. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 42.

Samvat 1715 varshē Šākē 1680 pravartamānē mahā-māngalya-prada-Jyēshṭha-māsē śukla-pakshē navamyām tithau Ravi-vāraḥ.

His queens became satīs on "Wednesday the 4th of the dark half of Āshāḍha of the same year." They were: (1) Ratanadē, a Sīsōdaṇī, daughter of Mūnsingh, (2) Rangarūdē, a Hāḍī, daughter of Indrasāl, and (3) Atirūpadē, a Gōḍī, daughter of Girdhardās.

- 1010.—V. 1717.—Chambā (Panjāb) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 136.
- (L. 1).—śrīman-nṛipati-Vikramāditya-saṃvatsarē 1717 śrī-Śālivāhana-śakē 1582 śrī-Śāstra-saṃvatsarē 36 Vaiśāsha(kha)-vadi trayōdaśyāṃ Vu(Bu)dha-vāsarē | Mēshēzrka-saṃkr[ā]ṃtau. = Wednesday, 28th March Λ.D. 1660; see I. Λ., Vol. XX. p. 152, No. 6.
- 1011.—V. 1718.—Kathumbar (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Pātisāha Śrī Avaranga Śāhijī (Aurangzeb) and the M. Śrī-Jēsinghajī. Noticed by Gaurishan-kar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 4.

"Monday, the 2nd day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1718."

Two sons of Jaisingh, Rāmasingha and Kīrtisingha are also mentioned.

- 1012.—V. 1718.—Date of the initiation of the construction of the lake referred to in the Rājasamudra Inscription of V. 1732 (No. 1020).
- 1013.—V. 1720.—Rūpnagar (Kishangaḍh State, Rājputānā) Chhatri Inscription, recording the date of the erection and consecration of the Chhatri of Rūpsingh (of the Kishangaḍh Rāṭhōḍ family). Noticed by D. R Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 42.
 - "Monday, the 12th of the dark half of Ashādha in the [Vikrama] year 1720."

1014.—V. 1721.—Sirohi Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāya Śrī Akhērāja [of Sirohi]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 4. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-samgraha, Pt. II. No. 269.

Samvat 1721 varshë Jyështha-sudi 3 Ravau.

- 1015.—V. 1721.- Nādlāī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) image Inscription of the time of the M. Abhayarāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 42. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 216; and by Jinavijaya, *Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṃ-graha*, Pt. II. No. 340.
 - (L. 2).-Samvat 1721 varshē Jyēshṭa-sudi 3 Ravau.1
- 1016.—V. 1723.—Bhāngadh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Mahā-rājā Dīwānjī Harisimhajī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4.
- "Records that he ascended the throne of Bhangaih on Sunday, the first day of the dark half of Magha, Sanivat 1722, Śakā 1587."
- 1017.—V. 1724.—Rāmnagar (Maṇḍlā Dist., C. P.) Inscription of king Hṛidayēśa of Gaḍhādēśa and his wife Sundarīdēvī. Noticed in the As. Res., Vol. XV. pp. 436 ff.; by Cunningham, A.S. I. R., Vol. VII. p. 107 and Vol. XVII. pp. 46 ff. Ed. in J. A.O. S., Vol. VII. pp. 4 ff. Summarised by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 54 ff.
- (L. 64).—Vēda-nētra-hay-ēndv-abdē Jyēshṭhē Vishņu-tithau [ś]itau || saṃvat 1724 varshē Jyēshṭha-śuddha 11 Śukra-vāsar[ē] ||

The date is irregular; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 369, No. 189.

The inscription enumerates: Yādavarāya (a monarch in Gaḍhādēśa), Mādhavasinha, Jagannātha, Raghunātha, Rudradēva, Vihārisinha, Narasinhadēva, Sūryabhānu, Vāsudēva, Gōpālasāhi, Bhūpālasāhi, Gōpīnātha, Rāmachandra, Suratānasinha, Hariharadēva, Krishņadēva, Jagatsinha, Mahāsinha, Durjanamalla, Yaśaḥkarņa, Pratāpāditya, Yaśaṣchandra, Manōharasinha, Gōvindasinha, Rāmachandra, Karṇa, Ratnasēna, Kamalanayana, Naraharidēva, Vīrasinha, Tribhuvanarāya, Prithvīrāja, Bhāratīchandra, Madanasinha, Ugrasēna, Rāmasāhi, Tārāchandra, Udayasinha, Bhānumitra, Bhavānīdāsa, Śivasinha, Harinārāyaṇa. Sabalasinha, Rājasinha, Dādīrāya, Gōrakshadāsa, Arjunasinha, Sangrāmasāhi; Dalapati, married Durgāvatī; their son, Vīranārāyaṇa; Dalapati's younger brother Chandrasāhi; Madhukarasāhi; Prēmanārāyaṇa (Prēmasāhi); Hridayēśa, married Sundarīdēvī; their daughter(?), Mrigāvatī.

Composed by Jayagovinda, son of Mandana.

- 1018.—V. 1724. -Chongōī (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription of Vanamāl dāsa, son of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Karaņasingha. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S B., Vol. XVI. p 258.
- 1019.—V. 1729.—Ajabga lh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Sanskrit-Hindi-Persian Inscription of the time of the Pātisāha Avarangajēba (Aurangzeb) and M. Dīwānjī Kabilasirhhajī ruling at Ajabga lh. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4.
 - "Thursday, the second day of the bright half of Māha (Māgha), Samvat 1729."

¹ See the preceding No.

² "Durgāvatī, together with her son Viranārāyaṇa, is said to have died by her own hand, after a battle with Asspha-khāna (Āsaf Khān), who had been sent by the emperor Akabara (Akbar) for the purpose of levying a contribution."—Kielhorn.

1020.—V. 1732.—Rājasamudra (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Mahākāvya Inscription consisting of 24 cantos, describing the genealogy and exploits of the Rāṇā Rājasirīnha (of Mewār). Summarised by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1917-18, pp. 2 ff. The second and third cantos transcribed and translated also in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 145 ff.

"The construction of the lake was begun on the 7th day of the dark half of Māgha, Samvat 1718 and the lake was completed and consecrated on the full moon day of the bright half of Māgha, Samvat 1732."

Mentions 122 kings from Manu and Ikshvaku to Sumitra on the authority of the 9th Skandha of the Bhagarata-Purana. Then follow 13 kings who ruled in Ayodhya, the last of whom, Vijaya, went to the south and adopted the surname Aditya. Then the genealogy is carried on to Guhāditya, whose son was Bashpa (Bapa) who worshipped Ekalinga and won a mysterious anklet from Hārīta Rishi. He conquered Chitrakūta (Chitor) from the Mori king Manuraja and adopted the title Rāval. The descent is then carried on to Samarasimha, who married a sister of Prithvīrāja Chauhana and died fighting against Shihabu-d-dīn Chūr. From Bashpa to Karna, son of Sama asimha, there were 26 Rāvals. Karņa's son Rāhapa defeated Mökala-sī of Mandovara (Mandor and established himself as the $R\bar{a}y\bar{a}$ at Chitor. Then the $R\bar{a}y\bar{a}s$ from Narapati to Pratapasiniha are described. Alau-d-dīn sacked Chitor in the reign of Lakshmanasimha, husband of Padmini. Mõkala had a brother called Bhāgëla who had no issuc. Samgrāmasimha established Piliākhāla as the boundary of Mewar, advanced up to Fatehpur (Sikri) and fought against Babar. During the reign of Pratapasimha, Isvaradasa, Rathol Jaimal and Patta Sisodia fought against Akbar. Pratāpasimha's heroic deeds against Mānasimha Kuchhvāhā, Akbar and Shēkhu (Jahāngīr) are described. The Rāṇā Amarasimha fought against Mānasimha, Sērima (Salīm Jahāngīr) and Khankhānān. He killed Qāvam Khān, a general of Delhi at Ūntālā, and sacked Mālapurā He fought against Abdullā Khān and also Khurram deputed by Jahāngīr. The latter made peace with Amarasimha who then ruled at Udaipur. His son Karņasimha sacked Sirōja in Mālwā. conquered Dhanderā and defeated Akherāja, ruler of Sirohi. He gave refuge to Khurram when he rebelled against his father, and on the death of the latter, the Rāṇā's brother Arjuna accompanied Karnasimha's son, Jagatsimha, was born on the 2nd day of the bright half Khurram to Delhi. of Bhadrapada Sam 1664. On the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha Samvat 1685 Jagatsimha came to the throne. His minister, Akhērāja, defeated Punja Rāral and sacked his capital Dungarpur. Rāthō ! Rājasimha, his general, sacked Dēvaliā and killed the Rāvat Jasvantasimha and his son Mānasimha.

Jagatsimha's son, Rājasimha, was born on the 2nd day of the dark half of Āśvina Samvat 1686, and Arsī was born one year later. These were sons of Janā-dē, daughter of Rāṭhōḍ Rājasimha of Mēḍtā. His minister Bhāgachandra attacked Bānswarā and made the *Rāvat* Samarsī a feudatory. He gave his daughter in marriage to Satrusalya, son of Bhāvasimha of Būndi.

In Samvat 1710 Rājasimha's son Jayasimha was born. In Samvat 1711 Emperor Shāh-jahān came to Ajmēr, and his minister Nasrullā Khān came to Chitōr. He was met by the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}'s$ ambassador Madhusūdana Bhaṭṭa, who arranged for 14 districts to be given by the Emperor to the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}'$, and for the visit of $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}'s$ son, Sultānasimha, to the Emperor.

In Samvat 1714 when the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ was encamped on the river Chhāinī and Aurangzeb became Emperor, the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ sent his brother Arisimha to him. The Emperor gave Arisimha the districts of Dungarpur, etc. In the same year the crown prince Sardārsimha went with an army to aid Aurangzeb against Sujā Chauhān, and won much renown and territory. In Samvat 1716 the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ vested Dungarpur and made the ruler his feudatory. Before the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$'s army, the $R\bar{a}vat$ Harisimha fled away from Dēvaliā, made obeisance to the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ and offered money and elephants.

In Samvat 1715 the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$'s minister Fatehchand invaded Bānswārā, the ruler of which was also made to submit and cede territory and give valuable presents. Similarly Sirohi was also conquered. In Samvat 1716 the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ made a fortified wall in the Dēbāri pass to withstand invasions of enemies. In Sam. 1717 he went to Kishangadh and married the daughter of Rāṭhōḍ Rūpasimha, who had been betrothed to the Emperor (Aurangzeb). In 1719 he conquered the Mewala country of the Mīnās. Sirohi was again conquered and Akhērāja, who was made a prisoner by his son Udayabhānu, was re-established there. In Sam. 1721 the $R\bar{a}n\bar{a}$ gave his daughter in marriage to the Kunwār of the Bāndhava King of the Baghēlas (Rewah).

Rājasinha had selected the site of the lake, while he was going to Jaisalmēr to get married in Sain. 1698. In Sain. 1718 while he paid a visit to the temple of Rūpanārāyaņa he marked off the boundaries of 12 villages to be utilised for the purpose.

In Samvat 1735 the crown prince Jayasimha went to Ajmēr and proceeded to pay a visit to Emperor Aurangzeb. He met the Emperor at a camp two kōśas from Delhi, and received many precious gifts along with his followers. In Samvat 1736 Aurangzeb invaded Mewār, and was followed by his son Akbar and Tehwar Khān. The battle at Debārī Ghāṭ is described at length. The Emperor came to Udaipur also. Akbar paid a visit to Ekalinga. The Rāṇā's sack of Barnagar, Ahmadnagar, Bhangorā and Begampur, and the defeat of the Delhi army with Prince Akbar at the hands of Kunwar Jayasimha are described. Kunwar Bhīmasimha destroyed one big and thirty small Masjids at Ahmadnagar to avenge the Moslem's razing of temples. Aurangzeb proposed peace with the Rāṇā by offering three districts or three lacs in cash, but this was not to be.

The $R\bar{u}n\bar{a}$ Rājasinha died on the tenth day of the bright half of Kārtika, Samvat 1737. Jayasinha, after his days of mourning were over, encamped at Kadēja. Tehwar Khān's march from Dēvasūrī (Dēsūrī) was checked by the $R\bar{u}n\bar{a}$'s forces at Gōgundā Ghāt, and at two others, but a treacherous Brāhman made him pass by another route and he joined the main Delhi army. The $R\bar{u}n\bar{a}$ went forward to meet prince Āzam and peace was made with an exchange of precious ceremonial gifts.

1021.—V. 1732.—Rājnagar (Mewār) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāṇā* Rājasirinha, son of Jagatsinha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum*, *Ajmer*, 1917-18, p. 2.

"The 7th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, Sam. 1732."

1022.—V. 1732.—Chhāṇī (Baroda State) Jaina Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāṇā Rājasimha, son of the Mahārāṇā Jagatasimha of the Sisodiyā family in Mēdapāṭa. Transcribed by Jinavijaya, Prāchīna-Jaina-lēkha-saṃgraha, Pt. II. No. 540.

(I.l. 1-2).—Samvat 1732 varshē Šākē 1587 pravartamānē Vaišākha-šukla-saptamyām | Gurau Pushya-nakshatrē.

1023.—V. 1751.—Kaņsuvām (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription in local dialect. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2134.

Samvat 1751 varshē Šākē 1616 pravartamānē Tāraņa-samvatsarē Šarad-ritau māsōttama-Kārttika-māsē šukla-pakshē paurņamāsyām Mamgalavāsara-dinē.

1024.— V. 1753.—Narwar Fort (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of Jayasiriha (of Jaipur). Noticed by Garde, An. Rep. Archael. Dept., Gwalior State, 1923-24, p. 28.

1025.—V. 1757.—Kundalpur (Damoh Dist., C. P.) Jaina Inscription of the reign of the M. Śrī-Chhatrasāla. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. pp. 166 f; and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 52, No. 74.

Samvat 1757, Māgha badi, 15 Soma-vāsarē.

="Monday, the 31st December 1700 A.D."

1026.—V. 1759.—Sāmrā (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Pātisāhajī* Navaraṅgasāhajī (Aurangzeb) when Mohammad Kuliji, and Miān Mohammad Valiji, descendants of the *Rāja* Mādhōsingh of Bhāngaḍh, were holding the offices of Āmil Jāgīr Diwān and Kāmgār respectively. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 4.

"The 14th day of the bright half of Jetha, Samvat 1759."

1027.—V. 1760.—Dantewārā (Bastar State, C. P.) Sanskrit and Hindi Inscriptions of the (Kākatīya) M. Dikpāladēva. Noticed by Colonel Glasfurd in his Report on the Dependency of Bastar, pp. 99 ff., with transcripts and an eye-copy. Noticed, again, by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 164 f., and Ed. by same, ibid., Vol. XII. pp. 245 ff. and Pl. Summarised by same in his Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 153 ff., No. 215.

(I., 22).—Samvata(t) 1760 Vaisasha(śākha)-vadi 3 yā

In the lineage of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna of the lunar race, there was a king, Kākatī Pratāparudra in the Orangala (Warangal) country. His brother, Annamarāja, left his country through the fear of the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and ruled over Bastar near the Daṇḍaka forest. In his family was born king Hammīradēva; his son, Bhairavarājadēva; his son, the Rājādhirāja Purushōttamadēva; his son, king Jayatasimharāyadēva; his son, king Narasimharāyadēva; his son, Jagadīśarāyadēva; his son, the Mahārāja Vīrasimhadēva, who married the Chandēlla princess Vadanakumārīdēvī and ruled for 67 years. Their son was Dikpāladēva, who also married the Chandēlla princess, Ajabakumārī, daughter of the Rāra Ratanarāja of Vardī. From her was born, Rakshapāladēva. And it was as a thanksgiving for the birth of this heir-apparent and also for the victory over Navarangapura fort that Dikpāladēva performed the ceremony of kuṭumha-yātrā to the shrine of the goddess Dantāvalā in the Samvat year 1760 which lasted 5 days, from the 14th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra to the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.

1028.—V. 1770 (=\$. 1635).—Udaipur (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rāṇā Samgrāmasimha (of Mewār). Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 155 f.

(I.l. 20-23).—Svasti śrī-Vikramāditya-rājyō(jēm ?)dra-gata-kālataḥ | gagan-ādry-aśva-bhū-samkhyē (1770) vatsarē Sōbhan-āhvayē || 10 || Tathā cha Saka-vamśasya Sālivāhana-bhūpatēḥ [|*] pamch-āgny-ashṭi-pramitikē 1635-, svanibhē harāsyadē (?) || 11 || Saumy-āyanē savitari guru-śukr-ōdayē śubhē | Chaitrasya paurņimāyām cha.

1029.—V. 1781.—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the *Rāula* Akhaisimghajī of Jēsalamēru-gaḍha. Transcribed in *Cat. Mss. Jesal. Bhandurs* (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.), p. 77, No. 21.

Samvat 1781 varshē Śākē 1646 pravarttamānē mahā-māmgalya-pradē mās-ōttama-Chaitra-māsē līla-vilāsē śukla-pakshē trayōdaśyām Guru-vārē Uttarā-phālgunī-nakshatrē vṛiddhi-nāma-yōgē.

1030.—V. 1783.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the Mahārāja Kaumāra-Divāna Udyōtasimha (of Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 494 f., No. 25.

"Monday, the 30th of the dark half of Magha of the year 1783."

1031.—V. 1783.—Sāngānēr (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina image Inscription of the time of Sawāi-Jayasirhha of the Kuchhāhā family and lord of Ambāvatī (Āmēr). Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1909-10, p. 49.

Samvatsarē vahni-vasu-mun-îndu-mitē 1783 Vaišākha-māsē krishņa-pakshē ashţamī-tithau Budha-vārē.

1032.—V. 1784.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Chhatrasāla (of Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerij, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 495, No. 26.

- "Monday, the 30th of the dark half of Phaguna [Phalguna] of the year 1784."
- 1033.—V. 1788.—Postscript in Gujarātī to Inser. No. 1001, saying that the Pērā had been destroyed by Muhammadans but was restored in that year.

Sam 1788 Śrāvana-śudi 7 Gurau.

1034.—V. 1792.—Arang (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Plate of (the Raipur Haihaya king) Amarasimha. Noticed in Raipur Dist. Gaz., p 56; and by Liralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 100, No. 127.

"7th of the bright fortnight of Samvat 1792."

Records exemption of the family of 'Phākur Nandu and Ghāsīrāya from payment of various kinds of taxes.

1035.—V. 1798.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Rājan* Rāghavadēvajī. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. II. p. 257, No. 2008.

(L. 11).—Samº 1798 varshē Māgha-sudi 5 tithau Gurau.

1036.—V. 1800.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the Mahārājakumāra Kīrttisimha (of Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 495, No. 27.

1037. V. 1803.—Bilādā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja Rājarājēsvara* Abhayasimha and his son Rāmasimha. Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, *Jaina Inscr.*, Pt. I. p. 250.

Sain 1803 varshē Śākē 1668 pravarttamānē Magaśira-sudi 2 dinē Soma-vārē.

1038.--V. 1803 and 1814.--Līlī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 5.

The foundation stone of the temple was laid on "Wednesday, the 12th day of the dark half of Chaita, Sanvat 1803."

The image was set up on "Thursday, the third day of the | right half of Vaiśākha, Samvat 1814."

Records that a temple was built by the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Śrī Bhagavantasimhajī of Narūkā family of the Kūr(a)ma (Kachhvāhā) clan. His genealogy is as follows:—the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Udaikaraṇa, Barasiṅgha, Mahīrāja Naru, Dāsā, Kunvara Karamachanda, Prithvīrāja, Chaturbhuja, Rāyakava, Mukandāsa, Abhērāma, Suratirāma and Ţhākura Bhagavantasingh.

1039.—V. 1805.—Riņī (Bīkaner State, Rājputānā) memorial stone Inscription recording the death of the *Mahārāja* Ānandasiṅgha, father of the *Mahārāja* Gajasiṅgha. Referred to by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. p. 258.

1040.—V. 1809.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Rāja-rājēśvara Mahārāja* Vijaisimghajī (of Jodhpur) and the *Kamvara* Phatēsimgha. Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 100.

(Ll. 6-7).—Sam ||1809 rā Māhā(gha)-vada(i) |

Records that Vijaisimghajī recaptured the local fort by means of a subterranean mine and killed Jōgīdāsa who rebelled against his authority.

1041.—V. 1809.—Thānā Ghāzi (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Hindi Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 5.

"Saturday, Pushya [Nakshatra], the seventh day of the dark half of Phāguna, Samvat 1809."

1042.—V. 1814.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the Rājā Hindupati Singh (of Būndi, Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 495, No. 28.

"On the Saoua (Śrāwina) of the year 1814." 1

¹ The year specified in the details about the date is, no doubt, 1814, but is given as 1816 in the heading of the para. The latter seems to be a mistake.

1043.—V. 1816.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the Rājā Hindupati Singh of Būndi in Rājputānā. Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 495 f., No. 29.

1044.—V. 1817.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Hindupati Singh (of Bündi, Rājputānā). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 30.

"On the 15th of Vaiśākha of the year 1817."

1045.—V. 1818.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Gumāna Singh (of Koṭah). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 32.

"On the 11th of the dark half of Agana [Agrahāyana] of the year 1818."

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1046.—V. 1818.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Gumāna Singh (of Koṭah). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 33.

"On the 5th of the bright half of Maha [Magha] in the year 1818."

Endorsed by the Rāu Savadalasimgha, Bagasī | Bakhshi] and Valaju.

1047.—V. 1826.—Ajabga lh (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of Savāi Prithvīsiriha [of Jaipur]. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 3.

"Thursday, the 6th day of the bright half of Vaisākha, Samvat 1826."

1048.—V. 1827.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Hindupati Singh (of Bündi, Räjputänä). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 31.

"On the 14th of the dark half of Chaitra of the year 1827."

Endorsed by the Vakasi (Bakhshi) Harakisana.

1049.—V. 1835.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Gumāna Singh (of Koṭah). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 34.

"On Monday the 30th of the dark half of Vaisāsha [Vaišākha] of the year 1835."

1050.—V. 1835.—Dongar (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of Daryāodova, referring to his visit to quell a local rebellion. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 166 and Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 155, No. 216.

1051.—V. 1839.—Gadh Basī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rājā-dhirāja Mahārāja Savāī Pratāpasinghjī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1918-19, p. 5.

"The 14th day of the dark half of Āsōja (Āśvina), Samvat 1839."

"Records that Byōharā (Bōharā) Śyōlal performed the *Piṇḍa* ceremony of Barā Mahārāja Jyesimghaji (Jaisingh II. Sawāī of Jaipur) under the orders of Rājādhirāja Mahārāja Sawāī Piatāpasinghji, at Mukti Ghāta"

1052.—V. 1844.—Arāī (Kishangadh State, Rājputānā) recording the remission of cowgrazing dues by Jālam Singh, son of Bijaisingh. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1910-11, p. 45.

Samvat 1844 Śrāvaņa-sudi 1 Šani-vārē.

1053.—V. 1846 (=\$. 1711).—Basōhli (Jammu, Kashmir State) Plate recording a grant of land by Vijayapāla, son of Amritapāla. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1906-07, pp. 12 f., No. 26.

'Vikr. 1846, Sāka 1711 su pratipad, Sunday.'

1054.—V. 1847.—Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Sikhēta Singh (of Kālinjar). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. p. 496, No. 35.

"On the third of the dark half of Pausha of the year 1847."

1055.—V. 1847.—Salyānā (Kāngrā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of Sansār Chand (III) of Kāngrā. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1905-06, pp. 8 f., No. 15.

1056.—V. 1848.—Basōhli (Jammu, Kashmir State) Plate¹ recording a grant of land by Vijayapāla, son of Amritapāla. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NO., 1906-07, pp. 12 f., No. 27.

'Vikr. 1848 Suchi pūrņimā.'

1057.—v. 1852 (= \$. 1717).—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Vaishņava temple Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāvala Mūlarāja. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 67 and 98.

Srī-samvat 1852 Chaitrādi 1717 Śaka-kālē pravarttamānē uttarāyaņa-gatē sūryē 1058.—V. 1852.—Phalodi (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Rājarājēšvara M. Mahārāja Bhivasirnghaji (of Jodhpur). Transcribed by Tessitori, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII. p. 101.

(L. 2).—Samvat 1852 varshē Sākē 1717 pravartamānē mitau Āshāḍha-sudi 5 tithau Ravivāsarē.

1059.—V. 1854 (=:Yudhishthira era 4898=\$. 1719).—Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Hanumān temple Inscription of the time of the M. Mahārāvala Mūlarājajī. Text and summary by S. R. Bhandarkar, Report of a second Tour in search of Sans. Mss. made in Rajputana and Central India in 1904-05 and 1905-06, pp. 67 and 98.

Śrī-Yudhishthirasya ajātaśatrōḥ simhāsan-ādhyāsanāt varsha-vṛimda 4898 gatē Vikramārka-rājyāt Samvat 1854 Sālivāhana-éakāt Sāke 1719 uttarāyaṇa-gatē.

1060.—V. 1857.—Jāmnagar (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency) memorial stone (pāliā) Inscription. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1921-22, p. 31.

Sam 1857 Māgasar-vadi 13 Ravau.

1061.—V. 1858.—Nosal (Kishangadh State, Räjputänä) image Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1910-11, p. 44.

Samvat 1858 Šākē 1723 pravartamānē uttarāyaņa-gatē šrī-sūryē māsottama-mūsē dvitīyakē Jyēshtha-mūsē šukla-pakshē tithau dašamyām 10 Ravi-vāsarē.

1062.—V. 1858.—Khurai (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Plate of the time of the Divan Achalasimha. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 45, No. 58.

'Samvat 1858, on Sudi 6 of the Kunwar month.'

Records the grant of a village called Jagadiśapura in parganā Garhōlā, sarkār Ālamgīrpura (Bhilsā), in sūbah Mālwā.

1063.—V. 1861.—Nagpur (C. P.) Plate of Ratnakumārikā, wife of the Chief Jayantasimha (of Sambalpur). Ed. by Rakhal Das Halder, Proc. A. S. B., 1869, p. 204.

Āshāḍhē Ravi-vāsarē śubha-tithau tatr-ōparāgē sinī² samvatē=shṭādaśa-śatē ēkashashṭy-uttar-ākhyakē Vikramāditya-bhūpasya Svar-bhānu-vatsarē.

="Perhaps Sunday, 22nd July A. D. 1804, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but this day fell by the mean-sign system in the Jovian year Yuvan, and by the southern luni-solar system in Raktāksha".

1064.—V. 1863.—Lucknow (U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of 'Nabāb Sāhab Sahādat Ali 'Transcribed by Puran Chand Nahar, Jaina Inscr., Pt. II. p. 119, No. 1525.

Sam 1863 mi° Māgha su° 5 dinē.

1065.— V. 1864(?).—Jaisalmer (Rājputānā) Inscription, date of the foundation ceremony of a Jaina temple mentioned in No. 1066.

⁸ See No. 1953.

Road chandr-oparage sati (1).

×7

(V. 9).—Šubham śrīmach-chhrī-Vikramasya kshitipati-śubhāt prājya-sāmrājya-rājyād=varsha-vrātē su-jātē vahana-rasa-gaj-ōrvī-mitē saumya-mārgē | sūryē mās-ōttam-Āśviyuji sita-dalē karma-vāṭyām daśamyām

ramyām sad-yoga-gamyām Vasupatibhayuji Saumya-vār-ānvitāyām || 9 ||

1066. —V. 1869. —Jaisalmēr (Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription of the time of the Rāula Mūlarāja (son of Akshayasimha) and the Yuvarāja Kumāra Gaja(simha). Transcribed in Cat. Mss. Jasal. Bhandars (Gaek. Or. Series, No. XXI.) pp. 77 ff.

(Vv. 15-16).—Varshē harsha-jana-pradē nava-ras-āshţ-ēndau mitē sammatē śrīmad-Vikra-ma-bhūpatēḥ sulalitasy=ādabhra-rājy-ādbhutāt |

grīshm-artau Vrisha-rāśi-gē grahapatau saumy-āyanē bhāskarē sat-sad-rāśi-nav-āmśagēshu sakalēshu vyōmagēshu kramāt || 15 ||

Rādhē māsi samanvitē suvišadē pakshē balakshē sakhē śrīman-Nābhisutasya pāraņa-dinē śuddhē tritīyā-tithau

vārē Chamdra-sutē subh-arksha-sahitē sad-yōga-vēlā-yutē dig-vāmā mridu-mamjul-ākhyavišadē jātē nijē || 16 ||

samvat 1869 varshē Vaišākha-sudi 3 dinē śrī-samghēna pratishthā kāritā.

1067.—V. 1874, 1875 and 1877.—Nepāl Inscription of Lalitatripurasundarīdēvī, widow of the M. Raņabāhādūraśāha; of the time of his grandson, the M. Rajēndravikramašāha. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 193 f.

Vēda-sapta-gaj-ēndu-mitē 1874 Vaikramē śākē Śuchi-śukla-navamyām Som-ānvitāyām.

=Monday, 23rd June A.D. 1817; see ibid., Vol. XIX. p. 35, No 56.

Tasminn ēva šakē Bhādra-krishņa-navamyām Šuklē.

=Friday, 5th September A.D. 1817; see ibid., p. 176, No. 120.

Bāṇa-svara-nāga-bhū-mitē 1875 śakē Māgha-māsı (?) tritīyāyām Gurau.

=Thursday, 28th January A.D. 1819 (?).

Tasminn≖ēva śakē Mārga-krishņa-pañchamyāni Budhē.

=Wednesday, 18th November Λ.D. 1818; see ibid., p. 169, No. 96.

Pātāla-loka-vasu-vasumatī-śakē Jyēshtha-krishņa-daśamyām Ravau.

=Sunday, 7th May A.D. 1820; see ibid., p. 177, No 121.

Prithvīnārāyaṇaśāha; his son, Simhapratāpaśāha; his son, Raṇabāhādūraśāha; his son, Gīrvānayuddhayikramaśāha; his son, Rājēndravikramaśāha.

1068.—V. 1876.—Masār (—Mahāsāra, Shāhābād Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Jaina Inscription. Transcribed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 70, and Pl. xxiv.

(L. 1).—Sa|m| 1876 Vē(Vai)šāsha(kha)-šukla 6 Šukrē.

(L. 5).—Amgarēja-rājyē varttamānē Kārusha-dēśē.

==Friday, 30th April A.D. 1819.

1069.—V. 1877 (-\$ 1742).—Delhi Museum marble tablet Inscription. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, 1907-08, pp. 12 f., No. 18.

Vikrama 1877, Saka 1742 Māgha-su ti 11, Monday.

=12th February A.D. 1821.

1070.—V. 1881.—Pabhōsā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. p. 244, and Pl.

(I.l. 1-2).—Samvat 1881 mitē Mārgasīrsha-sukla-shashthyām Sukra-vāsarē.

(L. 10) --. . . . Amgarēja-vahādura-rājyē.

=Friday, 26th November A.D. 1824.

1071.—V. 1881.—Champānagar (Bhāgalpur Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription. Noticed by Bloch, PRAS EC., 1902-03, p. 7.

- Samvat 1881 . . Māgha-śukla-shashthyām Śukra-vārē
- 1072.—V. 1896.—Mathurā Museum Jaina image Inscription. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1907-08, pp. 18 f.
 - '[Vikrama] samvat 1896, Māgha-ba ti 7, Thursday.'
- 1073.—V. 1896.—Jālōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) city gateway Inscription bringing to public notice a resolution passed in the month of Kārttika in the presence of the *Mahārājāsāhēb* (Mānsinghjī of Jodhpur) and the Agent to the Governor-General of Rājputānā regarding infanticide and payment of certain dues. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 58.
- 1074.—V. 1896.—Rāṇpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Jaina temple Inscription, referring to Kakkasūri. Transcribed by D. R. Bhandarkar, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1907-08, Pt. II. p. 218, No. 3. (Ll. 1-3).—Saṃvvat 1903 varshē Vaiśākha-suda 11 Gurau dinē.
- 1075.—V. 1906.—Mukandarrā (Koṭah State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāva* Rāmasimhajī (of Koṭah). Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 56, No. 2106.

Samvat 1906 Šākē 1881 Pōsa-vudi 5 Maingala-vāra.

- 1076 -- V. 1915 and 1917.—Chambā (Panjāb) Plate of the M. Śrīsichhadēva (?). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. pp. 136 f. See E. I., Vol. V. Appendix, No. 323.
 - (L. 1).—śrīmad-Vikramā[rka]-samvatsarē 191[5] śrī-Šāstra-samvatsarē 34.
 - (L. 7).—śrīmad-Vikramāditya-samvatsarē 1917 Šāstra-samvatsarē 36.
 - (L. 8).—Vikramāditya-samvat 1915 śrī-Sāstra-samvat 34.
 - (L. 18).—Vikramāditya-samvat 1917 Sāstra-samvat 36.

Inscriptions dated according to the Saka Era.

- 1677.—\$. 241 (?).—Kānākhērā (Bhopāl State, C. I.), now Sānchī Museum, Inscription of the Mahādandanāyaka Šaka \$rīdharavarman, son of Šaka Nanda. Noticed in Catalogue of the Museum of Archwology at Sanchi, p. 33, A. 98. Published by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XVI. p. 232, and Pl. Revised and re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XIX. pp 343 f.
- (I.l. 2-3). -sva-rājy-ābhivriddhikarē vējayikē samvatsarē trayödaśa[mē] Śrāvaṇa-bahulasya daśamī-pūrvvakam.
 - (L. 6).—Sa(ii) [200] 40 1.
- 1078.—\$. 400.—Bombay As. Soc.'s (spurious) Plates of the M. P. P. Drarasēnadēva, son of Guhasēna (who is called here) son of Bhaṭṭārka (Bhaṭārka); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. X. pp. 283 ff., and Pl.
- (Ll. 23-24).—Šakanripa-kāl-ātīta-samvachchha(tsa)ra-śata-chatushṭayē Vaiśākhy[ā*]m paurṇṇamaśi.¹
- 1079.—Ś. 400.—Umētā (Khēdā Dist., Bombay Presidency) spurious? Plates of the Gurjara M. Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga, who had attained to the five great sounds and was the son of Jayabhaṭṭa (Jayabhaṭa) Vītarāga who was the son of Dada (Dadda I.); issued from (the camp before the gates of) Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 63 f., and Pl.
- (L. 22).—Sakanripa-kāl-ātīta-samvachchha(tsa)ra-sata-chatushţayē Vaiśākha-paurnnamāsvām.
- 1080.—Ś. 415.—Bagumrā (Nausāri Dist., Baroda State) spurious Plates of the Gurjara M. Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga, who had attained to the five great sounds and was the son of

¹ Read paurnnamäsyam.

² See I. A., Vol. XIII. p. 72, Vol. XVII. pp. 185 ff., and Vol. XVIII. p. 92; also Bom, Gazet., Vol. I. Pt. 1. p. 117 f.

Jayabhaṭṭa (Jayabhaṭa) Vītarāga who was the son of Dada (Dadda I.); issued from (the camp before the gates of) Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vok XVII. pp. 199 f., and Pl.

(I.l. 21-22).—Šakanripa-kāl-ātīta-samva[chchha(tsa)]ra-šatachatushṭayē pamchadaś-ādinkē Yē-(Jyē)shṭh-[ā]māvāsy[ā*]-su(sū)rya-grahē.

"There was no solar eclipse on any of the possible equivalents of the date; see *ibid*. Vol. XXIV. p. 11, No. 170".

1081.—\$. 417.—Ilāō (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) spurious Plates of the Gurjara M. Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga, who had attained to the five great sounds and was the son of Jayabhaṭa Vītarāga who was the son of Dada (Dadda I.); issued from (the camp before the gates of) Bharukachchha Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 116 ff., and Pl.

(L. 18). Šakanripa-kāl-ātīta-samvachchha(tsa)ra-šatachatushṭayē saptadaś-ādhikē Yē-(Jyē)shṭh-[ā*]m[ā*]vasy[ā*]-su(sū)rya-grāhē.

"There were solar eclipses on the new-moon days of the pūrņimānta and the amānta Jyaishṭha of Ś. 417 expired, corresponding to the 10th May and the 8th June A.D. 495; but neither eclipse was visible; see *ibid.*, Vol. XXIV. p. 10, No. 165".

1082.—\$. 553.—Tiwarkhēḍ (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Plate of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Nannarāja; issued from Achalapura (Ilichpur). Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 279 f., and Pls. Noticed by same in Descriptive Lists of Insers. in. C. P. and Berar, p. 76, (No. 108).

(Ll. 15-16).—Šaka-kāla-samvachchha(tsa)ra-šatēshu¹ pa[m]cha[su*] [tra]ya[ḥ*]-pauichāśa-varsh-ādhikēshu ashṭa-māś-ābhyatikēshu(-mās-ābhyadhikēshu).

Records two grants of land on the Mahākārttikī moon day and on a solar-eclipse, at the Kapilā-tīrtha where he was accompanied by his two principal officers, Gōvinda in charge of religious affairs and Narasimpha (Narasimha), minister for peace and war.

In the Rāshtrakūta family, Durgarāja; his son, Gövindarāja; his son, Svāmikarāja; his son, Nannarāja (Nandarāja) alias Yuddhāsura.

1083.—\$. 631.—Multāi (Betūl Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Nannarāja-Yuddhāsura. First noticed by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 869 ff., and Pl. xliv. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 234 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 21-22). - Kārttika-paurņņamāsyām

(Ll. 29-30).--Saka-kāla-samvatsara-satēshu shatchhv(tsv)=ēkatriſm*]ś-ōttarēshu.2

In the Rāshṭrakūṭa lineage, Durgarāja; his son, Gōvindarāja; his son, Svāmikarāja; his son, Nan[n]arāja³-Yuddhāsura.

Written by the Sandhivigrahika Naula.

1084.—\$. 726 (?).—Baijnāth (Kāngrā Dist., Fanjāb) Inscription of the time of the *Rājā-naka* Lakshmanachandra of Kīragrāma, and of the reign of Jayachchandra of Trigarta (Jālandhara). Ed. by Bühler, *E. I.*, Vol. I. pp. 112 ff.

¹ The text is full of inaccuracies. It is possible the date 553 is a mistake for 653 (Cf. Nos. 1110 and 1117). In that case Saka 653-A. D. 732 in which year there was a solar eclipse on the holy Sōmavatī day, ris., Monday, the 25th August, corresponding no doubt to the 15th of the dark half of the eighth month of Kārtika (according to the northern system), as required by the text of this Plate. Secondly the genealogy of this inscription is exactly the same as that of the next No. so that we are forced to assume that Nannarāja had a reign of at least 78 years, which is highly improbable. But if we take 653 as the date of this Plate, his reign is shortened into a ressonable period of 22 years.

¹ Read °trimšad-uttarēshu.

Wrongly read as Nandarāja by Floet.

This is the second praisast. For the first praisast of Baijnath see No. 1310. [The Saka year reads 1126. See A.S.R., 1905 6, pp. 19 f. Consequently No. 1084 should be put after No. 1108.—Ed.]

(L. 33). - Saka kāla-gat-ābdāh 7[26].

Meutions the following Rājānakas of Kīragrāma: Kanda; his son, Buddha; his (?) son, Vigraha; his son, Brahman; his son, Dōmbaka; his son, Bhuvana; his son, Kalhaṇa; his son, Bilhaṇa, married Lakshaṇikā, daughter of king Hṛidayachandra of Trigarta; their sons Rāma and Lakshmaṇa (Lakshmaṇachandra who married Mayatallā).

Composed by Rāma, son of Bhringaka.

1085.--Ś. 784 -Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Bhōjadēva [of Kanauj], and of his feudatory, the *Mahūsāmanta* Vishņurāma, governor of Luachchhagira (Deogadh); see No. 33.

1086.—\$. 836.—Haddālā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Chāpa Mahāsāmantādhipati Dharanīvarāha, a feudatory of the Rājādhirāja Mahīpāladēva²; issued from Vardhamāna. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XII. pp. 193 f.

(L. 35).—prāpt-ōdagayana-mahā-parvvaņi . .

(L. 44).—Śaka-samvat 836 Pausha-sudi 4 uttarāyaņē

=23rd December A.D. 914; see ibid., Vol. XXIII. p. 114, No. 6.

In the Chāpa family, Vikramārka; his son, Addaka; his son, Pulakēsi; his son, Dhruva-bhata; his younger brother, Dharanīvarāha.

1087.—Ś. (?) 888 (?).—Bāngad (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal) Inscription of an unnamed (?) Lord of Gauda who belonged to the Kambōja race. See No. 1726.

1088.—\$. 940—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the time of the Chālukya³ Mahā-mandalēśvara Kīrtirāja of Lātadēśa. Noticed by Dhruva, Vienna Ori. Jour., Vol. VII. p. 88.

Records a grant made by the Rāshṭrakūṭa chief Samburāja, son of Amṛitarāja and grandson of Kundarāja.

Kīrtirāja was the son of Gōggirāja and grandson of Bārappa who was the son of Nimbārka. 1089.—\$. 945 —Errakōṭ (Bastar State, C. P.) Telugu Inscription of the Nāgavamšī king Nṛipatibhūshaṇa. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 153, No. 214.

=="Thursday, the 3rd tithi of the bright fortnight of Vaisākha in the Saka year 945, bearing the cyclic name Rudhirōdgārī."

"Thursday, the 25th April 1023 A.D., if we take 945 as expired."

1090.—Ś. 960—Dite of the coronation of the Ganga P. M. Vajrahastadēva (III.), lord of Trikalinga, as given in his Narasapatam, Nadagām and Madras Museum Plates of Ś 979 and Ś. 984 (Nos. 1091, 1093 and 1095).

(Ll. 34-37).—Viyad-ritu-nidhi-samkhyām yāti Śākāvda(bda)-sanghē dinakrid-Vrishabhustha⁴ Rā(Rō)hiṇī-bh[ē*] s[u]-lagnē[i *] Dhanushi cha sita-pakshē Sūryya-vārē tritīyām(yā)-yuji sakala-dharitrīm rakshitum(tum) yā(yō)-bhipi(shi)ktaḥ ||

"With this reading the date is irregular; but for the month of Mēsha (instead of Vrishabha) it corresponds to Sunday, 9th April A.D. 1038."

1091.—\$. 967.—Narasapatam (Vizagapatam Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga Vajrabasta* (III.); issued from Dantipura. Noticed by Krishna Sastri in An. Rep. on Epigraphy, 1908-09, p. 111. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 149 ff., and Pls.

(L. 57).-Mīna-māsa-navamē Soma-vārē.

² Cf. the Geneal. List of the Imperial Pratihāras of Mahōdaya (J. A. S. B., Vol. XXI. p. 420).

In No. 1092 we have Chaulukya instead of Chālukya. Read *kriti Vrishabha-sth*.

On this day the third tith; of the bright half commonced 14 h. 40 m., the nakshatra was Rôhini from about 14 h. and the lagna Dhanus from about 15 h., after mean sunrise."

6 Compare Nos. 1090 and 1910.

¹ [The fac-simile given by Cunningham (A.S.I.R., Vol. X. Pl. xxxiii. 2.) gives *rama* and may be seen for No. 33 also.—Ed.]

(L. 73).—Śakāvda(bda) 967.

In the lineage of the Gangas of Trikalinga there was (1) the Mahārāja Guṇamahārṇava; (2) his son, Vajrahasta (reigned 44 years); (3) his son, Guṇdama (3 years); (4) his younger brother, Kāmārṇava (35 years); (5) his younger brother, Vinayāditya (3 years); (6) Kūmārṇava's son, Vajrahasta-Aniyankabhīma (35 years); (7) his eldest son, Kāmārṇava (2 years); (8) his younger brother, Guṇdama (3 years); (9) his brother, from a different mother, Madhu-Kāmārṇava (19 years); (10) Vajrahasta, son¹ of Kāmārṇava (7) from Vinayamahādēvī of the Vaidumba family.

Written by the Sandhivigrahin Dhavala. Engraved by the Kāraki Mēntōju.

1092.—Ś. 972—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Chaulukya² Trilochanapāla of Lātadēśa. Ed. by Dhruva, I. A., Vol. XII. pp. 201ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 52—53).—Šākē nava-sa(śa)tair yuktē dvisaptaty-adhikē tathā [l*] Vikritē vatsarē Paushē māsē pakshē cha tāmā(ma)sē || Amāvāsyā-tithau sūrya-parvvaņy Angāra-vārakē.

="Tuesday, 15th January A.D. 1051; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid*. Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 65".

In the Chaulukya lineage (descended from the mythical Chaulukya and a Rāshṭrakūṭa princess from Kānyakubja) there was Bārapparāja; his son, Gōggirāja; his son, Kīrtirāja; his son, Vatsarāja; his son, Trilōchanapāti ('Irilōchanapāta).

1093.—S. 979.—Nadagām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga P. M. Vajrahastadēva, lord of Trikalinga and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Kalinganagara. Ed. by Ramamurti, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 189 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 53-54).—aja-giri-nidhi-Śāk[ā*]vdē(bdē) | Ph[ā*]lgun-āmala-pakshē | dvādašyām=Āditvavārē |

=Sunday, 8th February A.D. 1058.

Genealogy same as in No. 1091.

1094.—\$. 983.—Bārsūr (Bastar State, C. P.) Telugu Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* Dhārāvarsha-Jagadēkabhūshaņa of the Chhindaka family of the Nāga race. Noticed by Krishna Sastri in *An. Rep. on Epigraphy*, 1908-09, pp. 111 f., and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 144 f., No. 198.

"Monday, the 5th tithi of the bright half of the month Kartika in the Saka year 983, bearing the cyclic name Sarvari."

" Monday, the 2nd October 1060 A.D."

Records certain benefactions of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mahārāja* Chandrāditya of Ammagāma who belonged to the Karikāla family, that held sway over the Kāvērī, had their capital at Orayūru, pertained to the Kāśyapa-*gōtra* and the Chōla race, and had a lion for their crest.

1095.—\$. 984.—Madras Museum Plates of the Ganga P. M. Vajrahasta-Anantavarman devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Trikalinga; issued from Kalinganagara. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 96 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 46-7).—[Krita-]vasu-nidhi-Śāk-āvde(bdē) | sūryya grah-ōparāgē.

=20th June A.D. 1061.

Genealogy same as in No. 1091.

1096.—\$. 984.—Dantewārā (Bastar State, C. P.) Telugu Inscription of some Nāgavamśī king whose name was lost. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 152, No. 212.

¹ According to No. 1103, son of Madhu-Kāmārnava.

² In No. 1088, we have Chālukya instead of Chaulukya.

- "Thursday, the 9th of Ashadha in the Saka year 984."
- =Thursday, 28th June 1061 A.D., if the tithi is of the bright fortnight.
- 1097.—Ś. 987.—Rājapura (Bastar State, C. P.) Plates of Madhurāntakadēva. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 179 f., and Pl. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 150, No. 207.
- (Ll. 8-11).---1Svasti-nripa-kāl-ātīta-sa[m*]vat 987 nava-sata-satāsī-sapta-varshasa2 Parābhava-samvatum-abhyamtarah-Kartika-masa-sukla-pakshe Vudha-dine nakvatra saubhagya-jogē | Karana-gajē.

=: Wednesday, 5th October A.D. 1065.

Records a grant of Madhurantakadeva, who belonged to the Chhindaka family of the Naga race, ruled over the Bhramarakōtya-mandala, who was the lord of Bhōgavatī, the best of towns, a worshipper of Maḥēśyara (Śiya), and whose banner was the lotus and plantain (leaf) supported on Airāvata. The grant was assented to by Prince Kanharadēva, Queen Nāgala Mahādēvī, Prince Nāyaka, the Nāyaka Šūdraka, Prince Tungarāja and the Śrēshthin Puliama. It was a Chhuriprabandha grant made to Chhurikāra Mēdipōta, head of twelve Pātras.

Written by Dhānūka Kāyastha, and the engraving stylus handled by the Kumāra Tungarāja, Dhāmadēva, Gövardhana, Da(Ja)nārdana, Pātra Gāgira and Sādhu Sāhāranga. Bears the signmanual of Manavridhi.

- 1098.—\$. 996.—Navsāri (Baroda State) Plates of (the Chaulukya) sovereign Karņarāja and the Mahāmandalēśvara Durlabharāja of Nāgasārikā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1915-16, pp. 55 f.; and again by Banerji, ibid., 1917-18, pp. 35 f. Ed. by Acharva, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXVI. pp. 255 ff., and Pls.
- (Ll. 4-5). -Śaka-samvatsara-shad-adhika-navatv-adhika-nava-sa(śa)tyām ankatō pi 996 Mārgaśira-śudi 11 Bhaumē.
 - -Tuesday, 2nd December A.D. 1074.

The grant is incomplete and is a word for word repetition of No. 141.

- 1099.—\$. 999.—Date of the coronation of the Ganga P. P. M. Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva, lord of Trikalinga, as given in his Vizagapatam plates of S. 1003 (No. 1100).
- (Ll. 30-31). –Śāk-āvdē(bdē) Nanda-randhra-grahagana-ganitē Kumbha-saṃsthē dinēšē śukle pakshe tri(tri)tiva-yuji Ravija-dine Revati-blie Nrivugme lagme(gne).
 - -Saturday, 17th February A.D. 1078; see I. A., Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 111.
- 1100.—\$. 1003.—Vizagapatam (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Ganga P. P. M. Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva,8 lord of Trikalinga; issued from Kalinganagara. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 162 ff.
- (Ll. 40-41).—Haranayana-viyad-gagana-chandra-gaṇitē Śāk-āvdē(bdē) Mēsha-māsa-kṛishpåshtamyām=Āditya-vārē.
 - =Sunday, 4th April A.D. 1081; see ibid., Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 112.

Genealogy as far as (10) Vajrahasta as in No. 1091; (he reigned 33 years); (11) his son, Rājarāja (8 years); (12) his son, from Rājasundarī, daughter of Rājēndrachōla, Anantavarman-Chodaganga.

- 1 Read Saka-nripa.º
- 2 Read °śata-sapt-āśiti-varshasya. Read °samvatsar-ābhyantara-Kārttika-māsa-śukla-pakshē Budha-
- Road Anurādhā-nakshatrē.

5 Read . y ogé.

- ⁷ The same date we have in 1. 93 of the Vizagapatam Plates of S. 1040, and in 1. 20 of the Vizagapatam Plates of S. 1057 (Nos. 1103 and 1104).
 - ⁸ Sec No. 1099.

- 1101.—Ś. 1019.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.), now Jagdalpur, Inscription of Somēś-varadēva of the Nāga dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 148 f., No. 203. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. X. p. 38.
- (Ll. 12-13).---Šakē sa[m]vā(a)t [1]0[1]9 Īsvara-[nāma]-samvatsar[ē] [si]ta-sa[ptamyām] Ša[nišcha]ra-dinē Svāti-naksha[trē].

Records the dedication of a lamp to the god Lökëśvara by the inhabitants of a village (not named) for which purpose was raised a subscription of 11 gadyānakas (coins).

- 1102.—\$. 1033.—Narāyanpāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Nāgavamsiī ruler, Kanharadēva. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 161 f., and Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 146 f., No. 201. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 314 f. and Pl.
- (Ll. 19-20),—Saka¹-nṛipa-kāl-ātītē' dasa-sata² traya[s*]-trimś-ādhikē Khara-samvatsarē Kārtika-paurṇamāsyām Vuddha³-vā[rē].

=Wednesday, 18th October A.D. 1111.

Records some grant of Gunda-Mahādēvī, crowned Queen of the Mahārāja P. P. Dhārāvarsha, mother of M. P. P. Sōmēśvaradēva and grandmother of Kanharadēva, who was then ruling. The dynasty claims to belong to the Nāga race and the Kāśyapa-gōtra, to have a tiger with a calf as their crest, and to be the lords of Bhōgavatī, the best of the cities. The postscript speaks of Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī, probably widow of Sōmēśvara.

1103.—\$. 1040.—Vizagapatam (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Ganga Rājādhirāja Rājaparamēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Anantavarman Mahārāja Chōḍagangadēva, lord of Trikalinga, devout worshipper of Vishņu; issued from Sindūrapōra. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 166 ff.

(Ll. 114-15).—viyad-udadhi-kh-ēmdu-ganitēshu Saka-vatsarēshu punyē hani.

Genealogy from Ananta (Vishņu), through the Moon, to Gāṅgēya; from him to Kōlāhala, the founder of Kōlāhalapura in Gaṅgavāḍi, and his son Virōchana; then, after 81 kings of Kōlāhalapura, Vīrasiṅha, who had five sons, Kāmārṇava [I.], Dānārṇava, Guṇārṇava [I.], Mārasiṅha, and Vajrahasta [I.]. (1) Kāmārṇava [I.], after defeating Balāditya, took Kaliṅga (and reigned at Jantāvura 36 years); (2) his younger brother, Dānārṇava (40 years); (3) his son, Kāmārṇava [II.] (reigned at Nagara for 50 years); (4) his son, Raṇārṇava (5 years); (5) his son, Vajrahasta [II.] (15 years); (6) his younger brother, Kāmārṇava [III.] (19 years); (7) his son, Guṇārṇava | II.] (27 years); (8) his son, Jitāṅkuśa (15 years); (9) his brother's son, Kaligalāṅkuśa (12 years); (10) his father's brother, Guṇḍama [I.] (7 years); (11) his younger brother, Kāmārṇava [IV.] (25 years); (12) his younger brother, Vinayāditya (3 years); (13) the son of Kāmārṇava [IV.], Vajrahasta [IV.] (35 years); (14) his son, Kāmārṇava [V.] (½ year); (15) his younger brother, Guṇḍama [II.] (3 years); (16) his brother, from a different mother, Madhu-Kāmārṇava [VI.] (19 years); (17) his⁴ son, Vajrahasta [V.] (30 years); (18) his son, Rājarāja (8 years), married the Chōḍa princess Rājasundarī; (19) his eldest son, Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga.

- 1104.—\$. 1057.—Vizagapatam (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Ganga P. M. Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva, lord of Trikalinga, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara; issued from Kalinganagara. Ed. by Fleet, I.A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 173 ff.
- (Ll. 32-33).—śr[ī*]-Śak-āvdē(bdē)shu muni-sa(śa)ra-viyach-chham(cham)dra-gaņitēshu Vrišchika-māsē.

Genealogy as in No. 1100.

Read Saka-. Read dasa saté Read Budha-.

⁴ According to No. 1091, the son of Kāmārņava V. According to Nos. 1100 and 1104 Vajrahasta V. 1015 no 133 years.

1105.—\$. 1059.—Govindpur (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the poet Gangā. dhara and of the time of Rudra-Māna¹ of the Māna royal family. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 333 ff.

(Ll. 34-35).—Nand-ēndriy-ābhr-ēndu-samē Šak-āvdē(bdē) Treats of the Maga or Sākadvīpīya Brāhmans: Dāmödara; his son, Chakrapāni, who is likened to Vālmīki; his sons, Manōratha and Daśaratha, who were appointed the Pratihāra and the Harem Superintendent, respectively, in the palace of the Mana lord, Varna-Mana; the sons of Manoratha, who is called Vyasa and Neo-Kalidasa, and who married daughter of Devasarman, minister to the prince of Ghaudi country, were Gangadhara and Mahidhara. Dasaratha's sons were Āśīrvara Abhinanda, Harihara and Purushōttama. Gangādhara married Pāsaladēvī, daughter of Jayapāni, an ūdhikārika of the Gauda king, and his wife Subhagā, and was the author of a poem entitled Advaitasata. He was a confidente of Rudra-Mana after he had recovered his kingdom from his adversaries.

Composed by Gangadhara himself.

- 1106.—\$. 1064.—Date² of the coronation of the Ganga Kamarnava of Kalinga, son and successor of Anantavarman-Chödaganga, as given in the Kendupātnā plates of Narasimhadēva II. of S. 1217.8
- (V. 37).--Vēda-rttu-vyōma-chandra-pramita-Saka-samā-prāpta-kālē dinēśē Chāpa-sthē-nyagrah-aughē va(ba)lavati.
- 1107.—\$. 1107.—Assam, now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plates of Vallabhadeva. Ed. by Hultzsch, Z. D. M. G., Vol. XL. pp. 42 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn in E. I., V. pp. 183 ff. and Pls.
- (Ll. 40-1).—Śākē naga-nabhō-Rudrailı samkhyātē ch-ēttarāyanē(ņē) [|*] su(su)bhē subhē kshanë rasau sa(sa)stë.

In the lunar race, Bhāskara; his son, Rāyāridēva-Trailōkyasimha (whose wife was Vasumatī !); his son, Udayakarņa-Niḥśankasimha (whose wife was Ahiavadēvī); their son. Vallabhadēva.

- 1108.—\$. 1114.—Sihāwā (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the Somavamsī king Karnarāja of Kākaira. Noticed for the first time in As. Res., Vol. XV. p. 505. Referred to by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. VII. p. 145. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 185 f. and Pls. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 101, No. 128.
 - (L. 15).—Chaturddas-ō(ś-ō)ttarē s ēyam=ēkādasē(śē) satē(śatē) Sakē(Śakē).

Records the construction at Dēvahrada of five temples, two in his parents' name, two in his own, and one in his issueless brother Ranakēśsarin's name by the king and one by his queen Bhopalladevi.

Sinigharāja; his son, Vāgharāja; his son, Vopadēva4; his son, Karņarāja, who conquered all the neighbouring princes and became their overlord (samrāt).

Written by the sūtradhāra Sūpā(?) and composed by Nrisimha.

11095.-\$. 1127.-Kanaibarashi Rock (Gauhāti Dist., Assam) Inscription, recording the expulsion of the Turushka (Muhammadan) invasion of Kāmarūpa. Noticed by Padmanatha Bhattacharya, Ind. Ilis. Quarterly, Vol. III. p. 843.

Śākē turaga-yugm-ēśē Madhu-māsa-trayōdaśē

1110.—\$. 1130 (? 1030).—Bārsūr (Bastar State, C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Telugu Inscription of the time of Someśvaradeva (Jagadekabhūshaṇa-Mahārāja alias Someśvaradēva-chakravartin) of the Nāgavarnéa, 'Lord of Bhogavati.' Noticed by Col. Glasfurd in his

⁴ Compare No. 1743.

² The same date we have in the Puri Plates of Narasimhadeva IV. of S. 1305 and 1316 (Nos. 1122 and 1125). Sec No. 1116.

⁴ Compare Nos. 1117 and 1255.

For an inscription of the Saka year 1126 see No. 1084 and fn. 5 thereto.—Ed. J

Report on the Dependency of Bastar, 1862, p. 62. Ed. by Krishna Sastri, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 316 f. A critical note by Hiralal, ibid., Vol. IX. pp. 162 f.; also Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 146, No. 200.

- "Sunday, the 12th tithi of the bright fortnight of Phalguna in the Saka year 1130."
- =Sunday, 14th February A.D. 1109 (the date is correct only if the year 1130 is taken to be a mistake for 1030).

Records the grant of Ganga-Mahādēvī, Chief Queen of Somēśvara, the same as his namesake in No. 1102, if the correction of the date is accepted.

- 1111.—\$. 1140.—Jaṭanpāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Narasimhadēva. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. X. p. 42. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 151, No. 209.
 - (L. 16).—Sākana (Śakāńkāh) 1140.

Records a grant by Kāmā Nāyaka while Narasinihadēva was king, Gangādēvī the mother; and Sōmarāja the Mandalīka.

- 1112.—\$. 1141.—Tipurā (Tipperah Dist., Bengal) Plate of Harikāladēva Raņavanka—malla (?). Transcribed and translated by Colebrooke, As. Res., Vol. IX. p. 403; Colebrooke's Essays, Vol. II. p. 212.
- (L. 22).—Śakanripatēr=atītā abdāḥ 1141 Raṇavaṅkamalla-śrīmat (?) Harikāladēvapādānāṁ saptadaśa-samvatsarō='bhilikhyamānō yatr=āṅkōn āpi samvat 17 sūryya-gatyā Phālguna-dinē 26.1
- 1113.—\$. 1147.—Dantēśvarī gudi (Bastar State, C. P.) fragmentary Telugu Inscription of Jagadēkabhūshaņa *Mahārāja* Narasimhadēva of the Nāgavanisī dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal, *E. I.*, Vol. IX. pp. 163 f., No V. and *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 150 f., No. 208. Ed. by same, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 41 f.
- (Ll. 14-19).—Šaka-varushanibulu 114[7]md=avun-ēniți Jyēshṭha-māsanıuna baha(hu)la-dašamī.
- 1114.—\$. 1165.—Chittagong (Bengal) Plate of Dāmodara. Ed. by Prannath Pandit, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. p. 322 and Pl. xviii.
 - (L. 1).—Sak-ābdāh 1165.

In the lunar race, Purushottama; his son, Madhusudana; his son, Vasudeva; his son, Damodara.

- 1115.—\$. 1200 (?).—Bhubanēśvar (Purī Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Royal Asiatic Society, Inscription of the time of Bhānudēva, son of Narasingadēva (of the Eastern Ganga dynasty). Ed. by Barnett, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp. 151 ff. Correct interpretation of date by Sten Konow, ibid., p. 151, n. 1.
- (L. 10).—vyōma-viyat-phaṇīndrarasanā-chandra-pramāṇair=mmit-ātītāsu kshitibhṛich-Chhak-āvadhi-samāsu.

Chōḍa-Ganga who ruled from the Gōdāvarī to the Ganges. In his lineage Ananka-Bhīma, who destroyed the Yavanas. From him, Chandrikā who was married to Paramardin (Paramāḍi) of the Haihaya lineage. When the latter went to heaven to conquer the enemies of Vīra-Narasimhadēva,² Chandrikā constructed a temple to Purushōttama (Kēśava) in the sacred place of Ēkāmra (Bhubanēśvar) and decorated Baladēva, Krishna, and Subhadrā with diadems and ornaments.

Composed by the poet Umapati.

¹ The published text has sūrya-gatyā tula-dinē 26.

³ Seems to be identical with Narasimhadova, father of Bhanudova, whose ally he apparently was.

1116.—\$. 1217 (for 1218).—Kēndupāṭnā (Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the 21st anka¹-year of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) [of Kalinga]; issued from Rēmuņā. Ed. by Vasu, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXV. Pt. I. pp. 235 ff. and Pls.

(Pl. v. b, L. 16).—saptadašõttara-dvādašašata-Šaka-vatsarē chaturddaša-bhuvan-ādhipaty-ādi-virud-āvalī-virājamāna $|\cdot||^2$ śrī-vīra-Narasimhadēva-mahīpati $|\cdot|$ svarājyasy-aikavimsaty-ankē¹-bhilikhyamānē Simha-śukla-shasṭhyām Sōma-vārē.

For S. 1217 the date is irregular; for S. 1218 expired it corresponds to Monday, 6th August A.D. 1296.

Genealogy from Vishņu, through the Moon, to Gāṅgēya; and from him to Kōlāhala Anantavarman who founded Kōlāhalapura; then many other kings. After them, Kāmārṇava and four others (see No. 1103) took possession of Kalii ga. Descended from Kāmārṇava there was, in this Gaṅga lineage, (1) Vajrahasta, who married Naṅgamā; (2) his son, Rājarāja [I.], married Rājasundarī; (3) their son, Chōḍagaṅga (reigned 70 years); (4) his son, from Kastūrikāmōdinī, Kāmārṇava (who was anointed king in Ś. 1064, ³ and reigned 10 years); (5) Chōḍagaṅga's son, from Indirā of the solar race, Rāghava (15 years); (6) Chōḍagaṅga's son, from Chandralēkhā, Rājarāja [II.] (25 years); (7) his younger brother, Aniyaṅkabhīma⁴ (10 years); (8) his son, from Bāghalladēvī, Rājarāja [III.] (17 years); (9) his son, from Maṅkuṇadēvī⁵ (?) of the Chālukya family, Anaṅgabhīma (34 years⁶); (10) his son, from Kastūrādēvī, Narasiṅha [I.] (33 years); (11) his son, from the Mālava king's daughter Sītādēvī, Bhānudēva [I.], married Jākalladēvī of the Chālukya family, and died in the 18th aṅka¹-year of his reign; (12) his son, Narasiṅha [II.].

1117. \$. 1242 (1142?)⁷.—Kanker (Kanker State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of Bhānudēva of Kūkaira. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 126 f. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 159, No. 228. Note on the date by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 128 ff.

(I.l. 18-19). Samvat 1242 Raudra-samvatsarē | Jyeshta(tha)-vadi pamchamyām.

In the race of the Moon, Simharāja; his son, Vyāghra; his son, Vopadēva; his son, Krishņa (?); then, Jaitarāja of Kākaira; his son, Somachandra; his son, Bhānu.

In a race subsisting upon Nāga-dala, the Nāyaka Pōlū, son of Dāmōdara; his son, Bhīma; his son, the Nāyaka Vasudēva, pillar of Kākaira, capital-town of Bhānudēva and devoted to his lotus-like feet, and who made certain benefactions. Written by Śaktikumāra.

1118.- S. 1246.- Tēmarā (Bastar State, C. P.) satī stone Inscription of the time of Hariś-chandradēva. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. X. p. 39. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Bear, p. 1-2, No. 211.

(Ll. 7-8).—[S(Ś)akē] 124[6] Raktākshī-samvatsa[r-ēha] Chaitra-śudi [12] Śanau.

Records the immolation of Māṇikyadēvī after the death of her husband Āmaṇa, an officer of Harischandradēva at Ṭēmarā-sthāna in the Sairaha-rājya, and Chakrakōṭa-rāshṭra.

1119.—S. 1283.—Baleśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Inscription of the time of Abhayachandra of the Chand dynasty. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. viii.

1120.—\$. 1285 (=V. 1420).—Kherlā Fort (Betül Dist., C. P.) Inscription of Haradēva. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 78, No. 110.

^{1 [}Here and in other similar places anka seems to mean 'year' i.e. 'regnal.'—Ed.]

Read "manah sri-.

⁹ See No. 1106.

[•] See No. 1526. He is also called Anaigabhīma.

According to the Puri Plates, Nos. 1122 and 1125, the name is Sadguṇadēvi or Guṇadēvi.

[•] According to the Puri Plates, 33 years.

⁷ As I'amparāja also ruled at Kākaira, belonged to the lunar race and was son of Soma and has the dates 1213-14 A.D. (Nos. 1254---55), it seems that the date [Śaka] 1242 for Bhānudēva is a mistake for 1142=1220 But the cyclic year Raudra occars in S. 1242 and not 1142.

- 1121.—Ś. 1304.—Mācherī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the M. Gōgādēva, son of Āsaladēva, of the Vaḍagūjara family, and of the reign of the Sulţān Fīrūz Shāh; see No. 723.
- 1122.—\$. 1305.—Purī (Orissa) Plates of the 8th anka-year of the Ganga king Narasiri hadēva (IV.) [of Kalinga]; issued from Vārāņasī-kaṭaka (!). Ed. by Man Mohan Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIV. Pt. I. pp. 136 ff.
- (Pl. vi. a, Ll. 13-16).—Šakanripatēr atītēshu pamch-ādhikēshu trayōdaśa-śatasativachhehha (tsa)rēshu chaturddaśa [bhu²]dha(va)n-ādhipat-īty-ādi-virud-āvalī-virājamānaḥ śrīmān Nrisimhadēva-nripatēḥ¹ sva-rājyasya ashṭ-āṅkē abhilikhyamānē Chaitrē māsi śuklē pakshē trayōdasyām(śyām) tithau Ravi-vārē.
- For S. 1305 expired and the solar month Chaitra the date corresponds to Sunday, 6th March A.D. 1384.

Genealogy as far as (12) Narasiniha [II.] as in No. 1116; (he reigned 34 years); (13) his son, from Chōḍadēvī, Bhānudēva [II.]² (24 years); (11) his son, from Lakshmī, Narasiniha [III.] (24 years); (15) his son, from Kamaladēvī, Bhānudēva [III.] (26 years); (16) his son, from Hīrādēvī of the Chālukya family, Narasiniha [IV.].

- 1123.—\$. 13[08].—Bhāndak (Chanda Dist., C. P.) temple Inscription. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 15, No. 14.
- "Friday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Mārgašīrsha in the Šaka year 13(08), bearing the name Kshava."
 - =Friday, 16th November A.D. 1386.
- 1124.—S. 1312.—Baleśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) stone Inscription of the time of Jñāna-chandra of the Chand dynasty. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1913-14, p. viii.
- 1125.—\$. 1316 (for 1317).— Purī (Orissa) Plates of the 22nd and 23rd anha-years of the Ganga king Narasimbadēva (IV.) [of Kalinga]; issued from Vārāṇasī-kaṭaka (!). Ed. by Man Mohan Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIV. Pt. I. pp. 151 ff.
- (Pl. vi. a, Ll. 19-21).- -Šakanripatēr atītēshu shōḍash(ś)-ādhikēshu trayōdaśa-śatasamvatsarēshu chaturddaśa-bhuvan-ādhipat-īty-ādi-virud-āvalī-virājamānaḥ śrī-vīra-Nṛisimhadēva-nṛipatiḥ svarājyasya dvāvimśaty-ankē abhilikhyamānē Vichhā (i.e. Vṛiśchika) śukla ēkādaśyām Mamgala-vārē.
- For S. 1316 the date is irregular; for S. 1317 expired it corresponds to Tuesday, 23rd November A.D. 1395; see I. A., Vol. XXV. p. 285.
- (Pl. vi. b, i.l. 1-2).—asmin rājyē trayōvimšaty-ankē Vichhā dvitīya-krishņa-saptamī Pandita-vārē.
 - =Wednesday, 22nd November A.D. 1396; sec ibid., p. 285.
 - (Pl. vi. b. !.l. 5-6).—ē srāhi Mīna-samkrānti krishņa ēkādašī Šani-vārē.
 - =Saturday, 24th February A.D. 1397; see ibid., p. 286. Genealogy as in No. 1122.
- 1126.—\$. 1321.—Bisapī (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. Sivasimbadēva, son of Dēvasimha, [of Mithilā], recording a grant which was made in favour of the poet Vidyāpati; see Nos. 736 and 1470.
- 1127.—\$. 1322 (for 1323).—Rāipur Inscription of the time of the M. Brakmadēva of Rāyapura and his minister, the Nāyaka Hājirājadēva; see No. 737.
- 1128.—\$ 1334 (for 1336).—Khalāri Inscription of the time of the Kalachuti (Kalachuri) Haribrahmadēva (Brahmadēva) of Khalvāṭikā; see No. 748.

¹ Read -nripatih.

He was at war with Gayasadina (Ghiyasu-d-din Tughla 7, A.D. 1321-25).

- 1129.—Ś. 1346.—Deogadh Jaina Inscription of the time of Sāhi Ālambhaka; see No. 757.
 - 1130.—S. 1358.—Deogadh Jaina Inscription; see No. 773.
- 1131.—Ś. 1377.—Kistna District Plates of Gāṇadēva of Koṇḍavīḍu, a contemporary and tributary (?) of Kapila-Gajapati of Kaṭaka (Cuttack in Orissa). Ed. by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XX. pp. 391 f. and Pl.

The date is irregular; see ibid., Vol. XXIV. p. 17, No. 198.

The inscription eulogizes, as reigning at the time, Kapilendra-Gajapati (Kapila-Kumbhirāja) of Kaṭaka, of the solar race. In his race (?) there was Chandradeva; his son, Guhidevapātra; his son, Gāṇadeva (surnamed Rautarāya or Rāhuttarāya) of Koṇḍavīḍu.

- 1132.—S. 1382.—Barakar (Burdwan Dist., Bengal) Inscription of Haripriyā, wife of king Harischandra. Noticed by Dikshit, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 110.
- 'The auspicious (day) Wednesday, the eighth (day) of the bright half of the month of Phāl-guna in the Saka year 1382.'
 - =Wednesday, 18th February A.D. 1461.
- 1133.—\$. 1412.—Pōtavaram Plates of Gajapati Pratāpa-Purusōttamadēva of Orissa. Translation by Ram Raz with illustrations in *Transactions of the Literary Society of Madras* (London, 1827), Pt. I. Ed. by Barnett, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp. 157 f.
- - (Ll. 6-8).—vijaya-rājja(jya) samastavuņi trisāmka Saumya-samvvatsarāna.
 - =Saturday, 7th November A.D. 1489.

Purushottamadeva has the titles of Vira, Gajapati, Gaudeśvara and Lord of Kalubariga (Gulburga) of the Nine Crores of the Carnatic. See No. 1753.

- 1134.—\$. 1420.- -Adālaj well Inscription of the Rāṇī Rūḍādēvī, wife of the Vāghēla Vīrasimha of Daṇḍāhidēśa; of the reign of the 'Pātasāha' Mahamūda (Sultān Maḥmūd Baigara); see No. 868.
- 1135.—\$. 1421.—Ahmedābād well Inscription of Bāī Harīra, of the time of the 'Pātu-sāha' Mahamūd (Sultān Maḥmūd Baiqara); see No. 869.
- 1136.—Ś. 1426.—Nagarī Inscription of the Guhila Rājamalla of Mēdapāţa (Mewār) and his wife Śringāradēvī; see No. 873.
 - 1137.—S. 1453.—Satrunjaya Inscription of the temple of Pundarika; see No. 896.
- 1138.—. **\$. 1460.**—Tilbegāmpur Inscription of the reign of the emperor **Humāum** (**Humā-yūn**); see No. 901.
- 1139.—Ś. 1487.—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Inscription of the time of king Malladēva, and his younger brother Sukladēva. Transcribed by Gait, History of Assam, p. 56. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 190 ff.
 - (L. 10).—Śākē turanga-gaja-vēda-śaśānka-samkhyē.
- 1140.—S. 1489.—Gāwilgadh (Amraoti Dist., C. P.) Inscription recording the birth of a child in the house of Burhān-Imād-Shāh. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 126 f., No. 176.
 - "Saka year 1489, bearing the name of Prabhava, on the 3rd of the bright half of Chaitra."
- 11411.—S. 1510.—Gauripur (Goalpārā Dist., Assam) gun Inscription of king Raghudēva-Nārāyaņa (of Cooch Behar). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 45.

1142.—\$. 1514.—Gauripur (Goalpārā Dist., Assam) gun Inscription of Raghudēva-Nārāyaņa (of Cooch Behar). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 45.

- Sa[ka]-sam 1514.
- 1143.—Ś. 1519.—Gauripur (Goalpārā Dist., Assam) gun Inscription of Raghudēva-Nārāyaņa (of Cooch Behar). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 45.
- 1144.—\$. 1520.—Sādadī Inscription of the reign of the Mahārāṇā Amarasirihajī [of Mewār]; see No. 940.
- 1145.—\$. 1538.—Date in Jaisalmer Siva temple Inscription of the time of the Rāula Bhīmasimha; see No. 962.
- 1146.—S. 1541.—Satrunjaya Jaina Inscription of the time of Jasavanta, son of the Yāma Satrusalya, of Navīnapura (Navānagar); see No. 967.
- 1147.—Ś. 1551.—Śatrunjaya Jaina Inscription of the time of the emperor Śāhājyāhām (Shāhjahān); see No. 983.
- 1148.—Ś. 1560.—Diku river (Assam) gun Inscription of the time of Sattrasvarga-Nārāyaṇa, lord of Saumāra (Assam). Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 466.
- 1149.—\$. 1580.—Bhāgalpur (Bihār & Orissa) gun Inscription of the *Mahārāja* Svargadēva Jayadhvaja, who captured it from the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and placed it in Gubākahaṭṭi. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 6; and by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. VII. p. 46.
 - 1150.—S. 1582.—Notice of a Chamba Inscription. See No. 1010.
- 1151.—Ś. 1586.—Baleśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Plate of Vija (Bāz) Bahādur Chandra. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1913-14, p. viii.
 - "Saka 1586 Sunday, the 8th day of the dark half of Asvina."
 - =2nd October A.D. 1664.
- 1152.—Ś. 1604.—Diku river (Assam) gun Inscription of the time of Svarga-Nārāyaṇa-dēva Gadādharasimha, lord of Saumāra. Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 465.
 - (L. 2).—Śākē 1604.

Records that Gadādharasimha captured the gun from the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and placed it at Guvākahāţi (Gauhāti?).

1153.—S. 1604.—Indian Museum, Calcutta, gun Inscription of Svarga-Nārāyaṇa Gadādharasirhha, lord of Saumāra. Noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 47.

Records that Gadādharasimha captured the gun from the Yavanas (Muhammadans) and placed it at Guvākahaţṭi (Gauhāt?).

- 1154.—\$. 1607.—Pāṇḍu (Assam) Vishṇu temple Inscription of Raghudēva, son of Śakradhvaja and grandson of Malla. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 196.
 - (L. 6).—Sākē dvīpa-vyōma-ras-ēndu-samkhyē.
- 1155.—Ś. 1612.—Jageśvar (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Plate of the M. Dyōtachandra. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1913-14, p. ix.
 - 'Saka 1612, 15th day of the bright half of Chaitra.'
 - =13th March A.D. 1690.

Possibly identical with that of No. 1152. [See Gait's History of Assum, p. 104 and note.—Ed.]

1156.—\$. 1628.—Allahābād, now Rewah palace, gun Inscription, saying that in the Phālguna month of that year the gun was obtained by the M. Rudrasiriha (of the Ahom dynasty of Assam) after defeating the king of the Hidimba country (modern Cachar). Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, p. 55.

It bears also another inscription, recording that in (A. H.) 900 (?) it was cast by Saiyad Ahmad of Roum (Constantinople) during the reign of the Emperor Sher Shah.

- 1157.- S. 1635.—Udaipur Inscription of the time of the Rāṇā Samgrāmasimha of Mewār. See No. 1028.
- 1158.—\$. 1639.—Nāgnāth (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Plate. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1913-14, p. ix.
 - ' Saka 1639, Sunday, the 6th day of dark half of Vaiśākha.'
 - =21st April A.D. 1717.
- 1159.—Ś. 1642.—Aśvakrāntā (Assam) Vishņu temple Inscription of Śivasimha. Noticed by Gait, Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam, p. 6.
- 1160.—Ś. 1643.—Aśvakrāntā (Assam) Inscription of the M. Śivasimha. Ed. by Sarkar, Baigīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 197.
 - (Ll. 14-15).--trinayana-nayan-ābdhi-tarka-śaśabhrich-Chhāke 1643 ||
- 1161.—Ś. 1643.—Maibong (Assam) stone Inscription of the time of Harischandra Nārāyaṇa, lord of Hidimba (Cachar). Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1902-03, p. 22.
- 1162.—Ś. 1654.—Assam Inscription of Śivasimha of Indravamśa. Transcribed by Sarkar, Baigīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 203.
 - (Ll. 15-16).—Vēda-višikha-vēdānga-šašadhara-Šākē 1654 Mārgašīrshē.
- 1163.—\$. 1660.—Assam Inscription of Śivasirinha of Indravainśa. Ed. by Sarkar, Baingīnga Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 209.
 - (L. 18).—gagana-guṇa-guṇ-ēndu-Śākē || 1660 ||
- 1164.—\$. 1661.—Umānanda (Assam) Plate of Sivasimha. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangiya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 200 ff.
 - (L. 4).—rasa-yugala-śaśānka-Śākē.
- 1165.—\$. 1662. Assam Inscription of Sivasimha. Transcribed by Sarkar, Bangiya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 210.
 - (Ll. 18-19).—1662 Pusha-sudi palāsurī 20.
- 1166.—\$. 1666.—Assam Inscription of Pramattasiriha. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 206 ff.
 - (L. 14).—rasa-rasa-ras-ēndu-Sākē 1666 ||
- 1167.—\$. 1666.—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Inscription of Pramattasimha of Indravamsa. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 194.
 - (L. 14). guņa-guņa-guņ-ābja-Šākē | 1666 |
- 1168.—S. 1666.—Gauhāṭi (Assam) Sukleśvara temple fragmentary Inscription of Pramattasirhha. Noticed by Gait, Progress Report of Historical Research in Assam, p. 7.
- 1169.—\$. 1667.—Kaliabari (Nowgong Dist., Assam) Inscription of the time of king Pramattasiriha, lord of Saumārapīṭha (the Ahom country). Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. EC.*, 1902-03, p. 19.
- 1170.—S. 1667.—Assam Inscription of Pramattasimha Ed. by Sarkar, Bangiya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 211.

- (L. 11).—rishi-rasa-tarkka-suddhā(dhā)mśu-Śākē 1667 ||
- 1171.—**S. 1667.** Assam Inscription of the *Rājādhirāja* **Pramattasirhha** of Indravajūša. Transcribed by Sarkar, *Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XXV. p. 211.
 - (L. 11).—turaga-rasa-ras-ēndu-Šākē 1667 ||
- 1172.—Ś. 1667.—Gōpālgañj (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal) temple Inscription. Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1900-01, p. vii. No. 7.
- 1173.—\$. 1668.—Bilādā Jaina Inscription of the time of Abhayasimha and his son Rāmasimha; see No. 1037.
- 1174.—Ś. 1673.—Kāmākhyā (Assam) Kēdārēśvar temple Inscription of Rājēśvarasirhha. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 196.
 - (Ll. 9-10).—Rāma-muni-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1673 |
- 1175.—Ś. 1674.—Assam Inscription of Rājēśvarasimha of Indravaniśa. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 204.
 - (Ll. 12-13).—ved-ābdhi-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1674.
- 1176.—Ś. 1675.—Assam Inscription of Rājēśvarasimha. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 206.
 - (L. 15).—Bāṇ-ābdhi-ras-ēndu-Śākē 1675 ||
- 1177.—\$. 1676.—\$ibnibāsh (Nadia Dist., Bengal) \$iva temple Inscription of the time of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Kṛishṇachandra of Nadia. Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1908-09, p. 16.
- 1178.—\$. 1681.—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Inscription of Rājēśvarasimha of Indravamsa. Ed. by Sarkar, Baigīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 193.
 - (L. 13).--kshiti-vasu-svād-ēndu-Śākē karōt | 1681.
- 1179.—Ś. 1684. Śibnibāsh (Nadia Dist., Bengal) Śiva temple Inscription of the time of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Krishnachandra (of Nadia). Noticed by Bloch, PR.1S. EC., 1908-09, p. 16.
- 1180.— **Ś. 1684.**—Śibnibāsh (Nadia Dist., Bengal) temple Inscription of the time of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Kṛishṇachandra (of Nadia). Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1908-09, p. 16.
- 1181.—Ś. 1686.—Vaśishthāśrama (Assam) Inscription of Rājarājēśvarasiriha. Transcribed by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. p. 203.
 - (L. 13).—tarka-nāga-ras-ēndu-Śak-ābdē 1686.
- 1182.—\$. 1692.—Jaintiapur (Assam) Plate of the time of the M. Chhatrasimha. Noticed by E. A. Gait in his Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam, p. 16. Ed. by Kishori Mohan Gupta, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XIX. pp. 332 f.
- (I.1. 22-23).---Śak-ābdā(bdaḥ) 1692 sāla tērika (tārikha) 17 Kārttika Buda(dha) vāra tithi śuklā dvādaši(śī).

Sets forth that Badagōsāyisimha-bhūpāla, king of Jayantīpura, having accepted the vow of *Parama-hansa* from Līlāpurīsvāmī and assumed the name Madrājapurī¹-Avadhūta, made a grant to his preceptor with the consent of his younger sister Gaurīkuyarī, her husband Urakhādakuyara, their son the M. Chhatrasimha, his sister Sunā-kuyarī and her husband Jātā-kuyara and in the presence of the Prime-minister Umaüpanāra Laskara and the General Mānikyarāya.

¹ [The text reads 'Śrī-śrīmad-rājapuri-avadhūta'. So the name should better be taken as Rājapuri-avadhūta.—Ed.]

² The Synteng royal family of Jaintiapur being matriarchal, the nephew (=son of sister), and not the son, of the reigning king, succeeded to the throne.

- 1183.—Ś. 1704.—Kāmākhyā (Assam) temple Plate of Gaurīnāthasimha. Ed. by Sarkar, Baigūga Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 191 ff.
 - (Ll. 17-18).—varņ-ākāśa-muni-kshapākara-mitē Śākē.
- 1184.—\$. 1707.—Umānanda (Assam) Plate of the M. Gaurīnāthasirinha of Indravamsa. Ed. by Sarkar, Baigīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 201 ff.
 - (L. 15).—iti 1707 Saka.
- 1185.--\$. 1717.—Date in Jaisalmer Vaishņava temple Inscription of the time of Mülarāja. See No. 1057.
- 1186.—\$. 1719.—Date in Jaisalmer Hanuman temple Inscription of the time of Mularāja. See No. 1059.
- 1187.—\$. 1720.—Dhupī (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plate of Rāmasimha of Jayantīpura. Noticed by Gait in his Report on the Progress of Historical Research in Assam, p. 16. Ed. by Kishori Mohan Gupta, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVIII. pp. 74 f.
 - (L. 28).—Sak-ābdā(bdāh) 1720 māsi Jai(Jyai)shthē pūrņamāsyām.
- 1188.--Ś. 1722.--Assam Inscription of Kamalēśvarasimha. Transcribed by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 204 ff.
 - (L. 22).—iti Śaka 1722.
- 1189.—\$. 1725.—Daudig (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plate of the time of Rāmasimha (II.), (of Jayantīpura). Ed. by Kishori Mohan Gupta, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XIX. pp. 325 ff.
 - (L. 1).—Sāk-ēshu-chakshur-muni-chandra-samkhyē.
 - (L. 16).—Kārttika-māsasya 22 dvāvimsati-divasē.

Records a grant by the *Mahādēvī* Kāśāsatī, also called Kāśāṅgadēvī, wife of Baḍagōsāyi-siṁha-bhūpāla with the consent of Rāmasiṁha, from Jayantīpura.

- 1190.— \$. 1728.—Kakarāhaņdi Oriyā Plate of the time of the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}dhir\bar{a}ja$ -Mahārāja-Vīrā-dhirīravara-pratāpa-Śrī-Rāmachandradēva-mahārāja king of Nandapur. Ed. by Man Mohan Chakravarti, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. p. 439, and Pls. Also an anonymous note, ibid., Vol. III. p. 286.
 - (L. 3).—ē dina chandra-grahaņa-samayarē.
 - (I.l. 10-12). Śālivāhana Śak-ābda 1728

Akshaya-nāma-samvatsara Mithuna di 19 Āshāḍha śuddha 15 Söma-vārē.

=Monday, 30th June 1806.

Records a grant for the performance of the bhōya to Rasikaśirōmaņi (Lord Śrī-Krishņa) with two other images, with the consent of Rāmachandradēva referred to above.

- 1191.—Ś. 1734.—Umānanda (Assam) Plate of Chandrakāntasimha. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 198 ff.
 - (L. 23).—Saka 1734 māsa Jaishthasya 16.
- 1192.—\$. 1738.—Assam Plate of Chandrakāntasimha. Ed. by Sarkar, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXV. pp. 207 ff.
 - (L. 5) .-- iti Saka 1738.
 - 1193.—\$. 1742.—Delhi Museum Inscription; see No 1069.

Inscriptions dated according to the Kalachuri-Chēdi Era.

- 1194.—K.(?) 1741.—Kārītalāi (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Jayanātha; issued from Uchchakalpa. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. pp. 12 f., No. 3 and Pl. IV. No. 5. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 118 f., and Pl.
- (Ll. 21-22).- samba(mva)tsara-ga(śa)tē chatuḥsaptatē(tau) Āshāḍha-māsasya chaturdda-śamē² divasē asvāin divasa-pūrvvāvāin.
 - (Ll. 24-25).- Samba(mva)t 100 70 4 Āshāḍha-di 10 4

The Mahārāja Ōghadēva; his son, from Kumāradēvī, the Mahārāja Kumāradēva; his son, from Jayasvāminī, the Mahārāja Jayasvāmin; his son, from Rāmadēvī, the Mahārāja Vyāghra³; his son, from Ajjhitadēvī, the Mahārāja Jayanātha.

Written by the Bhōgika Gunjakīrti, son of the Bhōgika Dhruvadatta and grandson of the Bhōgika Amātya Rājvila; Dūtaka, the Uparika Dīkshita Śarvadatta, head official (sthapati-samrāt).

- 1195. -K.(!) 1771.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the Mahārāja Jayanātha; issued from Uchchakalpa. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 13, No. 4 and Pl. IV. No. 6. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 122 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 21).- samvatsara-śatē saptasaptaty-u[tta*]rē Chaittra-māsa-divasē dvāvimšatimē.4

Genealogy as in No. 1194. Written by the Sāndhivigrahika Gallu, son of the Bhōgika Varā-hadinna and grandson of the Bhōgika Amātya Phalgudatta; Dūtaka, the Uparika Dīkshita Sarvadatta.

- 1196 -- K. 191. Söhäval (Bäghēlkhand, C. I.), now Ajmēr Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāja* Sarvanātha; issued from Uchchakalpa. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, *An. Rep. Rajputana Museum*, *Ajmer*, 1923-24, p. 2. Ed. by Halder, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 129 f., and Pl.
- (Ll. 27-28).—samba(mva)tsara-śatē ēkanavaty-uttarē dvir-Āshāḍha-māsa-divasē daśamē.⁵ Genealogy as far as Jayanātha as in No. 1194.; his son from Muruṇḍadēvī, the *Mahārāja* Śarvanātha.

Dūtaka, the Mahābalādhikrita Šivagupta, a Kshatriya. Written by the Mahāsāndhivigrahika Manōratha, son of the Bhōgika Varāhadinna and grandson of the Amātya Bhōgika Phālgudatta.

1197.--K.(?) 1931.--Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Śarvanātha; issued from Uchchakalpa. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 126 ff., and Pl.

(L. 29).—samba(mva)tsara-śatē tri(tri)navaty-uttarē Chaittra-māsa-divasē daśamē.

Genealogy as in No. 1196.

The writer and $D\bar{u}taka$ as in No. 1196.

1198.--K.(?) 1971.--Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) second Plate [of the Mahārāja Śarva-nātha]. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 133 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11).—samba(mva)tsara-śatē saptanavaty-uttarē Aśvayuja-māsa--divasē vinšatimē.

¹ See I. I., Vol. XVII. pp. 215 ff.; Vol. XIX. pp. 227 f. from which it is clear that Kielhorn and Fleet referred the dates of the Uchchakalpa family to the Kalachuri era. Gaurishankar Ojha (.in. Rep. Rajpulana Museum, Ajmer. 1923-24, p. 2) and Dubreuil (I. A., Vol. LV. p. 103) take them as Gupta years. See, however, n. 5 below.

⁸ Read "daśr.

⁸ See No. 1710; Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. I. p. 251.

Read -vimsatītumē.

^{**}Both Ojha and Halder take this as a Gupta year and as equivalent to 510-511 A.D. But there was no intercalary month of Ashāḍha in A.D. 509, 510, 511, or 512. Perhaps in this date, ēkōna-nacaty-ultarē is intended for ēka-nacaty-ultarē, which is not unlikely as we know that when there are two or more identical letters or words, one or more are inadvertently omitted by the writer or engraver. This date 189, if referred to the Gupta era, becomes equivalent to A.D. 507 or 508, but even then there was no intercalary Ashāḍha in 508, 507, 508 or 509. On the other hand, if we refer 189 to the Kalachuri era, we obtain A.D. 437 as its English equivalent. And we do find an intercalary month of Ashāḍha in A.D. 437. This shows that the view of Kielhorn and Fleet referred to in n, 1 is correct.

[•] The first plate, on the outer side, contains a cancelled inscription of the same prince.

⁷ Read vimiatitamē.

The writer and Dūtaka as in No. 1196. Another Dūtaka, the Uparika Mātriśiva.

1199.—K. 207.—Pārdī (Surat Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Dahrasēna of (the family of) the Traikūṭakas; issued from Āmraka. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. p. 347; re-edited by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. X. p. 53, and Pl. Also a note by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 97.

(I., 9).—Sam 200 7 Vaišākha-suddha-trayodasva[m*] 10 3.

Dūtaka, Buddhagupta. Dahrasēna is called "a servant of the feet of Bhagavat (Vishņu)".

1200.—K. 241.—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Vyāghrasēna of (the family of) the Traikūṭakas; issued from Aniruddhapura. Noticed by Jackson, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXIII. pp. 6 f. Referred to by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. X. p. 52. Ed. by latter, *ibid.*, Vol. XI. pp. 220 f.

(L. 18).—Sam 200 40 1 Kārttika-śu 10 5.

The king is represented herein as ruling over Aparanta and other countries.

Written by the Mahāsāndhivigrahika Karka. Dūtaka, Hālāhala.

1201.—K.(?) 2141.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Śarvanātha; issued from Uchchakalpa. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 136 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 27-28).—sa[in*]vatsara-sata-dvayō chaturddaś-ōttarē Pausha-māsa-divasē shapṭhē (shṭhē).

Gencalogy as in No. 1197, but Murundadevī is here called Murundasvāminī.

1202.—K. 245.—Dr. Bird's Kanheri Plate of the time of the Traikūtakas. Transcribed by Stevenson, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. V. pp. 32 f., Pl. 16. Transcript also published in Cave-Temples of West. India, p. 58, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Tr[ai]kūṭakānā[iii] pravarddhamāna-rājya-sa[iii]vvatsara-śata-dvayē pañcha-cha-tvāri[iii]śad-uttarē.

Records the erection of a chairga at the Mahāvihāra (or great convent) of Krishnagiri.

1203.—K. (?) 283² (?).—Paṭiākellā (Cuttack Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of the time of the Parama-dēvat-ādhidaivata Paramabhaṭṭāraka Sambhuyayya of the Maudgalya family, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and issued by the Mahārāja Sivarāja from his residence, Vōrttanōka, in the South Tōsalī country. Ed. by Banerji, with important corrections by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 287 f., and Pl.

(L. 2).—pravarttamān[ē] Māṇa-vaṅśa-rājva-kālē try-adhik-āśītty-utta[ra-varsha-śata-d*] [vay][ē*].

(L. 18).—Samvat 200.

1204.—K. 292.—Sunāo Kalā (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Samgamasimha; issued from Bharukachchha. Published by Jackson, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XX. pp. 213 f. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. X. pp. 74 f., and Pls.

(L. 25).—Sam 200 90 2 Kārttika-śu 10 5.

The order was brought by the Mahāpratīhāra Gōpāḍhya. Dūtaka, the Sāndhivigrahika Rēvāḍhyaka. Written by Vishņushēņa.

1205.—K. 346.—Sānkhēdā (Baroda State) Plate [of a Gurjara king?]. Ed. by Dhruva, B. I., Vol. II. p. 20, and Pl.

(L. 10).—sanivatsara-śata-trayani(yč) shatchatvārinś-öttarakē 1 346.4

Written by the Sāmdhivigrahika Bhōgika Aditya

⁴ See p. 159, n. l.

² The date cannot be read with certainty, but is most probably 283. It has been referred to the ruling era of the Māṇa dyrasty, which is not yet known. As the alphabet belongs apparently to the 6th century A.D., the date probably belongs to the Kalachuri era. Banerji, however, refers it to the Gupta era.

Read 'tvārimead-uttarakē.

⁴ This number is expressed by numerical symbols for 3, 4, and 6.

1206.—K. 347.—Abhōṇā (Nāsik Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Kaṭichchūri Sankaragana; issued from the victorious camp at Ujjayinī. Ed. by Pathak, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 297 f., and Pls.

(L. 33).—samvatsara-śata-trayē saptachatvārimšad-uttarakē Śrāvaņa-śuddha-pañchada-śyām.

(L. 34).—Sam 300 40 7 Śrāvaņa-śu 10 5.

==27th July A.D. 595.

In the lineage of the Katachchüris there was Krishnarāja devoted to Pasupati (Siva); his son, Sankaragana, devout worshipper of Mahēšvara (Siva).

Dūtaka, the Mahāpīlupati Pāšupata. Written by the Mahāsandhivigrahādhikara nādhikrita Vātchalin.

1207.—K. 360.—Vadnēr (Nāsik Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Katachchuri Bud-dharāja'; issued from Vaidiśa. Ed. by Gupte, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 33 fl., and Pls.

(L. 32).—Sanivatsara-śata-trayē shashty-adhikē Bhādrapada-śuddha-trayōdaśyāni.

(L. 34).—Sam 300 60 Bhādrapada-śu 10 3.

Genealogy as in No. 1206; Śańkaragana's son, Buddharāja.

The grant was made at the request of Pāśupata-rājñī Queen Anantamāhāvī. Dūtaka, the Mahābalādhikrita Prasahyavigraha; written by the Mahāsandhivigrahādhikaranādhikrita Anāphita.

1208.—K. 361.—Sarsavņī (Baroda State) Plates of the Kaṭachchūri Buddharāja, worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Ānandapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol VI. pp. 297 ff.

(L. 33).—Samvatsara-śata-trayē ēkashashty-adhikē Kārttika-bahula-pañchadaśyām.

(L. 35). Sam 300 60 1 Kārttika-ba 10 5.

Genealogy as in No. 1207.

Dūtaka as in No. 1207. Written by the Mahāsamdhivigrahādhikaranādhikrita Šivarāja, at the request of Gökulasvāmin.

1209.—K. 380.—Kaira (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Gurjara Dadda (II.) Praśānta-rāga²; issued from Nāndīpurī. Ed. first by Dowson, J. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. I. pp. 273 ff., and Pl.: and afterwards by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 82 ff.

(L. 43).—Kārttikyām.

In the family of the Gurjara kings, the Sāmanta Dadda (I.), who uprooted the Nāgas; his son, Javabhata (I.) Vītarāga; his son, Dadda (II.) Prašāntarāga.

Written by the Sandhivigrahādhikara nādhik rita Rēva.

1210.—K. 385.—Kaira (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Gurjara Dadda (II.) Praśānta-rāga; issued from Nāndīpurī. Ed. first by Dowson, J. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. I. pp. 273 ff., and Pl.; and afterwards by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 88 ff.

(Ll. 41-42).-Kārttikyām.

(Ll. 49-50).—samvatsara-śata-trayē pañchāśi(śī)ty-adhikē Kārtt [i*]ka-paurņņamāsyām.... Sam 300 80 5 Kārttika-bhu(śu) 10 5

Genealogy and writer as in No. 1209.

1211.—K. 391.—Sānkhēdā (Baroda State) second Plate of Raņagraha, son of Vītarāga and relative of Dadda [of the time of Raṇagraha's brother (?), the Gurjara Dadda³ (II.) Prašāntarāga]. Ed. by Dhruva, E. I., Vol. II. p. 21, and Pl.

¹ Identical with the Kalatsüri king Buddharāja, son of Śamkaragaņa whom the Western Chalukya records represent as having been defeated by Mangalarāja (Mangalēša) (Kielhorn's List of Insers. South. Ind., Nos. 5 and 6).

² For the three spurious plates of his, see Nos. 1080-1082.

^{*} Ranagraha has been taken to be a brother (?) of Dadda II., but seems to be another name of him. And the phrase Dudda-pād-āntar-jāāti[nā*] had better be taken as an epithet of Mātribhaṭa.

(L. 8).—samvatsara-śata trayē ēkanavatyē(tē) Vaišākha-bahula-pañchadasyām sam 300 90 1 Vaišākha-ba 10 5.

Written by the Sandhiriarahādhikrita Mātjibhaţa.

- 1212.—K. 392.—Sānkhēdā (Baroda State) Plates of the (Gurjara) Dadda (II.) Praśānta-rāga, son of [Jayabhata I.-] Vītarāga, worshipper of the sun; issued from Nāndīpura. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. V. pp. 39 ff., and Pls.
 - (L. 18).-Vaiśākha śuddha-pañchadaśyām-
 - (Ll. 27-28).- Samvatsara-šata-travē dvi[na|vaty-adhikē Vaišākha-šuddha-pañchadašyām,
 - (L. 29).—Sam 300 90 2 Vaišākha-šu 10 5.
- 1213.—K. 392. Other Sankhēdā (Baroda State) Plates of the (Gurjara) Dadda (II.) Praśāntarāga, son of [Jayabhaṭa I.-] Vītarāga, worshipper of the sun; issued from Nāndīpura. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. V. pp. 39 ff., and Pls.

Excepting the formal part of the grant, it is exactly identical with No. 1212.

- (L. 17). -Vaiśākha-paurņamāsyām.
- (I.l. 26-27) —Samvatsara-śata-trayē dvinavaty-adhikē Vaišākha-paurņamāsyām.
- (L. 28).—Sam 300 90 2 Vaišākha-šu 10 5.
- 1214.—K. 394.—Kaira (Bombay Presidency), now Roval As. Soc.'s, Plates¹ of the Gujarāt Chalukya Vijayarāja; issued from Vijayapura.—Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 248 f., and Pl. See remarks of Jackson in Bomb. Gazet., Vol. I. Pt. I. p. 111.
 - (L 11).-Vaiśākha-pūrņņamāsvām.
- (Ll. 32-34).—Satiivatsare-šata-trayē chaturnnavaty-adhikē Vaišākha-paurņņamāsyām...... satiivatsara || 30090 | 4 Vaišākha-šu 10 5 || |.

In the lineage of the Chalukyas, Jayasimharāja; his son, Buddhavarmarāja, surnamed Vallabha-Raņavikrānta; his son, Vijayarāja.

- 1215.—K. 406.—Bagumrā (Baroda State), now British Museum, Plates of the Sēndraka Ni-kumbhallaśakti. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 267 ff., and Pl.
 - (L. 24).—Bhādrapada-paurņam[ā*]svām.
- (L. 37).– -samvatsara-śata-chatushtayē shaḍ-uttarē Bhādrapada-su(śu)ddha-pamchadzáy- $[\bar{\mathbf{a}}m^*]$.

In the lineage of the Sëndraka kings, Bhānuśakti; his son, Ādityaśakti; his son, Prithivīvallabha-Nikumbhallaśakti.

- 1216.—K. 421.—Nausārī Plates of the Gujarāt Chalukva Yuvarāja Śryāśraya Śīlāditya; issued from Navasārikā. Ed. first by Bhagvanlal Indraji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. pp. 2 f. and afterwards by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 232 f., and Pls.
- (Ll. 20-21).—Mākha(gha)-śuddha-trayōdaśyām samvatsara-śata-chatushṭayē ēkavinśaty²-adhikē 400 20 [1].

In the family of the Chalukyas was Pulakēši-Vallabha³; his son, Dharāśraya-Jayasimhavarman (feudatory and younger brother of the P. M. P. Vikramāditya-Satyāśraya-Prithivīvallabha,⁴ who meditated on the feet of the holy Nāgavardhana, and overcame the Pallava family); his son, the Yuvarāja Śryāśraya-Silāditya.

Written by the Sāndhivigrahika Dhanamjaya.

1217.—K. 443.—Surat (Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Gujarāt Chalukya Yuvarāja Śry-āśraya-Śīlāditya of the time of the Western Chalukya Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya-Vallabha; issued from Kusumēśvara near Kārmaņēya. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, Vienna Or. Congress, Arian section, p. 225, and Pls.

¹ The same plates contain a cancelled inscription of the same prince who is called in it Vijayavarmarāja, and of the same date; see *ibid.*, pp. 251 ff.

² Road ēkavimsaty-

^{5.4} These are Satyāśraya-Pulakēin II. and his son Vikramāditys I, of the paramount Chalukya dynasty of Vātāpi.

- (L. 25).—puņyē tithau Śrāvaņa-paurņņamāsyām.
- (L. 36).—samvatsara-sata-chatushtayē trichatvāridsad tadhikē Šrāvaņa-suddha-paurņņamāsyām | samvatsara 400 40 3 Śrāvaṇa-sudi 10 5.

The Mahārāja Satyāśraya-Pulakēśi-Vallabha² (defeated Harshavardhana, 'the lord of the whole northern country'); his son, the Mahārāja Vikramāditya-Satyāśraya-Vallabha; his son, the M. Vinayāditya-Satyāśraya-Śrīpṛithivīvallabha; his father's brother, Dharāśraya-Jaya-sinhavarman; his son, the Yuvarāja Śryāśraya-Śīlāditya.

- 1218. K. 456.—Nausārī (Baroda State) Plates of the Gurjara Jayabhaṭa (III.); issued from Kāyāvatāra. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 77 ff., and Pl.
 - (Ll. 30-31).—Māgha-śuddha-paňchadasyāth(ˈsy ith) + chandr-ōparāgē |
- -Tuesday, 2nd February A.D. 706 5, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 220.

In the lineage of the *Mahārāja* Karņa, Dadda (II.), who protected a lord of Valabhī that had been defeated by Harshadēva; his son, Jayabhaṭa (II.); his son, Dadda (III.) Bāhusahāya; his son, Jayabhaṭa (III.).

- 1219. -K. 486. --Kāvī (Broach Dist., Bombay Presidency) second Plate of the Gurjara Jayabhata (III). Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. V. pp. 113 f.
- (Ll. 15-16). -Āshāḍha-śud[dh*]a-daśam[yām] Karkkaṭaka-r[ā*]śau sa[m]krānt[ē] ravau puṇya-tithau.
- (Ll. 24-25).—saļ in įvatsara-šata-chatushtayē [sha?]......sa[in] 400-80-6 Āshāḍha-šu 110-?] Āditva-vārē.
 - =Sunday, 24th June A.D. 736 (!) 6; see ibid., Vol. XVII. p. 221.
- 12:10.—K. 490.—Nausārī (Baroda State) Plates of the Gujarāt Chalukya Pulakēširāja. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *Vienna Or. Congress*, Arian section, p. 230, and Pls.
 - (L. 39).- -Mahākārttikvām.
 - (L. 48).—samvatsara-śata 400 90 Kārttika-śuddha 10 5.

The M. P. Satyāśraya-Prithivīvallabha-Kīrtivarmarāja⁷; his son, Satyāśraya-Pulakēśi-Vallabha, who defeated Harshavardhana, 'the lord of the Uttarāpatha'; his son, Satyāśraya-Vikramādityarāja; his younger brother, Dharāśraya-Jayasimhavarmarāja; his son, Jayāśraya-Maṅgalarasarāja; his younger brother, Avanijanāśraya-Pulakēśirāja who from the king Śrīval-labha received the epithets Dakshiṇāpathasvādhāraṇa, Anivartakanivartayitri (and two other titles), for repulsing a Tājika (Arab) army, which after destroying the Saindhava, Kachchhēlla, Surāshṭra Chāvōṭaka, Maurya and Gurjjara kings and wishing to penetrate the Dakshiṇāpatha came to reduce the Navasārikā country⁸.

¹ Read trichatrārimsad-

² This is Satyāśraya-Pulakēśin II. (see notes 3-4 on p. 162).

⁸ About six aksharas are broken away here.

⁴ See I. A., Vol. XIII. p. 79, note 38: "Enough of this letter remains............to show indubitably that it was ma. It is, of course, a matter of conjecture whether the preceding akshara was sō or bhan."

⁵ "With the epoch which best suits the later Kalachuri dates, the original date would be expected to fall in A.D. 704-5, not in A.D. 705-6."—Kielhorn.

^{6 &}quot;This may be the intended date, but there are difficulties. Judging by the later Kalachuri dates, the original date would be expected to fall in A.D. 735, not in A.D. 736. Besides, although in A.D. 736 the Karkata-samkrānti did take place during—the 10th tithi of the bright half of Åshāḍha, this tithi fell on Friday, the 22nd June, and the tithi which ended on Sunday, the 24th June, was the 12th of the bright half. [According to my calculations for all the years from Kaliyuga-samvat 3601 to 3925 expired, the date would work out quite correctly only for A.D. 576 and 793.]"—Kielhorn.

⁷ This is Ranaparākrama-Kīrtivarman I. of the Chalukya dynasty of Vātāpi.

⁸ An. Bhand. Ori. Res. Ins., Vol. X. pp. 31 f.

1221.—K. 724.—Chandrēhē (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the ascetic Prabōdhasiva of the Mattamayūra (spiritual) lineage. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 85 and by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, pp. 53 f.

Samvat 724 Phälguna-sudi 5.1

In the Mattamayūra line, Purandara; his disciple, Šikhā-śiva; his disciple, Prabhāva-śiva, who was greatly honoured by Yuvarājadēva²; his disciple, Praśānta-śiva; his disciple, Prabōdha-śiva.

Prašasti composed by Dhānisaṭa, son of Jēīka and Amarikā³ and grandson of Mēhuka. Written by Dāmōdara, son of Lakshmīdhara and younger brother of Vāsudēva. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Nīlakantha as ordered by the sūtradhāra Suraka.

1222.—K. 789 (?). -Piāwan rock (Revah State, C. I.) Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Gāngēyadēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 113, and Pl. xxviii.

(L. 6).—Samvat 789 (?).

1223.—K. 793.—Benares (U. P.) Plates of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P. M. P. Karṇadēva, lord of Trikalinga; issued from Prayāga on the Vēṇī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 305 ff., and Pl

(II. 39-40).—ih-aiva pituḥ śrīmad-Gāṅgēyadēvasya saṃvatsarē(ra)-srā(śrā)ddhē Phālgunava(ba)hula-paksha-dvitīyāyāṇi Sa(Śa)naiśchara-vāsarē Vēṇyāṁ snātvā.

(L. 48).—Samvat 793 Phālguna-vadi 9 Somē.

The first date is incorrect; the second corresponds to Monday, 18th January A.D. 1042.

In the lineage of the Haihayas, Kökkalla (I.) (contemporary of Bhōja,⁵ Vallabharājə, [the Chandēlla] Harsha of Chitrakūṭa, and Śamkaragaṇa) matried the Chandēlla princess Naṭṭā (Naṭṭadēvī); their son, Prasiddhadhavala; his sons Bālaharsha and Yuvarāja (I.); Yuvarāja's son, Lakshmaṇarāja; his sons, Śamkaragaṇa and Yuvarāja (II.); Yuvarāja's son, Kökkalla (II.); his son, Gāṅgēya; his son, Karṇa.

1221.—K. (?) 806.—Spurious Lāphā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Plate of the Haihaya M. Prithvīdēva. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 295, and Pl.

(Ll. 5-6).—Samvatsarē ras-ābhr-āshţ-ātītē Māgh-āsit-ādikē.

(L. 8).--Māghē vadi I Samman(vat)sarē 806.

Records the gift of 120 villages appertaining to the Lamphā (Lāphā) fort by the Haihaya king Prithvīdēva, to a noble named Lungā, who had come from Delhi.

1225.—K. 810.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) fragmentary Buddhist Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) P. M. P Karṇadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), lord of Trikalinga, and meditating on the feet of the P. M. P. Vāmadēva. Transcribed and translated by Marshall and Konow, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1906-07, pp. 100 f.

(L. 6).—Samvatsarē 810 Āśvina-sudi 15 Ravau.

-Sunday, the 4th October A.D. 1058.

1226.—K. 812.—Rewah (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the (Kalachuri) Karņadēva (of Tripuri). Noticed by Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1920-21, pp. 52 f.

'The year 812 the 10th day of the bright half of Māgha, a Thursday, which was the ninth year' of the reign of Karņadeva'.

¹ Banerji reads it as 6.

² Yuvarāja I. of the Kalachuri family of Tripurī (see Geneal. Lists).

^{*} Banerji reads it as Khamarikā.

⁴ In line 33 of the inscription Kielhorn afterwards read Prayiga-samīvieita-; see E. I., Vol. IV. p. 122.

Compare No. 1577; probably Bhoja II. of the Imperial Pratihara dynasty.

The spurious affair was perpetrated somewhere between 1860 and 1870 by a Sanskritist of Ratanpur.

^{&#}x27;This seems to be a mistake for 'the nineteenth year'.

Mentions Kōkalla (II.), Gāṅgēyadēva and Karṇadēva. Lakshmaṇa, a Chief; his son, Rāṇaka Vijjala; after him, Vigraharāja; his son, Vapula, who fought the battles of ghōṭaka-vigraha and pīta-parvata-tala, where the Chief Trilōchana was defeated.

Records the erection of a *linga* called Vapulēśvara after him and also a benefaction by his wife, Pravarā, alias Nayanāvalī.

1227.—K. 823.—Khairhā (Rewah State, C. I.), now Rewah Durbar, Plates of the Kalachuri P. M. P. Yaśaḥkarṇadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and Lord of Trikalinga. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 210 ff., and Pls.

(L. 27).—Samvat 823 Phālguna-māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē chatu[rdda]syām(śyām) Ravau samkrāmttau(tau).

The genealogy commences from Vishņu and rapidly passes through the moon and Kārtavīrya of the Haihaya lineage to Yuvarājadēva of the Kalachuri family, who is stated to have made the town of Tripurī like Indra's city; his son, Kōkalla; his son, Gāṅgēyadēva, who restored Kuntala to his country. When, at the foot of the fig tree of Prayāga, he obtained salvation with his 100 wives, his son Karṇadēva succeeded him. He erected a gold-spired temple at Kāśī called Karṇamēru, and founded the city of Karṇāvatī. He is stated to have abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Yaśaḥkarṇadēva, from Āvalladēvī of the Hūṇa family. He defeated the Andhra king and worshiped Bhīmēśvara near the Gōdāvarī.

Written by the religious scribe (Dharmalekhī), Vāchchhūka.

1228.—K. 829.—Jubbulpore (C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Plate of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) M. Yaśaḥkarṇdēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 3 ff. Correction of date by Hiralal, ibid. Vol. XII. p. 207.

"Monday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Māgha 829 at the time of the Uttarāyaṇa-sam-krānti." 1

=Monday, 31st December A.D. 1078.

In the Kalachuri family, Yuvarāja (II.) of Tripurī; his son, Kōkalla (II.); his son, Gāṅgēyadēva-Vikramāditya; his son, Karṇa, married the Hūṇa princess Āvalladēvī; their son, Yaśaḥkarṇa.

1229.—K. 840.—Chhaprī (Kawārdhā State, C. P.) Bēramdēō Temple Inscription of the time of the Rāṇaka Gōpāladēva.² Rough transcript by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. p. 35, and Pl. xxii C. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 162, No. 233.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 840 Rā[naka ?-]śrī-Gōpāladēva-rājyē.

1230.—K. 866.—Ratanpur (C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Inscription of Jājalladbva (I.) of Ratnapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 34 ff., and Pl.

(L. 31).-[Sa]mvat 866 Mārga-sudi 9 Ravau 1

-Sunday, 8th November A.D. 1114.

In the family of the Haihayas was Kōkalla, the ruler of Chēdi, the eldest of whose eighteen sons became ruler of Tripurī. Kalingarāja, the descendant of one of the younger sons, conquered Dakshinakōśala; his son, Kamalarāja; his son, Ratnarāja (Ratnēśa) [I.], married Nōnallā, the daughter of Vajjūka of the Kōmō-mandala; their son, Prithvīśa (Prithvīdēva I.), married Rājallā; their son Jājalla (I.) (contemporary of one Sōmēśvara).

1231.--K. 893.--Kugda (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the reign of Prithvīdēva (II.) of Ratnapura. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 84. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 119.

According to the Nagpur Museum transcript of the text of the lost second plate.

^a Apparently a Nagavarhéi king (Nos. 707 & 1887).

- (L. 25.) Kalachuri-samvatsarē 893 rāja-srīmat-Prithvīdēva-[rājyē]. Mentions a queen Lächchhalladēvī, Ratnadēva (?), and one Vallabharāja.
- 1232.—K. 896.—Rājim (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the chief Jagapāla (Jagasimba) of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Prithvīdēva** (II.) of Ratnapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVII. pp. 139 f. Account followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 97, No. 121.
- (t.l. 18-19).—K[u]lachuri-samvatsar[ē] 896 Māghē māsi su(śu)kla-pakshē rath-āshṭamyām [V]u(Bu)dha-dinē.
 - =Wednesday, 3rd January A.D. 1145.

Mentions Jājalla (I.), Ratnadēva (II.), and Prithvīdēva (II.) of Ratnapura; and gives an account of Jagapāla's family, commencing with his ancestor, Thakkura Sāhilla, 'the spotless ornament of the illustrious Rājamāla family which gave delight to the Panchahanisa race and hailing from the Vadahara country'. Sāhilla had a younger brother, Vāsudēva; and three sons, Bhāyila, Dēsala, and Svāmin; Svāmin's sons were Jayadēva and Dēvasimha; and to one of these his wife Udayā bore Jagapāla, who had two younger brothers Gajala and Jayatsimha. Composed by Jasānanda, son of Jasādhara.

1233.--K. 898.—Scori-Nārāyan (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) image Inscription from the temple of Nārāyana. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 86 and Vol. XVII. Pl. xx, and by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 53, No. 2036. Account followed by Hichail, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 118, No. 156.

- (L. 5).—Kalachuri-|samva]tsarē | 898 | Asvi(Āśvi)na-sudi 7 Soma-dinē.
- =-Monday, 24th September A.D. 1145; see I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 216.

Records the setting up of the statue of Samgrāmasimha, son of Vā(Bā)lesimha and Amanadēvī.

1234. -K. 900.—Amodā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), nov Nāgpur Museum, Plates of (the Kalachuri) Prithvidēva (II.) (of Ratnapura). Ed. by Hiralal, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. 1, pp. 409 ff.

(L. 21).- Chaitrē soma-grahē sati.

(L. 32).—Sainvat 900.

=-Friday, 25th March A.D. 1149.

Ka(Kō)kkala, the ernement of the Haihayas, the eldest of whose eighteen sons became the supreme ruler of Tripuri and the rest, lords of mandalas; in the lineage of one of the younger sons, Kalingarāja; his son, Kamalarāja; his son, Ratnarāja; his son, from Nōnallā, Prithvīdēva (I.); his son, from Rājalladēvi, Jājalladēva; his son, Ratnadēva (II.), ruler of the Kōsala mandala; his son, Prithvīdēva (II.).

Written by Vatsarāja, son of Kīrtidhara, of the Vāstavya community. Engraved by Lakshmīdhara.

- 1235.--K. 902.--Tēwar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri Gayākarņadēva and his son, the Yuvurāja Narasirisha. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 210 f.
- (14. 20 22).-- Navasa(śa)ta-yugal-ā[bd]-ādhikya-gē Chēdi-disht[ē]ja[na *jpa dama vatīma ii śrī-Gavākarņņa-lēvē 1 - pratipadi Suchi-māsa-švēta-pakshē rkka-vārē.
 - si Sunday, 17th June AD, 1151.

In the Ātrēya-götra, Karņa: his son, Yašahkarņa; his son, Gayākarņa; his son, the Yasarāja Narasimha.

Composed by Prithvidhara, son of Dharanidhara.

1236.—K. 905.—Amōdā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of (the Kalachuri) Pṛithvīdēva [II.] (of Ratnapura). Ed. by Hiralal, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. 1. [1]. 412 ff. (Ll. 20-21).—rājy-Ākshava-tritīvāyām.

(L. 35).—Sarivat 905 Āsvi(śvi)na-sudi 6 Bhaumē.

=Tuesday, 14th September 1154 A.D.

Genealogy and writer same as in No. 1234.

1237.—K. 907.—Bhērā-Ghāṭ (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Amer. Or. Soc.'s, Inscription of the Kalachuri queen Alhaṇadēvī, widow of Gayākarṇadēva, of the time of her son Narasiri-hadēva.\(^1\) Ed. by Hall, J. A. O. S., Vol. VI. pp. 499 fl. His text reprinted in Burgess Memoranda Archaol. Surv. West. Ind., No. 10, pp. 107 fl., with a Pl.; his translation in Cunningham's A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. pp. 91 fl. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 10 fl. Summarised by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. & Berg, p. 25, No. 50.

(L. 29).—Samvat 907 Märgga-sudi 11 Rayau ||

-Sunday, 6th November A.D. 1155²; or, less probably, Sunday, 25th November A.D. 1156.

In the lineage of Sahasrārjuna of the lunar race, Kōkalla (II.); his son Gāṇ ēya; his son Karņa; his son Yaśaḥkarṇa; his son Gayākarṇa, married Alhaṇadēvī, dan_inter of Vijayasiniha (a son of the Guhila Vairisiniha who was a son of Hansapāla)³ and his wife Syāmaladēvī (a daughter of [the Paramāra] Udayāditya of Mālava); their sons, Narasiniha and Javasiniha.

Composed by Śaśidhara, son of Dharanidhara.

1238.—K. 909.—Lāl-Pahād (near Bharhut, C. I.) rock Inscription of the time of the Kalacheri Narasimhadēva, lord of Trikalinga. Transcribed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 94, and Pl. ii. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII, pp. 212 f.

(L. 7).—Sa[m]vat 1 909 Srā(Śrā)vaṇa-sudi 5 Vu(Bu)ddhē(dhē).

-Wednesday, 2nd July A.D. 1158.

1239.—K. 910.—Date of a Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of Prithvīdēva (II.) of Ratnapura. Facsimile given in Cunningham's A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. Pl. xx.

Kalachuri-samvatsarē 910 rāja-śrīmat-Prithvīdēva-vijaya-rājyē. ||

1240. **K. 915.** -Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) **Pṛithvīdēva** (II.) (of Ratnapura) and his feudatory Brahmadēva of the Talalāri-maṇḍala. Referred to by Jenkins, As. Res., Vol. XV. p. 504. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 33; and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 115 f., No. 152

1241. - K. 9195. - Malhār (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription of the time of Jājalladāva (II.) of Ratnapura. Ed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 40 ff.

(L. 28).—Samvat 919.

In the lunar race, Ratnadeva (II.) (defeated Chōḍagaṅga); his son, Prithvideva (II.); his son Jājalla (II.).

Composed by Ratnasimha, the son of Māmē, of the Vāstavya family.

¹ Sec No. 308.

^{2 &}quot; On this day the tithi of the date commenced 2 h. 12 m. after mean sparise."

⁸ See No. 781 where we have the name Vanida, Th.

^{*}The inscription is almost entirely educed. The Kägper Mu cum contains at the number of the Carlot at the chief of the Carlot educate tion, deted (in line 36) satisfied 915, which appropriate results of the chiefs of the Table 1 manifold page 1. In 1. p. 33 and No. 1240 below.

Compare No. 421.

1242.—K. 919.—Scori-Nārāyan (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) slab Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) Jājalladēva (II.) (of Ratnapura). Only date mentioned by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. Plate xx; Detailed notice by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, pp. 52 f., No. 2035. This account followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 110 ff., No. 144.

(L. 27).—Chēdi-samvat 919.1

Genealogy as far as Jājalladēva (I.) of the Ratanpur line. Then are mentioned collateral princes as follows: Prithvīdēva (I.)'s younger brother, Sarvadēva; his son, Rājadēva; his sons, Tējalladēva, Ulhaṇadēva, Gōpāladēva, Vikannadēva. One of these apparently after vanquishing Jaya(sinha), lord of Chēdi, died on the battle-field, and was followed by his three queens as satīs. Ulhaṇadēva had a son, Amaṇadēva, who was treated by Jājalladēva as his son. The property of Sōnṭhiva fell to the share of Sarvadēva as his patrimony (dāyādāmsa). Mentions also a queen called Rambhalladēvī. The prasasti was composed by Kumārapāla, a Kshatriya and descendant of Sahasrārjuna; engraved by Chhītūka.

- 1243.—K. 922.—Amarkantak (Rewah State, C. I.) statue Inscription, recording that it was of Nārāyaṇa, an archer and son of Paṇḍit Mādhava, Superintendent of Scribes and inhabitant of Ratnapura. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, p. 55.
- 1214.—K. 926.—Rewah (C. I.), now British Museum, Plate, of the *Mahārāṇaka Kīrtivar*-man of Kakkarēḍikā, of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) M. Jayasimhadēva, lord of Trikalinga. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVII. pp. 226 f. and Pl.
- (L. 14).—Sanivat 926 Bhādrapada-māsē šukla-pakshē va(cha)turthyām tithau Guru-dinē Rāṇaka-śrī-Vatsarājasya nimittē pimdārchana-sthānē.
 - (L. 19).- Samvat 926.
 - =Thursday, 21st August A.D. 1175.2

In the Kaurava family, the Mahārānaka Jayavarman; his son, the Mahārānaka Vatsarāja; his son, the Mahārānaka Kīrtivarman.

1215.—K. 926.—Jubbulpore (C. P.), now Nagpur Museum, Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) Jayasimhadēva (of Tripurī). Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix I. p. 60, n. 4; and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 39, No. 44.

Samvat shadvimsaty-uttara-nava-satā(tē)-nkē=pi 926.

Composed by Śaśidhara, son of Dharanidhara (see No. 1237).

- 1246.—K. 928.—Bhērā-Ghāṭ (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 111, and Ind. Eras, p. 61.
 - "928, Māgha-badi 10, Monday."
 - -Monday, 27th December A. D. 1176; see I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 217.
- 1247...-K. 928...-Tēwar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Amer. Or. Soc.'s, Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Jayasimhadēva, the younger brother of Narasimhadēva, and son of Gayākarņa. Published in Cave-Temples of West India, p. 119, and Pl. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. p. 18.
 - (L. 7).—Saravat 928 Śrāvaņa-sudi 6 Ravau Hastē ||
 - =Sunday, 3rd July A.D. 1177.

¹ The date was wrongly printed as 917 when I gave an account of this inscription. Hiralal seems to have copied this misprint. The date, however, is 919 as may be seen from the plate in Cunningham's A. S. I. R., referred to above.

[&]quot; (In this day the tithi of the date commenced 8 h. 7 m. after mean sunrise."

⁸ See Fo. 432.

1248.—K. 932.—Kumbhī (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Kalachuri (Chēdī) Vijayasirin-hadēva¹ and his mother Gōsaladēvī; issued from Tripurī on the Narmadā. Published in J. A. S. B., Vol. VIII. p. 481, and Pl. Transcribed by Fitz-Edward Hall, ibid. Vol. XXXI. p. 116.

Samvat 932 śrīmat-Tripuryām yugādau Narmadāyām vidhivat=snātvā.

Genealogy as far as Yasahkarna as in No. 1228; his son, Gayākarna, married Alhanadēvī; their son, Narasimha; his younger brother, Jayasimha; his son, Vijayasimha; the Mahā-kumāra Ajayasimha.

Composed by Vatsarāja, dašamūlin of the Chēdi lord, son of Dharma and grandson of Abhyadhara. Written by Paṇḍita Kēśava. Engraved by the sūtradhūra Nāmala.

1249.—K. 933.—Khārōḍ (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) Ratnadēva (III.) (of Ratnapura). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. VII. p. 201; Vol. XVII. p. 43. The first half summarised by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXII. p. 82; and the second half by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS., WC., 1903-04, pp. 53 f., No. 2037. The last two accounts followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 107 f., No. 142. Also noticed by Bloch, PRAS., EC., 1907-08, p. 45.

(L. 28).—Chēdi-samvat 933.

In the family of the Haihayas, Kalinga; his son, Kamala, lord of Tummāṇa; his son, Ratnarāja (I.); [his son], Prithvīdēva (I.); his son, Jājalla (I.), who defeated Bhujabala of Suvarṇapura; his son, Ratnadēva (II.), who defeated Chōḍagaṅga of Kalinga; his son, Prithvīdēva (II.); his son, Jājalla (II.), who married Sōmalladēvi; their son, Ratnadēva (III.).

The inscription further gives details of the family of a minister of Ratnadēva (III.), called Gangādhara. The composer of the *prašasti* was Kumārapāla² (of the Haihaya lineage) who also wrote the inscription on the slab; it was engraved by Mātū.

1250.—K. 934.—Sahaspur (Drug Dist., C. P.) image Inscription of Yaśōrāja.³ Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. pp. 43-4, and Pl. xxii; and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 123.

(L. 5).--Samvat 934 Kārttika-sudi 15 Vu(Bu)dhē ||

=Wednesday, 13th October A.D. 1182; see I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 217.

The inscription, besides Yaśōrāja, mentions queen Lakshmādēvī, princes Bhōjadēva and Rājadēva, and princess Jāsalladēvī.

1251.—K. 944.—Rewah (C. I.) Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Vijayasimhadēva of Tripurī. Noticed by Banerji. PRAS., WC., 1920-21, p. 52. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 296 ff. and Pl.

'Samvat 944, Bhādrapada-sudi, a Friday.'

Śrījāta, in charge of a province (vishaya), through whom Karņadēva defeated his enemies; his son, Yaśaḥpāla, devoted to Gayākarņa; his sons, Chandrasimha and Padmasimha; the latter's son, Malayasimha, who excavated a tank, apparently on a Buddhist site, with tankakas stamped with the figure of Buddha (Bhagavat). The excavation was superintended by Harisimha, whose genealogy is given. Prašasti composed by Purushōttama, whose genealogy also is set forth. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Ananta, son of Galhaņa.

1252.—K. 945.4—Böriä (Kawārdhā State, C. P.) Kankālī temple Inscription of the time of the Mahārānaka Jasarājadēva.⁵ Referred to originally in As. Res., Vol. XV. p. 506 and afterwards by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. pp. 44 f. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 165 f., No. 235.

¹ i.e., Vijayadēva; see No. 432.

² See No. 1242.

⁸ See No. 707.

⁴ The date may also be read as 915 according to Hiralal.

[•] See Nos. 707 and 1250.

Records the construction of a temple by Vāvō for the spiritual good of her mother Vānchhā and father Thākur Māṇḍū, the mahāmātya of Jasarājadēva. She had a brother called Pāṇḍu.

1253.—K. 958.—Besāni Inscription. Read by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 102, and Pl. xxvii.

(L. 1).—Samvat 958 prathama-Āshāḍha-sudi 3.

The month Ashadha was intercalary in A.D. 1207; see I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 219.

1254.—K. 965.—Tahankāpār (Kanker State, C. P.) Plates of the Rājādhirāja Paramēšvara Mahāmandalika Paraparājadēva, a devout worshipper of Mahēšvara (Šiva); issued from Kakaira. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 129 f. Ed. by Hiralal, ibid, p. 168, and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—Samvat 965 Bhādrapada-vadi 1[0] Mriga-rikshē Soma-dinē.

-Monday, 12th August A.D. 1213.

Records a grant by Pamparāja of the Soma race who obtained pañcha-sabda through the favour of Kätyäyani, while ruling along with Queen Lakshmīdēvī, Kumāra Vopadēva and eight officials including the minister Bhoga.

Written by Pandita Vishņušarman, and engraved by the Sēthi Kēšava in the town of Pādi. 1255.—K. 966.—Pahankāpār (Kanker State, C. P.) Plates of the P. M. P. Pamparājadēva, successor of the P. M. Sōmarājadēva who was successor of the P. M. Vōpadēva; issued from Pādi. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 129. Ed. by Hiralal, ibid, pp. 169 f., and Pl. (L. 10).—Samvat 966.

(I.l. 7-8).—[Īśvara-saṃvatsarē Kārtika-māsē Chitrā-rikshē Ravi-dinō sūry-ōparāgē.

--Sunday, 5th October A.D. 1214.

Records a grant by Pamparāja while ruling along with Queen Lakshmādēvī, Kumāra Vopadēva and eight officials, including the minister, Vāghu.

1256.—K. (?) 1000.—Ghōṭiā (Raipur Dist., C. P.) spurious Plates of (the Kalachuri) Prith-vīdēva (II.). Summarised, with Pls. by Hiralal, I. A., Vol. LIV. pp. 44 f.

(I.I. 35-36).--Samvat 1000 Bhād[r*|a[pa*]da-sudi Gurau.

Inscriptions dated according to the Gupta-Valabhi Era.

1257.—G. 30.—Muṇḍēśvarī (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of the time of the Mahāsāmasta Mahāpratihāra Mahārāja Udayasēna. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 289, and Pl. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, I. A., Vol. XLIX. pp. 21 ff.

(L. 1).—Sambatsarē1 trinša[ti..]2 [Kā]rttika-divasē dvāvinsatimē.3

Records the erection of a matha to god Vinītēśvara, etc., etc., by the Dandanāyaka Gomibhata.

1258.—G. (?) 64.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddhist Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* Trikamala. Illustrated by Cunningham, *Mahābodhi*, Pl. xxv. Transcribed by Ramaprasad Chanda, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 169.

(L. 1).—Sa 60 4 gri 3 di 5.

1259.--G. 67.—Indore (C. I.) Grant of the *Mahārāja* Svāmidāsa; issued from Valkha. Ed. by R. C. Majumdar, E. I., Vol. XV. p. 289, and Pl.

(L. 8).—varshē 60 7 Jyēshtha-śu 5.

Dūtaka, Nanna-bhatti.

¹ Read Samvalsari.

² Read trimsattame.

^{*} Read dvāvimsatitamī.

[•] The characters seem to be of the Gupta period; but the dating and language are in the Kushāna style.

Does the date refer to the Kalachuri era?

1260.—G. 82.—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) cave Inscription of the time of the M. Chandragupta (II.). Text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, Bhilsa Topes, pp. 150 tf. and Pl. xxi, No. 200. Text by E. Thomas and translation by H. H. Wilson, Prinsep's Essays, Vol. I. pp. 246 f., n. 4. Revised text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 50, and Pl. xix. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 25, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvatsarē 80 2 Āshāḍha-māsa-sukl-c(ai)kādasyām 1

1261.—G. 88.—Gadhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription [of the time of the M. Chandragupta II.]. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III, pp. 37 f., and Pl.

1262.—G. 93.—Sānchī (Bhopāl State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the M. Chandragupta (II.). Noticed with a lithograph by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. III. pp. 488 ff., and Pl. xxviii. Text and translation by same with a revised lithograph, *ibid.*, Vol. VI. pp. 451 ff., and Pl. xxv. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 31 f., and Pl.

(L. 11). - Sam 90 3 Bhādrapada-di 4.

Records two gifts in favour of the Ārya-sanigha at the Mahāvihāra (or Great Convent) of Kākanādabōṭa (i.e. Sānchī itself) by an officer called Āmrakārdava, one of these being for the spiritual benefit of Dāvarāja¹ (==Chandragupta II.).

1263.—G. 96.—Bilsad (Etah Dist., U. P.) Inscription of the time of the M. Kumāragupta (I.). Text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XI. pp. 19 f., and Pl. viii. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 43 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 6-7).—śrī-Kumāraguptasy-ābhivarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sanivatsarē shaṇṇavatē asyān-divasa-pūrvvāyām.

The Mahārāja Gupta; his son, the Mahārāja Ghaṭōtkacha; his son, the M. Chandragupta (I.); his son, from Kumāradēvī who was the daughter of Liehchhavi, the M. Samudragupta; his son, from Dattadēvī, the M. Chandragupta (II.); his son, from Dhruvadēvī, the M. Kumāragupta (I.).

Records certain benefactions by Dhruvasarman.

1264.—G. 98.—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, fragmentary Inscription [of the time of the M. Kumāragupta I.]. Text and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 9, and Pl. v, No. 1. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 41, and Pl.

(Ll. 2-3).—[-śrī-Kumāragupta-rājya-saɪnvatsa]rē 90 8......[asyām divasay-pūrvvāyām.

1265.—G. 106.—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) cave Jaina Inscription. Text, translation and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. pp. 53 f., and Pl. xix. Ed. by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XI. pp. 309 f. Re-edited by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 258 f., and Pl.

(I.l. 1-2).—Gupt-ānvayānām nripa-sattamānām rājyē kulasy ābhivivarddhamānē shadbhir=yyutē varsha-śatē=tha māsē []*] Su-Kārttikē bahula-dinē-tha pamchamē.

1266.—G. 107.—Indore (C. I.) grant of *Mahārāja* Bhuluṇḍa; issued from Valkha. Ed. 1 y R. C. Majumdar, E. I., Vol. XV. p. 291, and Pl.

(L. 8).—varshē 100 7 Phalgu-ba 10 2.

Dūtaka, the Pratihāra Skanda.

¹ I.A., Vol. XLII. pp. 160-1.

² Or "of a Lichehhavi (king)."

- 1267.—G. 113.—Dhānāidaha (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's Plate of the [M. Kumāragupta I.]. Ed. by Banerji, Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XVI. pp. 112 ff. and J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V. pp. 459 ff., and Pl. xx, and summarised by Basak, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes, Orientalia—Part 2, p. 480. Re-edited by the latter, (Bengālī) Sāhitya, Paush, 1323 B. S., pp. 827 f. Again edited by the same scholar, E. I., Vol. XVII. pp. 347 f., and Pl.
 - (Ll. 1-2).—..... [Śrī-Kumāragupta-rājya-sa]mvatsara-śat[ē] trayōdaś-ōtta[rē].
- 1268.—G. 113 (?).—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Jaina image Inscription of the time of the M. Kumāragupta I. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. II. ρ. 210, and Pl.
- 1269.—G. 116.—Tumain (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of Kumāragupta (I.) of the Imperial Gupta dynasty. Noticed by Garde in I. A., Vol. XLIX. pp. 114 f.
- (I.. 4).—[─— —]nām¹ vasudhēśvarāṇam samā-satē shōḍaśa-varsha-yuktē[:] Kumāraguptē nripatau prithivyām virājamānē śarad=īva sūryvē ||

Mentions apparently his son, Ghaţōtkacha-gupta, who was in charge of the province round about Tumbavana (Tumain).

- 1270.—G. 117.—Karamḍāmḍā (Fyzābād Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Provincial Museum, Inscription of the reign of the M. Kumāragupta (I.). Noticed by Vogel in *PR.is.*, *N.C.*, 1907-08, p. 39. Ed. by Banerji, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 458 and Pl. xix; afterwards by Sten Konow, *E. I.*, Vol. X. pp. 71 ff., and Pl.
- (Ll. 2-4).—Mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Kumāraguptasya vijaya-rājya-samvatsar[ē śatē saptadaś-Ōttarē| Kārttika-māsa-daśama-divasē.

Records a gift for the worship of the god Mahādēva Prithivīśvara, by a Brāhman, named Prithivīshēna, minister (Mantrin) of Kumāragupta, first as Kumārāmātya and afterwards as Commander-in-Chief (Mahābalādhikrita). Prithivīshēna was son of Sikharasvāmī, minister (Mantrin) and Kumārāmātya of Chandragupta (II.), grandson of Vishnupālita-bhaṭṭa and great-grandson of Kuramāravya-bhaṭṭa, teacher of the Chhandōgas, whose gōtra was Aśvavājin.

- 1271.—G. 124.—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate (No. I) of the *Paramadaivata P. M. Kumāragupta* (I.). Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 130 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 1).—Samva 100 20 4 Phālguṇa(na)-di 7.

Kumāragupta (I.) was the ruler of the earth. The *Uparika* Chirāta-datta, selected (parigrihīta) by him, was administering the Puṇḍravardhana Province (bhukti); the Kumārāmā!ya Vētravarman, appointed (niyukta) by the latter, was administering the government of the town (adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa) of the Kōṭivarsha District (vishaya), at the head of the Nagaraśrēshṭhin Dhṛitipāla, the Sārthavāha Bandhumitra, the Prathama-kulika Dhṛitimitra and the Prathama-kūyastha Sāmbapāla.

1272.—G. 128.—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate (No. 2) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. Kumāragupta (I.). Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 133 ff., and Pl. Correction of date by Dikshit, *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 193.

(L. 1).—Sa[iii] 100 20 8 Vaišākha-di 10 3.

Officers the same as in No. 1271.

¹ This may possibly be restored to Gupt-anvayanam.

² See No. 1547.

- 1273.—G. 129.—Mankuwār (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Buddhist image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* Kumāragupta I. Text and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 7, and Pl. iv, No. 2. Text and translation by Bhagvanlal Indraji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. p. 354. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 46 f., and Pl. Also a note by Pathak, I. A., Vol. XLI. p. 244.
 - (L. 2).—Samvat 100 20 9 mahārāja-śrī-Kumāraguptasya rājyē Jyēshṭha-māsa-di 10 8.
- 1274.—G. 131.—Sānchī (Bhopāl State, C. I.) Inscription. Text, translation and lithograph by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 451 ff., and Pl. xxvi. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 261, and Pl.
 - (L. 11).—Samvat 100 30 1 Asvayug-di 5 ||
- Records a gift in favour of the Ārya-sanigha at the Mahāvihāra (or Great Convent) of Kāku-nādabōṭa (i.e., Sānchī itself).
- 1275.—G. 135.—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Buddhist image Inscription. Text, translation and lithograph by Dowson, J. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. V. pp. 184 f., and Pl. ii, No. 8. Translation and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. pp. 36 f., and Pl. xvi, No. 22. Ed. critically by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 263, and Pl.
- (L. 1).—Samvvatsara-śatē pamchastri(trim)ś-öttaratamē 100 30 5 Pushya-māsē divasē vi m]ś[ē] di 20.
- / 1276.—G. 136, 137 and 138.—Junāgaḍh (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) rock Inscription of the time of the Rājādhirāja² Skandagupta. Lithograph published in J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. I. p. 148. Text, translation and lithograph by Bhau Daji, ibid., Vol. VII. pp. 121 ff. Bhau Daji's translation revised by Eggeling and reprinted with lithograph by Burgess, Archard. Surv. West. Ind., Vol. II. pp. 134 ff., and Pl. xv. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. II. pp. 58 ff., and Pl. Corrections in interpretation by Bühler, Vienna Ori. Jour., Vol. V. pp. 220 ff.
- (L. 15).—Samvatsarāṇām=adhikē šatē tu trimšadbhir=anyair-api shadbhir=ēva | rātrau dinē Praushṭhapadasya shashṭhē Gupta-prakālē gaṇanām vidhāya | (||).
 - (Ll. 18-19).—Samvatsarāņām adhikē šatē tu trimšadbhir=anyair=api saptabhiś=cha (
 - (L. 20).—Graishmasya mäsasya tu pürva-pa|kshē].....|pra|thamē=hni.
 - (L. 27).—varsha-śatē-shṭātrimśē Guptānām kāla.....

Records the restoration of the embankment of the Sudarsana lake by Chakrapālita, son of Parņadatta who was governor of Surāshṭra.

- 1277.—G. 139.—Kōsam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) image Inscription of the time of the *Mahārāja* Bhīmavarman³. Notice I by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 3, and Pl. ii. No. 3. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 267, and Pl.
- (I. 1).—.....Mah $[\bar{a}^*]r[\bar{a}]$ jasya śrī-Bhīmavarmmaṇaḥ samva $[t^*]$ 100 30 9......2 (?)⁴ diva 7 ētad- $[d^*]$ ivasa.
- 1278.—G. 141.—Kahāum (Gōrakhpur Dist., U. P.) Jaina Inscription of the time of Skandagupta. Noticed by Montgomery Martin in Eastern India, Vol. II. pp. 366 ff., and Pl. v. No. 2. Text, translation and lithograph by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. pp. 37 ff. V. 1 of the inscription first printed by Fitz-Edward Hall in J. A. O. S., Vol. VI. p. 530 and afterwards revised in J. A. S. B., Vol. XXX. p. 3, note. Lithograph by Cunningham in A. S. I. R.,

^{1 &}quot;In later inscriptions, also, kings whose title ordinarily is Mahārājādhirāja, sometimes have the title Mahārāja."

² This occurs in verse, and is not a formal title.

⁸ From the form of its letters it seems to belong to the second half of the fourth century A.O. In that case, the date has to be referred to the Kalachuri era and king Bhimavarman may be identified with Bhimasana of No. 1774.

^{4&}quot; It is doubtful whether the two marks transcribed by '2' are really the numerical symbol for 2".

- Vol. I. pp. 93 f., and Pl. xxx. Text, translation and lithograph by Bhagvanlal Indraji, I. A., Vol. X. pp. 125 f. Ed. critically by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 67, and Pl.
 - (I. 4).—varshē ¹ttrinšad-daś-aik-öttaraka-śatatamē Jyēshṭha-māsi prapannē + (||)
- 1279.—G. 146.—Indör (Bulandshahr Dist., U. P.) Plate of the Brähman Dēvavishņu, of the time of the P. M. Skandagupta and his Vishayapati Sarvanāga of the Antarvēdī country. Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra and lithograph by Cunningham, in J. A. S. B., Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. pp. 363 ff., and Pl. xix. Ed. critically by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 70 f., and Pl. A note by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 219.
- (Ll. 3-5).—śrī-Skandaguptasy-ābhivarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvvatsara-śatē ²shachchat-vāńśad-uttaratamā Phālguna-māsē......varttamānē.
- 1280.—G. 148.—Gaḍhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Vaishṇava Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 11, and Pl. v. Date first correctly interpreted by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XI. p. 311, n. 3. Ed. critically by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 268, and Pl.
- (L. 1).—-....sya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvvatsara-śatē=shṭāchatvāriṅśad-uttarē Māgha-māsa-divasē ēkaviṅśatimē³.
- 1281.—G. 154.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) Buddha stone image Inscription of the time of (the Imperial Gupta) Kumāragupta. Transcribed and translated by Gupte, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1914-15, p. 124, and Pl. lxix, n.
- (L. 1).—Varsha-śatē Guptānām sa-chatuḥpañchāśad-uttarē bhūmim rakshati Kumāraguptē māsē Jyēshṭhē dvitīyāyām.
- 1282.—G. 156.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.), now lost, Plate of the Mahārāja Hastin of the Nṛipati-parivrājaka family. Transcript by E. Thomas and translation by Wilson in Prinsep's Essays, Vol. I. pp. 251 ff. Transcript and translation by Fitz-Edward Hall, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXX. pp. 6 ff. Lithograph, with Hall's translation revised by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 11, No. 1, and Pl. iv, No. 1. Ed. critically by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 95.
- (Ll. 1-3).---\$\text{hatpa\(\tilde{n}\) ch\(\tilde{a}\) da-\text{sat\(\tilde{e}\)} da-\text{sat\(\tilde{e}\)} da-\text{nripa-r\(\tilde{a}\)} pa-\text{huktau Mah\(\tilde{a}\) vai\(\tilde{a}\) huktau Mah\(\tilde{a}\) vai\(\tilde{a}\) sar\(\tilde{e}\) + K\(\tilde{a}\) ttika-m\(\tilde{a}\) sa-\(\tilde{u}\) ksha-tritiy\(\tilde{a}\) vai\(\tilde{a}\) masa-\(\tilde{u}\) vai\(\tilde{a}\).
 - ==19th October A.D. 475; see C. I. I., Vol. III., Introduction, p. 105.
- The Mahārāja Dēvādhya; his son, the Mahārāja Prabhañjana; his son, the Mahārāja Dāmōdara; his son, the Mahārāja Hastin.
- Dūtaka, Bhāgraha. Written by Sūryadatta, son of the Bhōgika Ravidatta, grandson of the Bhōgika Amātya Naradatta and great-grandson of the Amātya Vakra.
- 1283.—G. 157.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.) Buddha stone image Inscriptions of the time of Budhagupta. Transcribed and translated by Gupte, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1914-15, p. 125, and Pl. lxix, o.
- (I., I).—Guptānām samatikkrāntē sapta-pamchāśad-uttarē(|) śatē samānām prithivīm Budhaguptē prašāsati || Vaišākha-māsa-saptamyām Mūlē šyā[ma-gatē].

¹ Read ttrimsad.

² Read shatchatrārimsad -.

³ Read *trarimsad-, and čkarimsatitamē.

⁴ The original has nripati-pariviājaka-kul-ētpanna.

^{*} Read shatpañchasad-uitari.

⁶ Read -samvatseri.

⁷ The original date contains no details by which the correctness of the exact day of the given equivalent could be tested; the same remark applies to the equivalents of the original dates, given under Nos. 1285, 1291 and 1298.

⁸ For another Inscription with this date, see ibid., pp. 124 f., and Pl. lxix, p.

- 1284.—G. (?) 158.—Pālī (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the *Mahārāja* Lakshmana, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); issued from Jayapura. Ed. by Führer, E. I., Vol. II. p. 364, and Pl.
 - (I.I. 15-16).—samvvatsara-satē-shṭapamchāśad-uttarē Jyeshṭha-māsē paurmamāsyām.

The inscription mentions, as Dūtaka, the Muhārāja Naravāhanadatta. Written by Bala-dēva.

- 1285.—G. 163.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the Mahārāja Hastin (described as in No. 1282). Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 102 fl., and Pl
- (Ll. 1-3).—Trishashty-uttarē bda-śatē Gupta-nripa-rājya-bhuktau Mahāśvayuja-sāmvatyarē* Chaittra-māsa-śukla-paksha-dvitīy[ā*]yām-asy[ā*]n=divasa-pūrvv[ā*]yā[iń*].
- =7th March A.D. 482; see *ibid.*, Introduction, p. 105. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigrahika*. Sūryadatta, same as in No. 1282. *Dūtaka* also same.
- 1286.—G. 163.—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate (No. 3) of the *Paramadairata* P. M. Budhagupta. Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 135 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 1).-... (100) [60] 3 Āshāḍha-di 10 3.

Budhagupta was the ruler of the earth, and the *Uparika Mahārāja* Brahmadatta was carrying on administration in the Puṇḍravardhana province.

- 1237.—G. 165.—Ēraņ (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of Budhagupta, and of the *Mahārāja* Suraśmichandra, governing the province between the Kālindī (Jumnā) and the Narmadā. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 89, and Pl.
- (Ll. 2-4).— -Šatē pañchashashty-adhikē varshāņām bhūpatau cha Budhaguptē | Āshādha-māsa-sļukla]-dvādasyām Suragurōr -ddivasē | sam 100 60 5 asyām samvat-sara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyām.
 - =Thursday, 21st June A.D. 481; see ibid., Introduction, p. 83.

Records the erection of a pillar by the Brāhman Mahārāja Māṭrivishnu and his younger brother and subordinate Dhanyavishnu.³

- 1288.—G. 167.—Barwāni State (C. I.) Plates of the Mahārāja Subandhu; issued from Māhishmatī. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1924-25, p. 2. Ed. by Halder, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 262 f.
 - (L. 6).—Sam 100 60 7Bh[ā*]drapadē [śu]di sa[pta].
- 1289.—G. 183.—Bhamodra Mohota (Bhāvnagar State, Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plate of the *Mahārāja* Drōnasimha, meditating on the feet of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka*; issued from Valabhī. Ed. first by Jackson in *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XX. pp. 1 ff. and afterwards by Barnett in *E. I.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 18 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 11).—Sam 100 80 3 Srāvaņa-śuddha 10 5

Written by Kumārila-patika, son of Shashthidatta.

- 1290.—G. 191.—Ēraņ (Saugor Dist., C. P.) satī pillar Inscription of the time of Bhānu-gupta, recording the self-immolation of the widow of Gōparāja, his ally and son of Rājā Mādhava. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 92 f., and Pl.
- (I.l. 1-2).—samvatsara-satē ēkanavaty-uttarē Śrāvaņa-bahula paksha-sap[t]amy[ām] samvat 100 90 1 Śrāvaṇa-badi 7 ||

¹ For G. 158 this date would correspond to the 13th May A.D. 477, when there was a luntr eclipse which was visible in India.

² Read -samvatsarē.

³ See No. 1877.

- 1291.—G. 191.—Majhgawāri (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Hastin (described as in No. 1282). Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 107 f., and Pl. A note by Dikshit, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 171.
- (I.l. 1-3).— Ekanavaty-uttarē—bda-satē Gupta-nripa-rājya-bhuktau śrīmati pravarddhamāna-Mahā-chaittra-sambatsarē¹ Māgha-māsa-bahula-paksha-tritīyāyām=asyā[m*] ²sambatsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyām.
 - (Ll. 20-21).—Sambat³ 100 90 1 Māgha-di 3.
 - ==3rd January A.D. 511; see ibid., Introduction, p. 105.

The grant was made at the request of his Mahādēvī Dēvasukhā. Written by the Mahā-sāndhivigrahika Vibhudatta, son of Sūryadatta referred to in Nos. 1282 and 1285. Dūtaka, the Mahābalādhikrita Nāgasinha.

- 1292.—G. 199.—Betül (C. P.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Samkshōbha of the Nripati-parivrājaka family. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 284 ff., and Pls.
- (II. 1-2).—Śrīmati pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvatsara-śatē navanavaty-uttarē Gupta-nripa-rājya-bhuktau Mārggaśīrsha-samvatsarē Kārttika-māsa-daśamyām.
 - (L. 29).—Sam(iii)vatsara 100 [90 9] Mahāmārgga-varshē Kārttika di 10.
 - ==Saturday, 15th Sept. A.D. 518 or Monday, 15th Oct. A.D. 518.

Genealogy as in No. 1282 as far as Hastin, who is here mentioned as having ruled over the Pabhālā kingdom including the Eighteen Forest-kingdoms; his son, the Mahārāja Samkshōbha, born in the family of king-ascetic Suśarman, of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu). The Dūtaka is Punarvasu; and the scribe, Iśvaradāsa, son of Bhujangadāsa and grandson of Jīvita.

1293.—G. 206.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna I.; issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 129, No. II. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 166 ft., and Pl.

(L. 30).—Sam 200 6 Bhādrapada-śu 5.

In the family of the Maitrakas, the Sēnāpati Bhaṭakka (Bhaṭārka); his son, the Sēnāpati Dharasēna I.; his younger brother, the Mahārāja Drōṇasiṃha, the devout worshipper of Mahēsvara (Śiva); his younger brother, the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna I., the devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu).

Dūtaka, the Pratihāra Mammaka. Written by Kikkaka.

1294.—G. 206. Cambay (Bombay Presidency), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plate of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.). Noticed by Banerji; *PRAS.*, W.C., 1917-18, p. 36; and 1919-20, p. 56. Ed. by Sukthankar, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 110, and Pl. The first plate, containing the genealogy and some details of the grant, is missing.

(L. 11).--Sam 200 6 Āśvayuja-śu 3.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

1295.—G. 207.—Pāliṭānā (Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS.*, *W('.*, 1918-19, p. 45. Ed. by Sukthankar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. pp. 107 ff., and Pf.

(I. 23).—Sain 200 7 Vaiša(šā)kha ba 5.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

¹ Read -samratscrē.

^{*} Read -samratsara-.

Read Samuat.

1296.—G. 207.—Gaņēśgadh (Amrēli Dist., Baroda State), now Baroda Museum, Plates of the *Muhāsāmanta Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.) of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. III. p. 320, and Pl.

(L. 29).—Sam 200 7 Vaišākha-ba 10 5.

(In the family) of the Maitrakas, the Sēnāpati Bhaṭakka (Bhaṭārka); his son, the Sēnāpati Dharasēna (I.); his younger brother, the Mahārāja Drōṇasinha; his younger brother, the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (I.).

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

1297.—G. 207.—Bhāvnagar (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.)¹ of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. V. pp. 205 and Pl.

(L. 26).-Sam 200 7 Kārttika-śu 7.

Genealogy as in No. 1296. Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

1298.—G. 209.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Sarīrkshōbha (described as in No. 1292). Translation and lithograph of date by Cunningham, A. S. I. B., Vol. IX. p. 15, No. 7 and Pl. iv, No. 4. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 111 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Nav-öttarē=vda(bda)-šata-dvayē Gupta-nripa-r[ā*] jya-bluktau šrīmati pravard-dhamāna-vijaya-rājyē Mahāšvayuja-sa[m* |vatsarē Chaitra-māsa-šukla-paksha-trayōdašy-fā*|m-asyām samba(va)tsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyā|m*|.

(L. 24).—Chaitra-di 20 8.2

==19th March A.D. 5283; see ibid., Introduction, p. 105.

Writer same as in No. 1292.

1299.—G. 210.—Bhāvnagar (Kāthiāwār), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahūrāja* Dhruvasēna (I.); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS.*, WC., 1917-18, p. 36. Ed. by Sukthankar, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 256 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 27-8).- Sam 200 10 Śrāvaņa-bahula 10 3.

Genealogy as in No. 1293. Dūtuka and writer same as in No. 1293.

130).—G. 210.—Pāliṭānā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (I.), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, no. III. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 110 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 27-8).—Sam 200 10 Śrāvaņa-śu 10 5.

Genealogy as in No. 1293. Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1293.

1301.—G. 210.—Iyāvēja (Göhilwad Prant, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (I.), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Diskalkar, (Gujarātī) Purātattva, Vol. I. pp. 403 ff., and in E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 126 f., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Sain 200 10 Bh[ā]drapada-vadi 9.

Dūtaka, Rudradhara. Written by Kikkaka.

¹ Described here as Maharoja only.

³ See I. A., Vol. XX. p. 379, n. 2.

^{* &}quot;9h. 30m. before mean sunrise of this day the Mcsha-samkranti took place."

⁴ The first of these plates is in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and the second, in the Watson Museum, Rājköt.

1302.—G. 210.—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka Sāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (I.); issued from Valabhī. Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. I, p. 66.

(L. 27).- Sam 200 10 Bhadrapada-ba 13.

Dūtaka and writer as in No. 1301.

1303.—G. 210.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmantu Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, no. IV. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 113 f., and Pl.

(L. 27).—Sam 200 10 Ā[ncha] (Āśva)yuja-ja(ba?) 5.

Genealogy as in No. 1293. Dūtaka and writer as in No. 1301.

1304.—G. 216.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahāpratīhāra Mahādanda-nāgaka Mahākārtākritīka Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.) of Valabhī; issuéd from the village of Khuddavēdīva. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IV. p. 105.

(L. 30). -Sam 200 10 6 Māgha-badi 3 (?).

Genealogy as in No. 1296. The inscription mentions the king's sister's daughter, the paramōpīsikā or Bauddha devotee Duḍḍā, as the foundress of a convent at Valabhī. Written by Kikkaka.

1305.—G. 217.—British Museum Plates of the Mahāpratīhāra Mahādandanāyaka Mahākārtākritika Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (I.) of Valabhī.¹ Ed. by Bloch, J. R. A. S., 1895, pp. 382 ff.

(L. 30).—Sam 200 10 7 Āśvayuja-ba 10 3 (?).

Genealogy as in No. 1296. This inscription, also, mentions the king's sister's daughter Duddā (see No. 1304 above).

Dūtaka, the Rājasthānīya Bhaṭṭi. Written by Kikkaka.

1306.—G. 221.—Vāvadia-Jōgiā (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I.) of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Vallabhji Haridatta, *Vienus Ori. Jour.*, Vol. VII. p. 297.

(L. 33).—Sam 200 20 1 Āśvay ulja-ba 1.

Genealogy as in No. 1296. Dūtaka and writer as in No. 1305.

1307.—G. 224.—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, Plate (No. 5) of the *Paramadaisata* P. M. Kumāra(?)gupta(III.)³. Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 142 f., and Pl. Correction of date by Dikshit, *ibid.*, Vol. XVII. p. 193.

(L. 1).- Sa[mva] 200 20 4 Bhādra-di 5.

Kumāra(!)gupta (III.)² was the ruler of the earth. The Uparda, the Great Prince (muhārājaputra) Dēva-bhaṭṭāraka, selected (parigrihīta) by him, was administering the Puṇḍravardhana province (bhukti); the Vishayapati Svavambhūdēva, appointed by the latter, was administering the government of the town (a:thishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa), in the Kōṭivarsha district (vishaya), at the head of the Ārya and Nagara-śrēshṭhin Ribhupāla, the Sārthavāha Sthāṇudatta, the Prathuma-kulika Matidatta and the Prathama-Kāṇastha Skandapāla.

The seal has $K\bar{o}_iivarshsh-\bar{a}dhishth\bar{a}n$ - $[\bar{a}dhikaranasya]=$ of the government office of the town of Kōtivarsha."

The name of the place from which the grant was issued is illegible.

² Proposed as probable by Krishna Sastri (E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 193, n. 1).

- 1308.—G. 226.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Museum Plates of (the Maitraka) Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (I.). Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot¹, 1922-23, p. 9. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. I. p. 18.
 - (L. 26).-.....Sukla-pakshasya punyāyām Paurnnimā-tithau.
 - (I. 28).—Sam 200 20 6 Kārttika-śu 10 5.
- 1309.—G. 230.—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Buddhist image Inscription. Published by Dowson, J. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. V. p. 185, and Pl. ii, No. 9. His translation revised by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 37, and Pl. xvi, No. 23. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 273, and Pl.
 - (L. 2.) Samvatsarah 200 30 |
- 1310.—G. 232.—Amauna (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the Kumūrāmūtya Mahārāja Nandana, issued from Pudgalā. Noticed and ed. by Paramesvara Dayal, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V. pp. 163 f. Re-edited by Bloch, E. I., Vol. X. pp. 50 f.
 - (L. 8.) Samvat 200 30 2 Märgga-di 20.

Engraved (?) by Śūdraka.

- 1311.—G. 240. (? 237).—Plates of the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna of Valabhī². Ed. by Bühler I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 67 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 31.)—Sam 200 40 (? 200 30 7) Śrāvaņa-śu.

Genealogy from Bhațārka to Dhruvasēna (I.) as in No. 1296; then (with the omission of Dharapaṭṭa, see No. 1316) the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna. This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duddā (see No. 1304).

Name of Dūtaka, lost. Written by Vishņusimha.

- 1312.—G. 246.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) now British Museum, Plate of the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna of Valabhī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IV. pp. 174 f. and afterwards by Barnett, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. pp. 339 ff., and Pl.
 - (L. 18).—Sam 200 40 6 Māgha [badi].

This inscription, also, mentions the lady Dudda.3

Written by the Samdhivigrahadhikaranadhikrita Skandabhata.

- 1313.—G. 246.—Waļā second plate⁴ only of the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna of Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. IV. pp. 174 f.
 - (L. 18).—Sam 200 40 6 Māgha-ba[di ?]

This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duddā (see No. 1304). Writer, Samdhivigrahādhi-karanādhikrita Skandabhata.

1314.—G. [2]47.—Waļā fragmentary Inscription; containing the name of Guhasēna [of Valabhī]. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XIV. p. 75, and Pl.

..... [200*] 40 7 śrī-Guhasēnaḥ.

1315.—G. 248.—Bhāvnagar second Plate⁵ of the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna of Valabhī; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. V. p. 207, and Pl.

(L. 15).—Sam 200 40 8 Asvayuji-bahale 10 (?).

Writer same as in No. 1312.

¹ Here the date is printed as 228.

² The name of the place from which the grant was issued is illegible.

See No. 1304.

⁴ This seems to be identical with No. 1312.

^{5&}quot; On the first plate very few words only are said to be legible."

1316.—G. 252.—Jhar (Amrēļi Dist. [Baroda State] Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka Sāmanta Mahārāja Dharasēna (II.)¹; issued from Valabhī. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr. pp. 31 f. and Pls. Also a note by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. p. 187.

(L. 33).—Sam 200 50 2 Chaitra-ba 5.

Genealogy from Bhatārka to Dhruvasēna (I.) as in No. 1296; Dhruvasēna's younger brother, the *Mahārāja* Dharapaṭṭa; his son, the *Mahārāja* Guhasēna; his son, the *Sāmanta Mahārāja* Dharasēna (II.). *Dūtaka*, Chirbira. Writer same as in No. 1312.

1317.—G. 252.—Bhādvā (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka Sāmanta Mahārāja Dharasēna, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Diskalkar, An. Bhand. Inst., Vol. IV. pp. 38 ff., and Pl.

(L. 32). -- Sam 200 50 2 Vaišākha-ba 10 5.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1318.—[G.] 252.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka Mahā-rāja Dharasēna (II.); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, No. V. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 81 ff.

(L. 36).—Sa[iii] 200 50 2 Vais[ā]kha-ba 10 5.

Dútaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1319.—G. 252.—Māliyā (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahūrāja* Dharasēna (II.); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Fleet first, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 160 ff. and afterwards C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 165 ff., and Pl.

(L. 36).--Sam 200 50 2 Vaišākha-ba 10 5.

Genealogy, here and in Nos. 1320-1322, as in No. 1316.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1320.—G. 252.—Sorath (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* Dharasēna (II.); issued from Valabhī; of the same date. Ed. by Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. VII. pp. 68 ff. and Pl.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1321.—G. 252.—Bombay As. Soc.'s Plates of the Maitraka: Mahārāja Dharasēna (II.); issued from Valabhī; of the same date. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. VIII. pp. 301 ff. and Pl.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1322.—G. 252.—Katapur, now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka *Mahārāja* Dharasēna (II.); issued from Bhadrapattanaka (?); of the same date. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inser*. pp. 35 ff., and Pl.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1323.—[G.] 255.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Sāmanta Mahārāja Simhāditya; issued trom Phankaprasravana. Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 129, No. 1. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 17 f., and Pl.

(L. 27).—Sam 200 50 5 A(Ā)svayujā-su 10 3.

In the Gürulaka family, the Sēnāpati Varāhadāsa (I.); his sons, the Sāmanta Mahārāja Bhaṭṭiśūra and Varāhadāsa (II.) who defeated a ruler of Dvārakā; the latter's son, Simhāditya.

1324.—G. 257.—Bantiā (?) (Kāthiāwār) Plates of (the Maitraka) Dharasēna(II.); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1925-26 pp. 13 f., and 1926-27, pp. 13 f.

"The fifteenth day of the dark half of Vaisākha of (Gupta-Valabhī) Samvat 257, when there was a solar eclipse (sūry-ōparāgē)²."

¹ For spurious plates of his see No. 1078.

² It is doubtful if the date has been correctly read, because in the month of Vaisakha there was no solar collipse from 574 to 591 A. D.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1316.

1325.—G. (?) 269.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā District, Bihār, & Orissa), now Indian Museumo Calcutta, Inscription of the Buddhist teacher Mahānāman. Ed. by Fleet, first, I. A., Vol. XV pp. 356 f., and afterwards C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 276 f¹., and Pl. Corrections by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 190; by Smith, I. A., Vol. XXXI. p. 192.

(L. 14).—Samvat 200 60 9 Chaitra-śudi 7.

1326.—G. 269.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja³ Dharasēna (II.) of Valabhī; issued from Bhadrōpātta (?). Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VI. pp. 11 f.

(L. 32).- Sain 200 60 9 Chaitra-ba 2.

Genealogy as in No. 1316. Dūtaka, the Sāmanta Śīlāditya. Written by same as in No. 1312 called also Divirapati.

1327.—G. 270.—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka Mahārāja Dharasēna (II.). Ed. by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 67 ff.

(L. 17).—Sam 200 70 Māgha-su 10.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1326.

1328. -G. 270.—Alīnā Plates of the Maitraka Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dharasēna (II.) issued from Bhartritāttanaka (?). Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 71 ff., and Pl.

(L. 40).--Sam 200 70 Phāmu(lgu)na-ba 10.

Genealogy as in No. 1316. Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1326.

1329.—G. 282.—Ārang (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Plate of the *Mahārāja* Bhīmasēna (II.); issued from Suvarnņanadī. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 344 ff., and Pls. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. & Berar, p. 83, No. 116.

(Ll. 12-13).—Guptānām samvvatsara-satē 200 80 2 Bhādra-di 10 8.

The Mahārāja Šūra, royal sage; his son, the Mahārāja Dayita (I.); his son, the Mahārāja Vibhīshaņa; his son, the Mahārāja Bhīmasēna (II.); his son, the Mahārāja Bhīmasēna (II.); his son, the Mahārāja Bhīmasēna (II.).

Dūtaka, prince Subhadra. Engraved by Lakshmana.

1330.—G. 286. Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the Maitraka Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya, [the son of Dharasēna II.]. Ed. by R. G. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. I. p. 46.

(L. 16).—Sam 200 80 6 Vaišākha-va (?)6.

Dūtaka, Bhatta Āditvayasas. Writer a Sandhivigrahika, whose name is lost.

1331.—G. 286.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār), now Bombay As. Soc.'s, Plates' of Śīlāditya[I.]-Dhar-māditya of Valabhī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. first by Mandlik, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XI. pp. 359 ff; and afterwards by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XIV. pp. 329 f., and Pls.

(L. 35).—Sam 200 80 6 Jyeshtha-ba 6.

Descended from Bhaṭārka, Guhasēna; his son, Dharasēna (II.); his son, Śīlāditya (I.). Dharmāditya. This inscription, again, mentions the lady Dudḍā (see No. 1304). Dūtuku same as in No. 1330. Writer, the Sandhivigrahādhikṛita Divirapati Vatrabhaṭṭi.

¹ Sec ibid. p. 324, sub. voce Mahānāman II; compare also No. 1739.

² In the signature described as Mahādhirāja (?).

^{*} This probably is the king's elder son.

[•] This, so far as we know, 'is the earliest Valabhi inscription which, in the introductory parenge, but the reading sampanna, instead of the reading sapatna of the earlier inscriptions'; compare Haltzsch's comark, in E. I. Vol. III. p. 319.

1332.—G. 286.—Navalākhī (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār), now Bahadur Museum, Junāgaḍh, Plates of the Maitraka Śilāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bhadkamkar, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 178 ff., and Pl.

(L. 36).—Sam 200 80 6 Āshādha-ba 8.

Dūtaka, Bhațța Ādityayasas. Written by the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Vatrabhațți. Genealogy as in No. 1331.

1333.—G. 286.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) second Plate of (the Maitraka) Śīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya (?). Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, pp. 9 ff., and Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS), Vol. I, pp. 27 ff.

(L. 15).—Sam 200 80 6 Śrāvana-va 7.

Grant to some Buddhist monastery of Vamsakata. Dūtaka same as in No. 1330.

1334.—[G. 286.]—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the Maitraka Śllāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya. Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, No. VII. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 116 ff.

This is the first plate of a grant by Sīlāditya (I.), of which, according to Sten Konow, the second plate is that transcribed in I. A., Vol. I. p. 46 (see No. 1330).

1335.—G. 287.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Museum Plates of [Śīlāditya(I.)-Dharmāditya]. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 10. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 29 ff.

(L. 36).—Sam 200 80 7 Märggaśira-va 7.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1331.

1336.—[G.] 289.—Dadhimatī-mātā temple (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of **Drūhlāṇa**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1906-07, p. 31. Ed. by Ramkarna, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 303 f., and Pl.

(L. 13).—Samvachchharaśētēshu (Samvatsaraśatēshu) 200 80 9 Śrāvaņa-va 10 3.

Records an address to the dēvī Dadhimatī by the community ((gōshṭhika) of Dadhya Brāhmans (modern Dāhimā Brāhmans), headed by Avighnanāga.

1337.—G. 290.—Bhadrēņiyaka, now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of (the Maitra-ka) Sīlāditya (I.); issued from Dēvīsaras. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1919-20, p. 54. '14th day on the bright half of Chaitra in the year 290.'

Dūtaka, Kharagraha. Written by the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Vatpabhatti.

1338.—G. 290.—Dhānk (Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkot, Plates of Śilāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya of Valabhī; issued from the hōmba (?) before the gates of Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 238 f., and Pl.

(L. 38).—Sam 200 90 Bh[ā*]drapada-ba 8.

Genealogy as in No. 1331. Dūtaka, the illustrious Kharagraha. Writer, the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Chandrabhaṭṭi.

1339.—G. 300.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the M. Śaśāńkarāja.² Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VI. pp. 143. f., and Pl

(I. 2).—Gaupt-ābdē varsha-sata-trayē vartamānē.

Records the grant of the *Mahārāja Mahāsāmanta* Mādhavarāja (II.) of the Śilōdbhava family, son of Yaśōbhīta and grandson of Mādhavarāja (I.). He was a worshipper of Śiva and was surnamed Sainyabhīta. Issued at a solar eclipse from Kōngēda on the Śālimā river.

¹ This probably is the king's younger brother.

Probably identical with Saśāńka, king of Karnasuvarna who, according to Hiuen Tsiang, murdered Rājyaş vardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thānēsar.

³ See No. 1672.

1340.—G. 304.—Bhāvnagar (Kāthiāwār) Plates of (the Maitraka) Dharasena(III.); issued from Khēṭaka-pradvara. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1925-26, p.14 and 1926-27, pp. 14 f.

"The seventh day of the bright half of Magha of (Gupta-Valabhī) Samvat 304."

Dūtaka, the prince and feudatory Šīlāditya. Written by Vattra(?)bhaţţi, Chief Secretary and Minister for Peace and War.

1341.—G. 310.—Bōṭād (Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka Dhruvasēna (II.)—Bālāditya, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VI. pp. 13 ff. and Pl.; and published in Bhāvnagar Inscr. pp. 40 ff., and Pls.

(L. 45).—Sarii 300 10 Āśvayuja-ba 10 5.

Genealogy as far as Śilāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya as in No. 1331; his younger brother, Kharagraha (I.); his son, Dharasēna (III.); his younger brother, Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya. This inscription, also, mentions the lady Duḍḍā (see No. 1304).

Dūtaka, the Sāmanta Šīlāditya; writer, the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Vašabhatti.

1342.—G. 312.—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of (the Maitraka) Dhruvasēna (II.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. p. 70.

(L. 44).—Sam 300 10 2 Jyeshtha-su 4.

Dūtaka, the Sāmanta Šīlāditya. Written by the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Vatra-bhatti.

1343.—G. 313.—Goras (Bhāvnagar State, Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of (the Maitraka) **Dhruvasēna** (II.)-Bālāditya, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 12. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 53 ff.

(L. 49).—Sam 300 10 3 Śrāvaņa-śu 10 4.

Dūtaka and writer same as in No. 1342.

1344.—G. 316 (or 318?).—Gölmädhitöl (Bhātgāon, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* Sivadēva (I.) of the Lichchhavi family; issued from Mānagriha¹. Ed. by Bendall, I. A., Vol. XIV. p. 98; and Bendall's *Journey*, p. 72, and Pl.

(L. 15).—Samvat 300 10 6 (or 8 ?) Jyaishtha-sukla-divā dasamyām.

Records an order which was made at the request of the *Mahāsāmanta* Amśuvarman. *Dūtaka*, Svāmin Bhōgavarman.

1345.—G. 320.—Bhamōdra Mōhōta (Bhāvnagar State, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka Dhruvasēna (II.)—Bālāditya, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Jackson, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XX. pp. 8 f.

(L. 22).—Sam 300 20 Āshādha-śu 1.

Genealogy same as in No 1341. Confirms the grant of the Mahārāju Drōnasiniha. Dūtaka, the Rājaputra Kharagraha; written by the Divirapati Skandabhaṭa, son of the Sandhivigrahā-dhikrita Divirapati Chatrabhaṭṭi.

1346.—G. 320.—Nogawā (Rutlam State, C. I.) Plates of the Maitraka Dhruvasēna (II.)-Bālāditya; issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 190 ff., and Pls.

(L. 52),—sa 300 20 Bh[ā*]drapada-ba 5.

Records the grant of one hundred bhaktīs (of land) in the Mālavaka district (bhuktī). Written by the Divirapati Skandabhaṭṭa, son of the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Vatrabhaṭṭi. Dūtaka same as in No. 1345.

1347.—G. 321.—Nogawā (Rutlam State, C. I.) Plates of the Maitraka Dhruvasēna(II.)—Bālāditya; issued from the victorious camp of Va[n]ditapallī. Ed. by Hultzsch, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1902-03, Pt. II, pp. 235 ff., and E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 196 ff., and Pls.

(L. 54).-Sam 300 20 1 Chaitra-ba 3.

Records the grant of one hundred bhaktis (of land) in the Malavaka district (bhukti). Dūtaka and writer as in No. 1346.

1348.—G. 326.—Bhāvnagar Plate of the M. Dharasēna (IV.) of Valabhī. Noticed by R. G. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. I. p. 45.

"S. 326, the fifth day of the dark half of Magha."

Dūtaku same as in No. 1345. Written by the Divirapati Ska[n*]dabhaṭa, son of the Divirapati Sandhiviqrahādhikrita Vatra(?)bhaṭṭi.

1349.—G. 326.—Plates of the P. M. P. (Maitraka) Dharasēna (IV.) of Valabhī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); issued from Valabhī. Transcript and remarks by R. G. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. X. pp. 77 ff., and translated by same, I. A., Vol. I. pp. 14 ff.

(L. 58).--Sam 300 20 6 Āshādha-śu 10.

Genealogy as far as [Dhruvasēna II.]-Bālāditya as in No. 1341; his son, the P. M. P. Chakravartin Dharasēna (IV.).

Dūtaka, the Rājaputra Dhruvasēna¹. Writer, the Divirapati Skandabhata, son of the Sandhivigrahādhikītia Divirapati Vasabhata.²

1350.—G. 330.—Alīnā Plates of the P. M. P. Chakravartin Dharasēna (IV.) of Valabhī; issued from Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 73 ff., and Pl.

(L. 53).—Sam 300 30 Märggasira-su 3.

Genealogy as in No. 1349.

Dūtaka, the king's daughter (rāja-duhitri) Bhūpā (see No. 1351). Writer same as in No. 1349.

1351.—G. 330.—Kaira Plates of the P. M. P. Chakravartin Dharasēna (IV.) of Valabhī; issued from Bharukachchha. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 339 f.

(L. 57).—Sam 300 30 dvi-Märggaśira-śu 2.

Genealogy as in No. 1349.

Dūtaka, the king's daughter Bhūvā (see No. 1350). Writer as in No. 1349.

"The date apparently falls in A. D. 648° (in Kaliyuga-samvat 3749 expired), when, by the rules of mean intercalation, there was an intercalated month which might be called either Pausha or Mārgaśira; " (see Sewell and Dīkshit's *Ind. Calendar*, p. xxiii, and C. I. I., Vol. III. Introduction, pp. 93 ff.)

1352.—G. 334.—Lāpadvaņaj (Kairā Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka Dhruvasēna (III.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); issued from Sirisimmiņikā. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 86 ff.

(L. 50).—Sain 300 30 4 Māgha-śu 9.

¹ This probably is the prince who afterwards ruled as Dhruvasēna III.

² Probably the same as that mentioned in No. 1341.

^{*} The year 330 of the date would thus correspond to the [Kārttikādi] Vikrama year 330+375=705 expired; see E. I., Vol. 111. p. 303."

^{**} The case, however, is not free from difficulties. According to the Sürya- and Arya-siddhāntas, and by the modern rule of naming intercalated months, the intercalated month would be Pausha, and it be Pausha also by the Brahma-siddhānta and the earlier (Brahmagupta's) rule. And Mārgašira it can be called only on the supposition that it was calculated by the Nūrya- or Arya-siddhānta, and named in accordance with Brahmagupta's rule. "—Kielhorn. Compare No. 1890.

Genealogy as far as Dharasēna (IV.) as in No. 1349; he was succeeded by Dhruvasēna (III.), the son of Dērabhaṭa who was the son of Sīlāditya (I.), the elder brother of the grand-father [Kharagraha I.] of Dharasēna (IV.).

Dūtaka, the Pramātri Śrīnāga. Writer, the Divirapati Anahila, son of the Sandhivigrahā dhikrita Divirapati Skandabhata.

1353.—G. 337.—Alīnā Plates of the Maitraka Kharagraha (II.1), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Pūlēņḍaka (?). Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 76 ff., and Pls.

(L. 50). - Sam 300 30 7 Āshādha-ba 5.

Genealogy as far as Dhruvasēna (III.) as in No. 1352; his elder brother, Kharagraha (II.). Dūtaka, and writer same as in No. 1352.

1354.—G. 343.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Museum second Plate of (the Maitraka) Śliāditya (III.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 11.

(L. 30).—Sam 300 40 3 dvi Āshādha-va.

Grant to the Buddhist monastery of Vimalagupta. Written by Anahila.

1355.—G. 346.—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka Śīlāditya (III.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. p. 72.

(L. 63).-Sam 300 40 6 Märggasira-ba 3.

Dūtaka, the Rājaputra Dhruvasēna. Writer as in No. 1352.

1356.—G. 346.—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka Śīlāditya (III.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 73 ff.

(L. 68),-Sam 300 40 6 Pausha-su 7.

Dūtaka, and writer as in No. 1355.

1357.—G. 347:—Kakkapadra, now Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, Plates of (the Maitraka) Silāditya (III.); issued from Pundhi(?)kāśaka. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 55.

Sam 347 Vaisākha-su 15.

Dūtaka, prince Dhruvasēna; written by the Divirapati Madanāditya, son of the Divirapati Skandabhaṭa.

1358.—G. 350.—Lunsadī (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka Śīlāditya (III².), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Khēṭaka. Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha and Schtscherbatskoi, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 76 ff.

(L. 67).—Sam 300 50 Phālguņa(na)-ba 3.

Genealogy as far as Kharagraha (II.)-Dharmāditya as in No. 1353; after him, Śīlāditya (III.), the son of Śīlāditya (II.³) who was the elder brother of Kharagraha (II.).

Dūtaka, the king's son (rāja-putra) Dhruvasēna. Writer same as in No. 1352.

1359.—G. 352.—Lunsadī, now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka Śilāditya (III.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Mēghavēna. Ed. by Bühler 1. A., Vol. XI. pp. 306 ff., and published in *Bhāvnagar Inser.*, pp. 45 ff., and Pls.

(L. 65).—Sam 300 50 2 Bhādrapada-śu 1.

¹ In later inscriptions surnamed Dharmaditya.

² "In the inscriptions of his successor described as Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēṭva a."

^{* &}quot;I follow Dr. Fleet in calling this Silāditya 'S llāditya II.' By other scholars he is not numbered, with the result that the kings of the same name, who are here numbered from III to VII, in other accounts bear the numbers from II to VI."—Kielhorn.

Genealogy as in No. 1358.

Dūtaka as in No. 1358. Writer as in No. 1352.

1360.—G. 356.—Bhāvnagar-Rājkot (Kāthiāwār) Museums Plates of the Maitraka Śilāditya (III.); issued from Pichchhipaji. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 12. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 59 ff.

(L. 61).—Sam 300 50 6 Jyeshtha [7 ?].

Dūtaka, Kharagraha. Writer as in No. 1352.

1361.—G. 365 (?).—Kaira Plates of Sīlāditya (III.) of Valabhī. Transcribed by Prinsep J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 968.

(L. 66).—Sam || 365 || (?) Vaišākha-śu || 1 || (?)

Genealogy as in No. 1358.

Dūtaka as in No. 1358.

1362.—G. 372.—Bhāvnagar Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. Śīlāditya (IV.) of Valabhī devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from the camp at the tank of Bālāditya. Ed. by Bühler I. A., Vol. V. pp. 209 ff., and Pl.

(L. 58).—Sam 300 70 2 Śrāvana-ba 9.

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (III.) as in No. 1358; his son Śīlāditya (IV.).

Dūtaka, the king's son (rāja-putra) Kharagraha. Writer the Divirapati Haragaṇa, son of the Balādhikrita Bhōgika Bappa.

1363.—G. 375.—Dēvali, now Bhāvnagar Museum, Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. Śīlāditya (IV.); issued from the village of Pūrnīka. Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha, Vienna Ori. Jour., Vol. I. pp. 253 ff., and Pls., and published in Bhāvnagar Inscr. pp. 55 ff., and Pls.

(L. 60).—Sam 300 70 5 Jyeshtha-ba 5.

Genealogy, Dūtaka and writer as in No. 1362.

1364.—G. 376.—Plates² of the P. M. P. Śilāditya(IV.) of Valabhī. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix, p. 69, No. 492.

(L. 59).—Sam 300 70 6 Märggasira-su 10 5.

Genealogy and Dūtaka as in No. 1362.

1365.—G. 381.—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plates of the Maitraka Śilāditya (IV.). Summarised and partly transcribed by Acharya, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. p. 75.

(L. 65).—Sam 300 80 1 Mārggaśira-su 6.

Dūtaka, the Rājaputra Dharasēna. Written by the Divirapati Ādityāla (?), adopted son of the Divirapati Haragaṇa.

1366.—G. 382.—Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. Śilāditya (IV.); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix, p. 69, No. 493.

(L. 65).—Sam 300 80 2 Mārggašira-šu 6.

Genealogy as in No. 1362.

Dūtaka as in No. 1365.

1367.—G. 386.—Chāngu-Nārāyaṇa (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of **Mānadēva**. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 163 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 1-2).—Samvat 300 80 6 Jyēshṭha-māsē śukla-pakshē pratipadi 1 [Rō]hiṇī-nakshatra-yuktē chandramasi muhūrttē praśastē=bhijiti.

¹ The first plate is in the Barton Museum, Bhavnagar, and the second in the Watson Museum, Rajkot.

^{3 &}quot;The name of the place from which the grant was issued is illegible."-Kielhorn.

=28th April, A. D. 705; see ibid. Vol. XVII. p. 210 and C. I. I., Vol. III. Introduction p. 95.

Vrishadēva; his son, Šamkaradēva; his son, Dharmadēva, married Rājyavatī; their son, Mānadēva. (Compare Nos. 1372 and 1402).

1368.—G. 387.—Madasara, now Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, Plates of (the Maitraka) Śīlāditya (IV.); issued from Mēghavana. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1915-16, p. 55.

Sam 387 dvi-Pausha-ba 4.

Dūtaka, prince Kharagraha; written by the Sāndhivigrahika Divirapati Mahāpratīhāra Sānanta Mammaka.

1369.—G. 403.—Göndal (Kāṭhiāwār) Plates of the Maitraka P.M.P. Śīlāditya (V.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Khēṭaka. Ed. by Mandlik, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XI, pp. 335 ff., and Pls.

(L. 61).—Sam 400 3 Vaiśākha-śuſddha 10 3 ?].

Genealogy as far as Śilāditya (IV.) as in No. 1362; his son, Śilāditya (V.).

Dūtaka, the king's son (rāja-putra) Šīlāditya. Writer, the Balādhikrita Gillaka, son of Buddhabhata.

1370.—G. 403.—Gōṇḍal (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the M. Śīlāditya (V.); issued from Khētaka. Ed. by Mandlik, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XI. p. 335, and Pls.

(L. 60).- Sam 400 3 Magha-ba 10 2.

Genealogy and Dūtaka, as in No. 1369.

1371.—G. 407. (?).—Dhōḍ (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Dhavalappadēva¹ and his fe udatory the Guhilaputra Dhanika² of Dhavagartā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2212. Correction of the date by same, E. I., Vol. XII. p. 12, n. 1.

(L. 1).—Sain 400 (?) 7 Bhādrapada-śudi 8.

Records the gifts to temples by Vaidya Giyaka, son of Nāgadāma, belonging to the Naigama caste; resident in Dhavagartā (modern Dhōḍ, Jahāzpur Dist., Udaipur State).

1372.—G. 413.—Dēvapāṭana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the time of Mānadēva. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 167, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 400 10 3.

1373.—G. 435.—Laganţōl(Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* Vasantasēna; issued from Mānagṛiha. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. p. 167, and Pl. (L. 20).—Samvat 400 30 5 [Aśva]yuji śukla-divā 1.

Dūtaka, the Sarvadandanāyaka Mahāpratīhāra Ravigupta.

1374.—G. 441.—Luṇāvāḍā (Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the Maitraka P. M. P. Śīlāditya (VI.); issued from Gödrahaka. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VI. pp. 17 ff. and Pl.

(L. 70).—Samvat 400 40 1 (?) Kārttika-śu 5 (?).

Gencalogy as far as Śīlāditya (V.) as in No. 1370; his son, Śīlāditya (VI.). Names of Dūtaka and writer, unintelligible.

1375.—G. 447.—Alînā(Kairā Dist., Bombay Presidency), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plates of the P. M. P. Silāditya(VII.)-Dhrūbhaṭa, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); issued from

¹Perhaps to be identified with king Dhavala of Maurya lineage (No. 18).

^{&#}x27;See No. 1537.

I.e., Dhruvabhata.

Anandapura. Text with remarks by Bühler, I. A., Vol. VII. pp. 79 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 173 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 77-8).—Samva[t]sara-śata-chatushṭayē saptachatvārinśad-adhikē¹ Dyēpṭha(Jyēshṭha)-śuddha-pamchamyām ankata[ḥ*] sava² 400 40 7 Śrē(Jyē)shṭha-gu(śu) 5.

Genealogy as far as Śīlāditya (VI.) as in No. 1374; his son, Dhrūbhaṭa, styled Śīlāditya (VII.).

Dūtaka, the Mahāpratihāra Mahākshapaṭalika Rājakula Siddhasēna, son of Sarvaṭa. Writer the Pratinartaka Amātya Guha, son of Hēmbaṭa.

1376.—G. 510.—Tēzpur (Assam) Rock Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Harjjaravar-madēva reigning at Haruppēśvara, and of his General (sēnādhyaksha) the Mahāsāmanta Suchitta. Noticed by Gait, Rep. Prog. Hist. Res., Assam, para. 8; and by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1902-03, p. 2. Partially read by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d.k.Ges.d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1905. Ed. by Hara Prasad Shastri, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. III. p. 511.

(I., 10).- Gupta 510.

Relates apparently to the settlement of a quarrel between the local boatmen, towers and the Chief of Nākkajōsa.

1377.—G. 535.—Lagantol (Kātmāndu, Nepāl) fragmentary Inscription. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 168, and Pl.

(L. 18).--Samvat 500 30 5 Śrā[vaņa]-śukla-divā saptamyām.

Dūtaka, the king's son (rāja-putra) Vikramasēna.

1378.—G. 585.—Mörbī (Kāthiāwār) Plate of Jāińka. Ed. by R. G. Bhandarkar, I. A., Vol. II. p. 257, and Pl. Criticism by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. Introduction, p. 21 and pp. 97 ff. Reply by R. G. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVII. pp. 86 ff., and pp. 97 ff.

(I., 16).—Paṁchāśītyā yutē≈tītē samānāṁ šata-paṁchakē G[au]ptē dadāv=adō nṛipaḥ sōpa-rāgē=rkka-maṁḍalē ∥

(L. 19).—Samvat 585 Phalguna-sudi 5.3

Engraved by Dēddaka, son of Śańkarā.

1379.—Valabhī-s. 574.—Ūnā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the time of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Mahēndrāyudhadēva, successor of the P. M. P. Bhōjadēva of Kanauj. Noticed by Kielhorn first, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen 1904, pp. 204 ff., and edited afterwards, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 4 f.

(L. 35).—Śrī-Valabhī-samvat 574 Māgha-śuddha 6.

Records a grant of land by the *Muhāsāmanta* Balavarman, son of Avanivarman (I.) of the Chālukya lineage, to (a temple of) the Sun named Taruṇādityadēva. Bears the sign-manuals of Dhīika⁴ and Balavarman.

1380.—Valabhī-s. 850.—Vērāval (Junāgaḍh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the temple-priest Bhāva-Bṛihaspati.⁵ Ed. by Vajeshankar Ojha and Bühler, *Vienna Ori. Jour.*, Vol. III. pp. 7 ff. Published also in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 186 ff.

(L. 54).—Valabhī-samvat 850 Āshā[dha].

The inscription mentions the Chaulukyas Jayasimha-Siddharāja and Kumārapāla (who defeated the king Ballālas of Dhūrā).

¹ Read etvarimend-.

² Read samvat.

⁸ See I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 211, and Vol. XX. p. 381; and C. I. I., Vol. III. Introduction, p. 97.

⁴ Rea No. 41.

^{*} Net No. 1863.

⁶ See No. 488.

- 1381.—Valabhī-s. 850 (?).—Junāgaḍh (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (?) the Chaulu-kya Kumārapāla. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr. pp. 184 f.
- (L. 34).—Valabhī-samvat 850 śrī-Simha-samvat 60 varshē.¹ Engraved by the sūtradhāra Kīkāka, son of Ālāditýā.
- 1382.—Valabhī-s. 911.—Ghelāṇā (Māṅgrōl) Inscription. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* p. 161, and Pl.
 - (L. 1).—Śrīmad-Valabhī-samvat 911 [varshē]......[śu]di 5 Śukrē.
- 1383.—Valabhī-s. 927.—Vērāval (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) image Inscription. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 303 f., and Pl.
 - (I. 1).—Śrīmad-Valabhī-sa[m]vat 927 varshē Phālguna-sudi 2 Sōmē ||
 - =Monday, 19th February A. D. 1246.

1384.—Valabhī-s. 945.—Vērāval (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. Arjunadēva. See No. 565.

Inscriptions dated according to the Harsha Era.

1385.—H. 22.—Banskhēra (Shāhjahānpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. Harsha; issued from Vardhamānakōṭī. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 210 f., and Pl. (Ll. 16-17).—Samvat 20 2² Kārtti[ka*]-vadi 1.

The Mahārāja Naravardhana; his son, from Vajriņīdēvī, the Mahārāja Rājyavardhana (I.); his son, from Apsarōdēvī, the Mahārāja Ādityavardhana; his son, from Mahāsēnaguptādēvī, the M. Prabhākaravardhana; his son, from Yaśōmatīdēvī, the M. Rājyavardhana (II.) (subdued Dēvagupta and other kings); his younger brother, the M. Harsha.

Dūtaka, the Mahāpramātāra Mahāsāmanta Skandagupta. Another official mentioned, the Mahākshapatalādhikaranādhikrita Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Bhāna (?).

1386.—H. 25.—Madhuban (Āzamgaḍh Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the M. Harsha; issued from Kapitthikā.⁵ Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 72 f. Re-edited by Kielhorn, *ibid.* Vol. VII. pp. 157 f., and Pl.

(L. 18).—Samvat 20 5 Märggaśīrsha-vadi 6.

Genealogy as in No. 1385.

Dūtaka, as in No. 1385. Another official mentioned, the Mahākshapaṭalādhikrita Sāmanta Mahārāja Iśvaragupta.

Engraved by Gurijara.

1387.—H. (?) 34°.—Sundhārā (Pāṭaṇ, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta* [Amśuvarman⁷]; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Noticed by Bendall in his *Journey*, p. 74 and Pl.

(L. 16).—Samvat 30 4 prathama-Pausha-śukla-dvitīyāyām.

^{1 &}quot;This cannot be correct. According to the date of the Veraval inscription of the reign of Arjunadova (No. 565) the difference between a Valabhī year and the corresponding Simha year (for the month of Āshāḍha) is 794, while here the difference between 850 and 60 is 790."—Kielhorn.

^{2&}quot; This '2' is denoted by a numeral figure, but the preceding '20' and the following '1' by numerical symbols."

³ Most probably sister to Mahāsēnagupta of the Gupta family of Magadha (No. 1552); also J. R. A. S., 1903, pp. 561 ff.

⁴ Probably an elder brother of Madhavagupta (No. 1552).

[&]quot;The published text has Pinthika. In line 10 reference is made to a forged grant (kūļu-śūsana)."

^{6&}quot; Prof. S. Lévi, in the Jour. Asiatique, 1894, Juillet-Août, p. 62, has referred this date (and those of the following dates, in which a sign of interrogation has been put here after H.) to a local era the epoch of which would fall in A. D. 595. But since for Améuvarman we have the date No. 1393, of the year 44 or 45, even the adoption of such a new era would not meet one of Prof. Lévi's main objections to the assignment of this date (of the year 34) to the Harsha era—the objection, namely, that according to Hiuen Tsiang's account Améuvarman could not have lived after A. D. 637."—Kielhorn.

⁷ See No. 1344.

Judging by the date of No. 40 the month of Pausha of Harsha-sanvat 34 would be expected to fall in A. D. 639-40 (in Kaliyuga-sanvat 3740 expired), but in that year no month was intercalary. In (Kaliyuga-sanvat 3741 expired=) A. D. 640-41, by the rules of mean intercalation, there was an intercalated month which might be called Pausha on the supposition that it was calculated by the *Brahma-siddhānta*, and named according to the modern (not Brahmagupta's) rule for naming intercalated months, but which ordinarily would be called Mārgaśira. (See Sewell and Dīkshit's *Ind. Calendar*, p. xxiii).

1388.—H. (?) 34.—Bungmatī (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta* Aṁśu-varman; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 169 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—Samvat 30 4 Jycshta(shtha)-sukla-dasamyam.

1389.—H. (?) 39.—Dēvapāṭana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of Aṁśuvarman; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 170, and Pl.

(L. 22).—Samvat 30 9 Vaiśākha-śukla-divā daśamyām.

Mentions Amsuvarman's sister Bhōgadēvī, who was the wife of the king's son (rāja-putra) Sūrasēna, and the mother of Bhōgavarman and Bhāgyadēvī.

Dūtaka, the Yuvarāja Udayadēva.2

1390.—H. (?) 45 (?).—Satdhārā (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of Aṁśuvarman. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 171, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 40 5 (?)3 Jyeshtha-śukla.

1391.—H. (?)48.—Kōṭ (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription, recording that Brāhmaṇ Lōhāditya or his son lost his life fighting against a band of robbers and rescuing cows. Referred to by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1916-17, p. 2.

1392.—H. (?) 48.— Lalitapattana (Kāṭamāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of Jishṇugupta; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 171 f. and Pl.

(L. 21).—Samvat 40 8 Kārttika-śukla 2.

Mentions, in connection with Mānagriha, the Mahārāja Dhruvadēva⁴; also the Mahārājā-dhirāja Amsuvarman.

Dūtaka, the Yuvarāja Vishņugupta.

1393.—H. 66.—Shāhpur (Patna Digt., Bihār and Orissa) image Inscription of the time of **Adityasēnadēva**⁵ [of the family of the Guptas of Magadha]. Text, translation, and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XV. p. 12, Pl. XI, No. 1. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 210, and Pl.

(L. 2).—Samvat 60 6 Mārgga-śudi 7 (?) asyān = divasa-māsa-samvatsar-ānupūrvvyām.

Records the installation of the image by the general (Balādhikrita) Sālapaksha at, apparently, Nālandā (?).

1394.—H. 73 (?).—Ashrafpur (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the time of Dēvakhadgas. Referred to in *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1890, p. 242 and 1891, p. 119. Ed. by Ganga

^{1 ·} This supposition would be the very reverse of the supposition made under No. 1351'.

² See No. 1402.

[&]quot;According to Dr. Fleet, the year of the date is either 44 or 45"; see C. I. I., Vol. III. Introduction p, 180 F.

⁴ See No. 1804.

⁵ See No. 1552.

[•] See Nos. 1588 and 1589,

Mohan Laskar, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. I. No. 6, pp. 90 f., and Pl. Discussion of the date reading by R. C. Majumdar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XIX. pp. 375 ff.

(L1. 23-4).—Samvat 70 31 Pausha-di 20 5.

Khadgodyama; his son, Jātakhadga; his son, Dēvakhadga; his son, the heir-apparent Rājarāja, who makes a grant to the Buddhist monastery of Sanighamitra. Also mentions Udīrņa-khadga, apparently of the royal family. Dūtaka, Yajñavarman; written by Pūradāsa, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) in Jaya-Karmāntavāsaka.

1395.—H. (?) 82 (?).—Gairidharā (Pāṭaṇ, Nepāl) Inscription; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Noticed by Bendall, in his *Journey*, p. 77, and Pl.

(L. 29).—Samvat 80 2 (?) [Bhādra]pada-śukla-di.....

Dūtaka, the Yuvarāja Skandadēva (?)

1396.—H. 100.—Date, wrongly read, of the Daulatpura Plate of the (Pratihāra) Bhōjadēva (see No. 28).

1397.—H. (?) 119.—Laganţōl (Kāṭmāṇdu, Nepāl) Inscription of the M. Śivadēva (II)²; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. 1X. pp. 174 f., and Pl.

(L. 23). Samvat 100 10 9 Phälguna-sukla-divā dasamyām.

Dūtako, the king's son (rāja-putra) Jayadēva.

1398.—H. (?) 143 (?). -Kāṭmāṇḍu, (Nepāl) Inscription of the M. [Śivadēva II ?]. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 176 f., and Pl.

(L. 37).—Sanivat 100 40 (?)³ 3 Jyöshtha-sukla-divā trayōdasyām *i* Dūtaka, Bhattūraka Šivadēva.

13:9.—H. (?) 144 (?).—Tipperah (Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of Lōkanātha. Ed. by Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 306 ff., and Pl.

(L. 29) (varsha-śat-ā)dh[i]kē4 chatuś-chatvāriň(ii)śat-samvatsarē Phālgu[na-mā]sē......

There was a Brāhman supreme ruler of the Bharadvāja-gōtra; his son, the Sāmanta Śrīnātha; his son, Bhavanātha, who transferred his kingdom to his brother's son. The latter had, from Gōtradēvī, the son Lōkanātha.

Brāhman Sthāvara; his son, Brāhman Vīra; his son, the pāraśava Kēśava, who, from Ashṭāyikā, had the daughter Gōtradēvī, mother of Lōkanātha, who apparently defeated Jayatunga, who received without battle his own territory from Jīvadhāraņa.

Brāhman Dēvasarman of the Agastya-götra; his son, Jayasarma-svāmin; his son, Brāhman, Tōshasarman; who had the son, the *Mahāsāmanta* Pradōshasarman from the Brāhman lady Suvachanā, daughter of Brihaspatisvāmin, son of Budhasvāmin.

Being requested by Pradōshaśarman through the king's son, Prince Lakshmīnātha, as dūtaka, Lōkanātha granted to a temple of Ananta-Nārāyaṇa founded by the former and in connection with the settlement of a hundred Brāhmaṇs, a plot of land in the forest region in the district of Suvvunga.

¹ The date is read by R. C. Majumdar as either 70 3 or 70 9. It has perhaps to be read as 60 3.

² Sec No. 1404.

^{*} This may possibly be 20 or 30.

⁴ The letters dhike clearly show that the date was at least 144, and not 44 as supposed by Basak. For a different reading of the date by Mr. J. C. Ghosh, see Ind. His. Quart., Vol. VI. p. 566.

⁵ Evidently a Räshtrakūta chief and perhaps connected with Tunga-Dharmāvalöka (No. 1668). The word following Jayatunga is dharma, and not varsha as read by Basak, who further takes it as a part of the whole name—Jayatungavarsha.

[•] If the date is correct, Jivadhārana who was apparently the overlord seems identical with Jivitagupta (II.) of the later Gupta dynasty of Magadha. For Dhārana being the götra name of the Guptas, see No. 1703. See also Ind. His. Quart., Vol. VI. p. 565.

1400.—H. (?) 145.—Lalitapattana (Kātmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription. Ed. by Bhagvanial Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 177 f., and Pl.

(L. 17).—Samvat 100 40 5 Pausha-sukla-divā tritīyāyām |

Dūtaka, the Yuvarāja Vijavadēva.

1401.—H. (?) 151.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription. Noticed by Bendall, in his Journey, p. 79, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 100 50 1 Vaiśākha-śukla-dvitīvāyām.

1402.—H. (?) 153.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of Jayadēva Parachakrakāma. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 178 ff., and Pl.

(L. 35).--Samvat 100 50 31 Kārttika-sukla-navamvām ||

In the solar race there was Lichchhavi; in his family was Supushpa, born at Pushpapura (Pāṭaliputra); after him came, omitting 23 kings, Jayadēva; after him, omitting 11 kings, Vṛishadēva; his son, Śainkaradēva; his son, Dharmadēva; his son, Māṇadēva (see Nos. 1367 and 1372); his son, Mahīdēva; his son, Vasantadēva (the Vasantasēna of No. 1373). The inscription then has Udayadēva (mentioned as Yuvarāja in No. 1389); his son, Narēndradēva; his son, Sivadēva (II) (Nos. 1397-8), married Vatsadēvī, a daughter of the Maukhari Bhōgavarman and daughter's daughter of Ādityasēna of Magadha (No. 1393); their son, Jayadēva Parachakrakāma, married Rājyamatī, the daughter of Harshadēva, king of Gauda Udra, etc., and of Kalinga and Kōsala, of the family of king Bhagadatta (or of the Bhagadatta² kings).

See ibid. Vol. XIV. pp. 346 ff. and C. I. I., Vol. III. Introduction, pp. 185 ff.

Composed by Buddhakīrti (with the exception of five verses, which are by the king himself). 1403.—H. 155.—Date, wrongly read, of the Dighwā-Dubauli Plate of (the Pratihāra) Mahēndrapāla (see No. 40).

1404.—H. (?) 160.—Bhīmnagarīgaḍh (Dhenkanal State, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the P. M. P. Tribhuvana-mahādēvī, a devout worshipper of Vishņu; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Hara Prasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 421 fl., and Pls.

(L. 33).- Samvat 100 608 Kārtika-sudi 6.

When the *Mnhārājas* headed by Unmaṭṭa-Kēsarī and Gayāḍa had passed away and the Kara family had to support themselves only on their fame, Tribhuvana-mahādēvī, daughter of Rājamalladēva frontal mark of the southern direction, and wife of the M. P. Lalitabhāradēva of the Kara family was induced by the feudatory chieftains to ascend the throne, by pointing to the instance of Dēvī Gōsvāminī.

Dūtaka, the Mahākshapaṭalādhikrita Balabhadra. Written by the Mahākshapaṭalika Bhōgin Nāgaḍadēva. Heated by Vīrasēna and engraved by the nagakāra Karivardhana and his son Rabhasavardhana.

1405.—H. (?) 182.—Tasa-ī (Alwar State, Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1919-20, p. 2.

Records the erection of a temple of Vāsudēva-Baladēva by a Brāhman named Ranyāditya and mentions the endowment of two pitchers of wine among others to the god.

Prašasti composed by Dēgaţa, son of Bhaṭṭa Dēddaṭa. Engraved by Mahaṭa, son of Chā-muṇḍadatta, a goldsmith of Śarōdvartta.

1406.—H. 184.—Panjāb Inscription of the time of a certain Vigraha (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXVI. p. 29.

(Ll. 1-3).—Samvat 184 Śrāvaņa-vati 15 atra dinē.

¹ This '3' is denoted by a numeral figure.

² For the lineage of Bhagadatta, see Nos. 1677 to 1681.

The year is wrongly read 35 by H. P. Shastri.

[•] See Nos. 1745 & 1746.

- 1407.—H. 188.—Date, wrongly read, of the Beng. As. Soc.'s Plate of (the Pratihāra) Vināyakapāladēva (see No. 53).
- 1408.—H. 218.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand) image Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. Pl. ix, l., and Vol. XXI. Pl. xvi, A. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXVI. p. 31.
 - (L. 2).—Samvatsrō 200 10 8 Māgha-śudi 10.
 - 1409.-H. 258.- Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).
- (L. 2).—Tath-ātīta-samvatsara-śata-dvayē ashṭa-pañchāśad-adhikē Āshāḍha-māsa-va(ba)-hula-paksha-daśamvāṇi samvat 100×2 50 8, Āshāḍha-vadi 10.
- 1410.—H. 259.—Āhār (Bulandshahr Dist., U. P.) Inscription, recording a large number of donations, made from H. 258 to H. 298, mostly by private persons, in favour of various Brāhmanical deities at Tattānandapura (Āhār). Date of the reign of the (Pratihāra) P. M. P. Bhōja, successor of the P. M. P. Rāmabhadra (of Kanauj). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1923-24, pp. 2 f. Ed. by Chatterjee, Jour. U. P. Hist. Soc., Vol. III. Pt. II. pp. 106 ff., and Pl.; and by Daya Ram Sahni, E. I., Vol. X1X. pp. 58 ff.
- (Ll. 1-2).—Samvatsara-śata-dvayē ēkū(kō)na-shashṭy-adhikē Ma(Mū)rggaśira-māsa-va-(ba)hula-paksha-daśamyām samvat 100×2 50 9 [Mā]rggaśira-[vadi 10].

Mentions the Dandapāśika Amarāditya as Dūtaka.

1411. - H. 261. Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 22).-Tath-ātīta-samvat 261 Āshādha-vadi 3.

- 1412.—H. 276.—Pehevā (Pehoa) (Karnal Dist., Panjāb) Inscription of the time of the M. Bhōjadēva, successor of the M. Rāmabhadradēva¹ [of Kanauj]. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 186 ff.
- (I.l. 2-3).—Samvatsara-śata-dvayē shaṭsaptaty-adhikē Vaiśākha-māsa-śukla-paksha-saptamyām samvat 276 Vaiśākha-śudi 7 asyām samvatsara-māsa-divasa-pūrvvāyām tithāv=iha śrī-Prithūdak-ādhishthānē piśāchī-chaturddaśyām² ghōtaka-yāttrāyām samāyāta......
- 1413.—H. (?) 280 (?).—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Daṇḍimahādēvī; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VI. pp. 137 ff.
 - (L. 34) sankrāntyām.
 - (Ll. 35-36).—Samvat (Samvat) 2003 80 Märgasirsha-vadi 5 (?).

There was a king Ummaṭṭasimha, from whose family sprang Gayāḍa⁴ and other kings. In their family there was the king Lōṇabhāra; his son, Kusumabhāra; after him ruled his younger brother, Lalitabhāra; after the latter, his son Śāntikara; and after him, his younger brother Śubhākara. When this last died, his queen ascended the throne; afterwards, her daughter, Dandimahādēvī, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and ornament of the Kara family.

Prasasti composed by the poet Jambhala, son of the great poet Jayatman (?). Records the names of certain officials, namely, the Rāṇaka Dāṇālava, the Dūtaka of the grant; the Mahākshapatalika Nṛi [simha ?]; the Mahāsandhivigrahin Ugrāditya; and the Mahāpratihāra (?) Prabhāsa.

1414.—H. 280.—Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 11).-Tath=ātīta-samvat 280 Phālguna-vadi 8.

1415.—H. 282.—Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

¹ See No. 35.

[&]quot; This is the 14th tithi of the dark half of the amanta Chaitra or purnimenta Vaisakha; see I. A., Vol. XXVI. p. 179."

Wrongly read as 100 by Kielhorn. See No. 1416.

Wrongly read as Śri-Madgapāda by Kielhorn for Śrimad-Gayāda*. (See No. 1416). This Gayāda is probably distinct from Gayāda Tunga of Nos. 1745 & 1746.

(L. 14).—Tath=ātīta samvat 282 Mārggaśira-vadi 11.

1416.—H. (?) 287.—Bānpur (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the P. M. P. Daṇḍi-mahādēvī, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara; issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Panday J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. V. pp. 571 ff., and Pl.

(L. 36).—Samvat 2001 80 7 Jē(Jyē)shtha-śudi 13.

Unmaṭṭasimha; in his family, Gayāḍa and others. In their family, Lōlal-aāra; his son, Kusumahāra; his younger brother, Lalitabhāra; his son, Sāntikara; his younger brother, Subhā-kara; his queen (not named); her daughter, Daṇḍimahādēvī, ornament of the Kara family.

Prašasti composed by the poet Jambhala, son of the great poet Jayātman. The Rāṇaka Bhūshaṇanāga was the Mahākshapaṭalādhikrita, and the Bhōgin Padmasēna was the Mahākshapaṭalika. Engraved by Dāmōdara, son of Dēvadatta.

1417.—H. 296.—Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(Ll. 16-7).—Tathā-samvatsara (-sata) 296 Bhādrapada-sudi 14.

1418. H. 298.—Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(Ll. 6-7).—Tath = ātīta-samvatsara-śata-dvayē ashṭa-navaty-adhikē Chaittra-māsa-sita-paksha-ashtamyām samva[t 298].

1419. -H. 298. - Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 20).—Samvat 298 Jyeshtha-sudi 13.

1420.—H. 298. Date in the Ahar Inscription (No. 1410).

(L. 24).-Tathā samvat 298 Bhādrapada-vadi 6.

1421.—H. 563 (or 562?).—Panjaur Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XIV. p. 72, and Pl. and Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXVI. p. 32.

(L. 1).—Sammvat 563 (or 562?) Jēṭha-śūdi 9 vāra Śūkraḥ |

=Friday, 17th May, A.D. 1168.

Inscriptions dated according to other Eras.

1422.—Mahammada-s.² 662.—Vērāval Inscription of the reign of the Chaulukya (Vāghēla) M. Arjunadēva; see No. 565.

1423.—Bhātika-s. 812.3—Date in Jaisalmer Vaishnava temple Inscription, No. 775.

1424.—Bhāṭika-s. 993.—Date in Jaisalmēr Śaiva temple Inscription of the time of the Rāula Bhīmasimha; see No. 961.

1425.—N. 203.4—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu) image Inscription of Vāṇadēva, the son of a king Yaśōdēva. Noticed by Bendall in his *Journey*, p. 80, and Pl.

(I. 1).—Tribhir—varshaiḥ samāyuktē samvatsara-sata dvayē | Vaišākha-sukla-sa(sa)ptamyām Budhē Pushy-ōdayē subhā(bhē) ||

-Wednesday, 26th April A.D. 1083; see I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 248, No. 7.

1426.--N. 259.--Varamtol (Kātmāndu, Nepāl) Inscription of the reign of the Rājādhirāja Mānadēva. Noticed by Bendall in his Journey, p. 81, and Pl.

(L. 1).—Samvat 200 50 96 Bhādrapada-krishņa-saptamyām i

1427.—N. 512.—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the reign of the M. Jayasthitirājamalladēva. Noticed by Bendall, in his Journey, p. 83, and Pl.

¹ This is read 300 by Panday.

² I.e., the Hijra year, which began on Friday, 16th July 622.

⁸ Read as 813 by S. R. Bhandarkar. The Bhatika Era commenced in A. D. 624.

⁴ For the epoch of the Newar Era, see I.A., Vol. XVII. pp. 246 ff.

[&]quot;On this day the tithi of the date commenced 4 h. 7 m. after mean sunrise."

This '9' is denoted by a numeral figure.

Called Sthitimalia in No. 1428.

- (L. 1).—śrīman-Naipālika-samvat 512 Vaišākha-krishņa-shashthyām tithau || Gara-karaņē¹ Visva(śva)-muhūrttē Śravaṇa-nakshatrē | Aindra-yōgē | Āditya-vāśa(sa)rē ||
 - =Sunday, 12th May, A.D. 1392; see I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 249, No. 12.
- 1428.—N. 533.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of the M. Jayajōtimalladēva. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 183 f.
- (V. 11).—Samvan-Nēpālak-ākhyē tribhuvana-dahanē Kāma-bānē prayātē Māghē suklē cha Kāmē tithi—viditē Prīti-yōgē cha puņyē vārē Pūsh-ābhidhānē Makara-ravi-gatē Yugma-rāsau sasānkē.....samvat 533 Māgha-sukla-trayōdasī Punarvasu-nakshatrē Prīti-yōgē Āditya-vārē.
 - =Sunday, 15th January, A.D. 1413; see ibid., Vol. XVII. p. 274, No. 3.

Sthitimalla of the solar race married Rājalladēvī; their sons Jayadharmamalla, Jayajōtimalla (married Samsāradēvī), and Jayakīrtimalla. The inscription further mentions Jayajōtimalla's son-in-law Jayabhairava (the husband of Jīvarakshā), and Jayajōtimalla's son Yakshamalla (governor of Bhaktāpurī), and another (?) son Jayantarāja (described as the son of Jayalakshmī and husband of (?) Javalakshmī).

- 1429.—N. 757.—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇ lu, Nepāl) Inscription of Siddhinrisiṁhamalla. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 184 ff.
- (V. 17).—Nēpāla-varshē svara-śara-turagair ankitē Phālgunīyē pakshē prāptē valakshē-maraguru-divasē Šānkara-rkshē daśamyām !.....

Samvat 757 Phālguṇa(na)-māsē šukla-pakshē dašamyāni tithau Ārdrā-para-Punarvasu-nakshatrē Āyushmān-yōgē Bṛihaspati-vāsarē.

=Thursday, 23rd February, A.D. 16378; see ibid, Vol. XVII. p. 250, No. 16.

The king Harisimha⁴; in his lineage, Mahēndramalla; his son, Sivasimha; his son, Hariharasimha, married Lālamatī; their son, Siddhinrisimhamalla.⁵

1430.—N. 769.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of Pratāpa (Jayapratāpamalla-dēva). Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 188.

Samvat 769 Phālguna-śukla⁶-shashṭhyām tithau Anurādhā-nakshatrē Harshaṇa-yōgē Bṛihaspati-vāsarē.

=Thursday, 22nd February, Λ.D. 1649; see ibid., Vol. XVII. p. 250, No. 17.

In the family of Rāmachandra of the solar race, Nānyadēva; his son, Gaṅgadēva; his son, Nṛisimha; his son, Rāmasimha; his son, Saktisimha; his son, Bhūpālasimha; his son, Harasimha⁸; in his family, Yakshamalla; his son, Ratnamalla; his son, Sūryamalla; his son, Amaramalla; his son, Mahēndramalla; his son, Sivasimha; his son, Hariharasimha; his son, Lakshmīnṛisimha; his son, Pratāpa (who defeated Siddhinṛisimhamalla⁹ and others), married Rūpamatī (a sister of Prāṇanārāyaṇa and daughter of Vīranārāyaṇa, the son of Lakshmīnārāyaṇa and grandson of Nārāyaṇa, whose capital was Vihāranagarī) and Rājamatī.

1431.—N. 777.—Kātmāndu (Nepāl) Inscription of the M. Jayapratāpamalladēva. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. pp. 189 ff.

¹ The published text has éara-karanē.

² Called Jayasthitirājamalla in No. 1427.

^{3 &}quot;On this day the tithi of the date commenced 5 h. 49 m. after mean sunrise."

In No. 1430, the name is Harasimha; but see also No. 1431.

See Nos. 1430 and 1435.

Read krishna.

The name Nanya occurs in Nos. 1683 and 1748.

⁸ In Nos. 1429 and 1431 the name is Harisimha.

See No. 1429.

(V. 30).—Nēpālā samvatā smin-haya-giri-munibhih samyutā Mūgha-māsē saptamyām sukla-pakshā Ravidina-sahitā Rēvatī-riksharājā | yōgē śrī-Siddhi(ddha)-samjñē.

=Sunday, 11th January, A.D. 1657; see ibid., Vol. XVII. p. 251, No. 18.

In the solar race, in the family of Rāma's son Lava, there was Harisimha (who dug tanks in Mithilā and settled Nēpāla); his son, Yakshamalla; his son, Ratnamalla; his son, Sūryamalla; his son, Narēndramalla; his son, Mahīndramalla²; his son, Śivasimha; his son, Hariharasimha; his son, Lakshmīnarasimha; his son, Pratāpamalla.

Composed by the king himself.

1432.—N. 782.—Two Calcutta Museum Nepalese banner Inscriptions. Noticed by Chanda, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1923-24, p. 103.

'Samvat 782, Monday, the first day of the dark half of the month of Karttika.'

1433.—N. 792.—Bungmatī (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the Rājā Śrīnivāsa³. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 192.

Nēpāl-ābdē lochana-chchhidra-saptē śrī-pañchamyām.

1434. -N. 810.- Kātmāṇdu (Nepāl) Inscription of the queen Riddhilakshmī, mother of the king Bhūpālēndramalla. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 191.

(V. 3).—Nēpāl-ābdē gagana-dhari(a)ņI-nāga-yuktē kil-Ōrjē māsē pakshē vidhu-virahitē su-dvitīyā-tithau.....Ravau.

-Sunday, 20th October, A.D. 1689; see ibid., Vol. XVII. p. 251, No. 19.

1435.- N. 843.—Lalitapattana (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the princess Yōgamatī. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. 1X. pp. 192 f.

(V. 10). Abdē Rāma-prajēšvarāsya-vasubhir Māghē-sitē pakshakē Šūlē ch=Ōttara-phālgunē Šašadharē vārē dvitīvā-tithau.

=Monday, 11th February, A.D. 1723; see ibid., Vol. XVII. p. 251, No. 21.

Records the consecration of a temple in memory of her son Lökaprakāśa.

Siddhinrisimhamalla⁵ of Lalitapattana; his son, Śrīnivāsa⁶; his son, Yōganarēndramalla; his daughter, Yōgamatī; her son, Lōkaprakāśa.

1436.—N. 925.—Calcutta Museum Buddhist brass image Inscription. Noticed by Chanda, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1923-24, p. 104.

'The 3rd day of the dark fortnight of the month of Magha, Samvat 925.'

1437.—N. 958.—Calcutta Museum Nepalese banner Inscription. Noticed by Chanda, A. S. I., An Rep., 1923-24, p. 103.

'Thursday, the third day of the dark half of the month of Magha, Samvat 958.'

1438.—The [Laukika] year 80.—Baijnāth (Kāngṛā Dist., Panjāb) Inscription⁷ of the time of the *Rājānaka* Lakshmaṇachandra of Kīragrāma, and the reign of the king Jayachchandra of Trigarta (Jālandhara). Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 104 ff.

¹ But see No. 1430; in the same inscription Narendramalla is called Amaramalla.

² In Nos. 1429 and 1430 called Mahendramalla.

⁸ See No. 1435.

^{4 &}quot;On the upper portion of the same stone is found a hymn to Siva, in the Bhujanga metre, composed by Srī-4rī-Jayabhūpālēndramalla."

⁵ Sec No. 1429.

⁴ See No. 1433.

⁷ This is the first praéasti. For the second praéasti of Baijnath sec No. 1085. Compare also E. I., Vol. 11. p. 482.

The year 80 of this date has been taken to correspond to Saka-samvat 726 expired (-- A.t., 804-5), which probably is the date of the second Baijnāth *prašasti*; but for that year the date is irregular.¹

Composed by Rāma, son of Bhringaka.

1439.—The [Laukika?] year 30.—Kāngrā Bazar Jaina image Inscription of the Sūri Abhayachandra and others of the Rājakula-gachchha. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. p. 120. (L. 1).—Samvat 30.

The year 30 of this date has been taken by Bühler to correspond, probably, to A.D. 854[-55].

1440.—The [Laukika] year 73.—Ārigōm (Kashmir) Inscription. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 301 f.

(L. 5).-Sam 73 Märga-Suti 5.

=Sunday, 16th November, 1197.

Records the construction of a vihāra built of pakka bricks by Rāmadēva, son of Kulladēva, in order to replace a wooden structure by the vaidya Ulhņadēva, which had been burnt down by king Simha.

1441.—The [Laukika?] year 5. Kangra Inscription of the time of the king Samsara-chandra [of Trigarta], under Sahi Mahammada*. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 192 ff.

(L. 19).- tasmāt-Samsārachandrah samajani nripatih pameham-ā[bd-ā]bhishiktah.

Contains the Bhavānī-Jvālāmukhī stötra of Rāghavachaitanya.

Sainsārachandra was the son of Karmachandra and grandson of Mēghachandra.

Bühler has translated panicham-ābd-ābhishiktah by "who was anointed in the fifth year (of the Lōkakāla)", and has taken the year to correspond to A.D. 1429-30.

1442.—[Laukika] year 38.—Peshāwar Museum stone Inscription. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. X. p. 80, and Pl.

(Ll. 3-4).—Lōkya-satīvachchhara-śatē gaja-tṛimś³-ādhikē satīvat 38 Kārtikā(ka) śu ti 13 Sanau.

=Saturday, 17th October, A.D. 1461.

1443.—[Laukika] year 60.—Hariparvat (Kashmir State) memorial tablet of the reign of Mahammada Śāha (Muḥammad Shāh). Noticed by Hultzsch, Z. D. M. G., Vol. XL. p. 9. Sam 60 Śrā vati pra Śukrē | Mahammada-śāha-rājyē ||

=Friday, 9th July, A.D. 1484; see I. A., Vol. XX. p. 153, No. 9.

1444. Sap. 27.—Sultanpur (Kängra Dist., Panjab) Plate of Jagat Singh of Kulter. Noticed by Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1905-06, pp. 8 f., No. 18.

Saptarshi-samvat 27 Māgha pra. 5.

1445.—Sap. 32.—Sultanpur (Kängrä Dist., Panjäb) Plate of the time of Jagat Singh of Kulter. Noticed by Vogel, *PRAS. NC.*, pp. 8 f., No. 19.

Saptarshi-Samvat 32 Chaitra-śudi 9.

¹⁴ See I. A., Vol. XX. p. 154, where I have stated that, of all the expired 26th years of the centuries of the Saka era from S 626 to 1426, only the year S 1126 would yield the desired weekday (Sunday, the 2nd May, A.D. 1204)."—Kielhorn.

² According to Cunningham, Muhammad Saiyid, emperor of Delhi from A.D. 1433-46; see A.S. I. R., Vol. V. p. 168. According to E. Thomas, Pathan kings of Delhi, p. 334, Muhammad Shāh ibn Farid reigned from A.D. 1433-43.

Read -trims -.

- 1446.—Yudhishthira 4898.—Date in Juisalmer Hanuman temple Inscription (No. 1059) of the time of Mularaja.
- 1447.—Śāstra-s¹. 17.—Dadvār (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of Trailokyadēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I (1911), p. 177, and Pl. xx.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 17 śrīmat-Trialo[kyadēva-rājya-samvat].
 - (L. 2).- Samva[t] 17 Jyështha-bati 12 Brihaspati-vārē Rēvatī-nakshatrē.
 - --Thursday, 30th April, A.D. 1041 when the moon stood in the lunar mansion Revati.2
- 1448.—Śāstra-s. 81.—Luj (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the Mahārāja Jāsatha. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I (1911), p. 205, Pl. XXVIII.
 - (L. 1).—Sam 81 . Śrī-Mahārājā-Jāsatha-prathama-varša.
 - (L. 4). Pōśa-māsē.
 - Sam 81 --- Śāstra 41 | 81 -- A.D. 1105-06.
- 1449.—Sāstra-s. 4.—Bhakūṇḍ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of Trailōkyadēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I (1911), p. 178, and Pl. xx.
- (L. 1).—Samvat Śāstrīyē 4 śrīmat-Trailōkyadēva-rā[jya....] Śukkra-dinē Uttaraphālgunī-nakshatrē.
 - -1128-29 A.D.
- 1450. Śāstra-s. 45 (Ky. 4270).—Sai (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Ajayapāladēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I (1911), pp. 236 f., and Pl. XXXV.
- (Ll. 1-2).—Šāstrīyē satitvat 4[5]³ Chaitra-va-ti dašamyām Kalēr=gata-varshāṇī(ṇi) 4270 khasitam (?) 427730 ubahau Kali-pramāṇam 432000 Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēšvara-śrīmad-Ajayapāladēva-pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē satitvat.....
 - =A.D. 1169.

Records the erection of the fountain stone by Rājapāla, son of Dēvasa for the sake of Rāṇantra (Rāṇa-putra) Phāhi.

- 1451. Sāstra-s. 46. Sālhī (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Lalitavarman. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I (1911), pp. 222 f., and Pl. XXXII.
- (Ll. 1-2).—Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-śrīmal-Lalitavarmadēva-vijayarājyē samvat 27 Śāstrīya-samvat 46 Śrā śuti 13 Ravi-dinē Mūla-nakshatrē tithau trayōdaśyām.
 - =Sunday, 28th June, A.D. 1170 [if $Sr\bar{a}(va\mu a)$ is a mistake for $A(sh\bar{a}dha)$].

At that time Kāluka was the Sēgāņa, Nēņuka the Pratīhāra, and Kutuka the Daṇḍapāśika in Pāṅgatī and Śirika the Sēgāṇa of Kōshṭhika. Records the erection of a fountain slab by Queen Dēlhā, wife of Ludrapāla, Rājānaka of Sālhī. Written by Kāyastha Sēkha. Set up by the sūtradhāra Sahaja and Gagga.

1452.—Śastra-s. 35.—Chambā (Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. Bahādara-siṅghadēva (of Kullū). Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, Pt. II, p. 268, and Pl. Also remarks by Marshall, ibid., p. 236.

(L. 16).--Sam 35 Kārttika śuti.

=1559 A.D.

¹ For the different expressions, used to denote years of the Saptarshi era, see I. A., Vol. XX. pp. 149 ff.
² For an inscription of Sastra-year 27 see No. 1823 and note.

This figure is wrongly read '[1]' by Vogel. The integer 4 is quite clear after samual, and the second integer may be 5.

At that time Pratāpasimha was the Yuvarāja and Nārāyaṇasimha the Prime-minister. Records grants of the king to Ramāpati of Chāmpaka-pura, son of Surānamda on the occasion of the weddings of the princesses, Sunu, Gamgā and Ramgō.

Written by Mahāpaindita Karpūra.

1453.—Śāstra-s. 36.—Notice of a Chamba Inscription : see No. 1010.

1451.—Śāstra-s. 34 and 36.—Notice of a Chambā plate of the M. Śrī-simhadēva (?); see No. 1076.

1455.—Śāstra-s. 3.—Naghai (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Trailōkyadēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, p. 180 and Pl. xxii.

[Paramabhaṭṭāraka]-Mahārājādhirāja-Parmēśvara-śrī-ma[t-Trai]lōkyadēva-rājya-sanīvat 3 Śrāvaṇa-bati.....Chandra-dinē Dhanishṭhā-nakshatrē.

Refers to the crection of a fountain-stone by Dēvaprasāda, son of the Rājānaka Nāgaprasāda and grandson of Mahā-śrī Nāguka, for the spiritual merit of Rāņī Mēkhalā.

1456.—Śāstra-s. 8.—Manikarna (Kāngrā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of the Rājā Jīt Singh. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1910-11, pp. 18 f., No. 5. Šāstra year 8, Māgha 27.

1457.—Sāstra-s. (?) 42.—Maṇḍi (Maṇḍi State, Panjāb) Plate of the time of Sidh Sēn. Noticed by Longhurst, PRAS. NC., 1908-09, pp. 20 f., No. 5.

1458.—Śāstra-s. 58.—Harsar (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription recording the erection of an image of Mahādēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I (1911), p. 251, Pl. xi. (L. 1).—Śrī-Sainvat 58 Jyēshtha pravishta 14.

1459.—The year 1813 after Buddha's Nirvāṇa.—Gayā (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of Purushöttamasimha of the Kāma country. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. pp. 342 f., and Pl.

(L. 25).—Bhagavati parinirvritē samvat 1813 Kārttika-vadi 1 Vu(Bu)dhē ||

"With an epoch falling in 638 B.C., this date for the amanta Karttika would correspond to Wednesday, 20th October, A.D. 1176."

Mentions Aśōkavalla¹, a king of the Sapādalaksha mountains, to whom Purushōttamasiinha was tributary, and a Chhinda² chief (of Gayā).

He was the son of Kāmadēvasinha and grandson of Jayatungasinha.

Composed by Mañjunandin, son of Jīvanāga and grandson of Vāsudēva, of the Nandin family.

1460.—[Simha-]sa. 31.—Sēvādī (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Nādōl Chāhamāna) M. Kaṭudēva. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 34.

(L. 1) .- Sam 31 Bhādada - [su]di 11.

Mentions that at the time of the inscription when Kaṭudēva was reigning at Naḍūla (Nāḍōl), Samīpaṭī (Sēvāḍī) was being enjoyed by (his son) the Yuvarāja Jayatasīha.

1461. Simha-s. 32. -Mangrol (Mangalapura) Inscription of some members of the Gühila family, of the reign of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla; see No. 268.

1462.—Simha-s (?) 58.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) image Inscription. Transcribed in Rev. Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 357.

(L. 1).-Sam 58 varshē Chaitra-vadi 2 Somē.

¹ The published text has Aśōkachalla, but see J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. p. 358.

² See No. 92. "For a Bödh-Gayā fragmentary inscription of the Chhinda family, which mentions Valla bharāja, his son Dēśarāja, his son Āyichohha (Āditya), etc., see I. A., Vol. 1X. p. 143, and Vol. X.p. 346."

^a Read Bhādrapada.

- =Monday, 13th March, A.D. 11721(?); see I. A., Vol. XXII. p. 109.
- 1463.—Simha-s. 60 (?).—Junāgadh (Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the time of (?) the Chaulikya Kumārapāla; see No. 1381.
- 1464. Simha-s. (?) 93. Bombay As. Soc.'s Plates of the Chaulukya M. Bhīmadēva (II ?); issued from Anahilapāṭaka. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 109 f.; also published in Ind. Inser., No. 17.
 - (L. 1). -Samvat 93 Chaitra-śudi 11 Ravau.
 - (L. 5). adva samkrāmti-parvvani.
- "With this reading, the date is irregular; but with vadi instead of sudi, it would, for Sinha-s. 93, correspond to Sunday, 25th March, A.D. 1207. According to Hultzsch, the inscription probably is one of Bhīmadēva [L], and the sumuat 93 of the date therefore, might be intended for Vikrama-samvat 1993²; but for that year also the date would be irregular. See E. I., Vol. I. p. 317, and I. A., Vol XIX, p. 253."
- 1465. Sirhha-s. 96. Royal As. Soc.'s Plates of the time of the Chaulukya M. Bhīma-dēva (11.); see No. 455.
- 1466. Simha-s. 151. -Vērāval Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) M. Arjunadēva; see No. 565.
- 1467. **Lakshmaṇasēna-s. 51.** Bodh Gavā, now Indian Museum, Inscription of the time of the *Mahārēja* A4ōkachalladēva.³ Published by Bhagvanlat Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 346. Noticed by some, *J. B. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 358 f. Noticed, with a facsimile by Cunningham, *Mahābōdhi*, p. 78, and Pl. xxviii. A. Ed. by Vidyavinode, *E. I.*, Vol. XII. p. 29, and Pl.
 - (IJ. 12-13). -Śrīmal-Lakhvana(kshmana)sēnasy=ātīta-rājyē Sam 51 Bhādra-dinē 29.
- 1468. Lakshmanasēna-s. 74.—Bodh-Gayā Inscription of the time of Aśōkachalla Rājādhirāja of the Khasa country of the Sapādalaksha hills. Published first by Prinsep with a drawing by Hathorne, J. A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 6, and afterwards by Bhagvanlal Indraji, I. A., Vol. X. p. 316, and Pl. Ed. by Vidyavinode, E. I., Vol. XII. p. 30, and Pl.
- (1.1. 6-7). —Šrīmal-Lakshmanasēnadēvapādānām atīta-rājyē sam 74 Vaišākha-vadi 12 Gurau.
 - -- Thursday, 19th May, A.D. 1194; see I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 7.

Records the dedication of some votive offerings by a Kshatriya named Sahaṇapāla. Treasurer of Daśaratha, youngest brother of Δśōkachalla. Sahaṇapāla was grandson of the Mahāmahattaka Mṛisibrahma and son of the Mahattaka Chāṭabrahma.

- 1469.—Lakshmaṇasēna-s. 83.—Jānībighā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) now Patna Museum, Inscription of the king Ā.hārya Jayasēna, lord of Piṭhī, and son of Buddhasēna. Ed. by Panday, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. p. 279; a note by Jayaswal, ibid., Vol. IV. pp. 266 ff., and Pl.; and Vol V. p. 145. Carefully revised and re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, I. A., Vol. XLVIII. p. 47...
 - (I.I. 13-14). -Lakshmana-Sēnasv atīta-rājvē sam 83 Kārttika-sudi 15.

Records grant of a village to the Vajrāsana for the residence of the Sinhalese monk, Mangalasvāmin.

1470.—Lakshmanasēna-s. 293(?)(—Sana 807—V. 1455—Ś. 1321).—Bisapī (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. Śivasimhadēva, son of Dēvasimha [of

^{1&}quot; On this day the tithi of the date commenced 1 h. 51 m, after mean sunrise."

² Compare the plates of Bhimadeva I., No. 117 in which the names of the writer and his father, as well as that of the dūtaka, are the same as in this inscription.

³ [Plate seems to give Aśōkavalla". See No. 1459. N. 1.—Ed.]

^{4 [}See No. 1459, N. 1,-Ed.]

Mithilā]; issued from Gajarathapura and registering a grant to the poet Thakkura Vidyāpati. Ed. by Grierson, I. A., Vol. XIV. pp. 190 f., and published in Proc. A. S. B., 1895, and Pl. iii. A note by Grierson, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVIII. Pt. I. p. 96.

- (L. 6).—La-sam 292 (!) ¶ Śrāvaṇa-śukla 7 Gurau ¶.....Avdē(bdē) Lakshmaṇasēna-bhūpatimatē vahni-graha-dvy-aṅkitē māsi Śrāvaṇa-saṇijāskē muni-tithau pakshē valakshē Gurau
 - (L. 24), -sana 807 samvata(t) 1455 Śākē 1321.
- For S. 1321 expired and the Kārttikādi Vikrama year 1455 expired the date regularly corresponds to Thursday, 10th July, A.D. 1399 (see I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 31); but this day would fall in the Faşli San 807 and not in the Bengali San or Hijra year as shown by Grierson; and in the Lakshmanasēna year 279 expired (not in 292 or 293; see ibid, Vol. XIX. pp. 1 ff.).
- 1471.—¹Gāṅgēya-s.(?) 80. --Urlām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga Mahārāja Hastivarman-Rājasiṁha-Raṇabhīta, ruler of all Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Text published by Rajagopala Rao, South-Indian Research, for July 1919. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XVII. pp. 332 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 13).—Kārttika-krishņ-āshţamyām.
 - (Ll. 22-23).— Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsar-āšīti 80 Kārttika-dina 8.

Written by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

- 1472.- Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 87.— Achyutapuram (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), new Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Indravarman-Rājasimha of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 128 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 13). udag-ayanē.
 - (L. 22). pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarāh saptāšītiļh*] 80 7 Chaitr-āmāvāsvām '
- 1473.—Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 91.—Parlākimedi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Indravarman-Rājasimha of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XVI. p. 131; and published in *Ind. Inser.*, No. 18.
- (Ll. 18-19).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarāḥ ēkā(ka)navati[ḥ*] 90 1 Māgha-dina trińśatima 30.
- 1471.—Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 128.—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum. Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Indravarman of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII. pp. 120 f., and Pl.
 - (Ll. 10-11).- Märggaśira-paurņņamāsyāin som-oparāgē.
 - (L. 20). -- pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sambatsarā² 100 20 8 Chaittra-di 10 5.
- 1475. -Gāṅgēya-s.(?) 146 (?).--Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Indravarman [of Kaliṅga]; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII. p. 123, and Pl.
 - (L. 15). Mägha-saptamyām.
 - (L. 23),—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarāh 100 40 6 (?) Māgha-di 10 h (?).
- 1476.— Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 1494.—Purlē (Vizagapatam Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga Mahārāja Indravarman, son of Dānārṇava; issued from Dantapura. Noticed by Krishna Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 134. Ed. by Ramdas Pantulu, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 361 f., and Pls.
 - (L. 11).- Kārttika-paurņamāsyām.
 - (Ll. 28-29).—Pra|va*|rddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarā[h*] 100 40 9 Pushya-di 20.

¹ The Gangeya cra seems to have commenced in A.D. 496.

² Read -samvatsarāh.

³ "The numerical symbol, employed in the original, seems to me to be the symbol for '8' rather than that for '6'. The following '10 h' may really be '10 2'".—Kielhorn. Hultzsch, however, reads it as 138 (E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 308).

⁴ Hultzsch reads it as 137 (E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 308).

Order (issued) by the Mahā-mahattara Śivaśarman. Written by the Sarvādhikrita Śāmbapurō-pādhyāya, son of the Hastyadhyaksha Dharmachamdra. Engraved by Khandichandra, son of the Bhōgika Āditya.

1477.—Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 154.—Tekkali (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Indravarman. son of Dānārṇava, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Kalinganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 309 f.

(L. 15).--Süryy-öparägē.

(L. 30). —Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-samvatsarāh 100 54.

Executor, the Mahā-mahattara Harisarman. Writer and engraver as in No. 1476.

1478.—Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 183.—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Dēvēndravarman, son of Guṇārṇava, of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 131 ff., and Pl.

(L. 11).-Magha-masy-udag-ayane such(kl)-ashtamyam.

(Ll. 25-27).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sambachchhara¹-satam trirāšītē ² 100 80 (?) 3 (?) ³ Śrāvanē māsi divē vinšati ⁴ 2 0.

1479 — Gāngēya-s.(?) 195. — Siddhāntam (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gānga *Mahārāja* Dēvēndravarman, son of Guṇārṇava, ruler of all Kalingas; issued from Kalinganagara. Ed. by Ramdas Pantulu, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp. 213 ff., and Pls.

(L. 14) .- dakshin-āyanē.

(Ll. 28-29). -Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-r[ā*]jya-samvachha(tsa)ra-satē pañcha-navatē 100 90 5 Śrāvaṇa-krishna-dinē pañchamē.

Written by Pallava Madanānkura, son of Mātrichandra. Communicated by the *Purōhita* Chharampanandisarman. Engraved by the *Akshašālin* Nagana Bhōi, son of Śankara.

1480.—Gāṅgēya-s. [2]51(?).—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga Dēvēndravarmadēva, son of the Mahārāja Anantavarmadēva; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII, pp. 275 f., and Pl.

(L. 15).—sū[r*]yagrah-ōparāgē.

(Ll. 22-23.)- -Gāṅgēyavaṅśa⁵-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṁvatsaram⁵=ēkapaṇchā(ñchā)-śa[m*].

1481.—Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 254.—Vizagapatam Plates of the Gāṅga Dēvēndravarman, son of the *Mahārāja* Anantavarman, of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XVIII. pp. 144 f., and Pl.

(L. 13).—ayana-pu(pū)rvvakam.

(I.l. 27-28).—samvachchha(tsa)ra-śata-dvayē chatushpanchā(ñchā)ś-ābhyadhikē 2574 Phālguna(na)-prathama-pakshē pratipadi.

1482.—Gāṅgēya-s. 304.—Alamaṇḍa (Vizagapatam Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga Anantavarmadēva, son of the *Mahārāja* Rājēndravarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 18 ff., and Pl.

¹ Read samualsara.

² Read tryasitih.

^{3 &}quot;The writer, in my opinion, has wrongly employed the numerical symbols for '8' and '3', instead of those for '80' and '3'. The following 20 he has denoted by the symbol for '2' and the sign for nought."—Kielhorn.

⁴ Read dine vimse.

Bead vaméa.

[•] Between ra and m=ē there is a kākapada chihna, which shows that something has been inadvertently omitted. The omitted letters probably were śatadraya.

⁷ The decimal figures for 4 and 5, here used, "are of a decidedly exceptional type, and, but for the explanation of them in words, would most naturally have been read as 6 and 8."—Kielhorn.

- (L. 18).—su(sū)ryagrah-oparāgo(gē.)
- (Ll. 28-29).—G[ā*]ngēya-vansa 1-pravardham[ā]na-vijaya-rājya-samvachhrara-sat[ā] triņi chatu[rō]tarā. 2
- 1483.—Gāṅgēya-s. 310(?)—Tekkali (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gāṅga *Mahārāja* Dēvēndravarman, son of the *Mahārāja* Rājēndravarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 312 f.
- (Ll. 28-29).—Ganga-va[nśa-pra]vardham[ā*]na-vijaya-rāja(jya)-samvatsarā(ra)-[śata]-ma (tra)yē daś-ōttarē.
- 1484.—Gāṅgēya-s. 351.—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Gāṅga Satyavarmadēva, son of the *Mahārāja* Dēvēndravarman, of Kaliṅga; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Noticed by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. X. p. 243, no. 5, and Vol. XIII. p. 274. Ed. by same, *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. pp. 11 f., and Pl.
 - (Ll. 17-18).—sū[r*]y-oparage.
 - (Ll. 34-35).—Gāngēyavansa 3-samvachha(tsa)ra-śata-tray-aikapañchāsa(śa)t.4
- 1485.—Sana⁵ 807 (?).—Bisāpi (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) spurious (?) Plate of the M. Śivasirhhadēva; see No. 1470.
- 1486.—Allāi (Ilāhī) year 41.—Pāṭaṇ Inscription in the temple of Vādīpura-Pārśvanātha; see No. 932.

Inscriptions of the Bhañja Kings.

1487.—Jamdapir⁶ (Mayūrbhanj State, Bihār & Orissa), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of Raṇabhañjadēva; issued from Khijjinga. Ed. by Pratapchandra Ghosha, J. A. S. B., Vol. XL. Pt. I. pp. 165 ff., and Pl. Transcribed by N. N. Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 141 ff.

(L. 36).—Samvat 200 7 (?) 80 8 Pushya-śudi 1.8

King Vīrabhadra came out by breaking the egg of a pea-hen in the hermitage of koṭṭa (Kautsa), and was guided by sage Va ishṭha. In his family called Ādibhañja was Kōṭṭabhañja; his son, Digbhañja; his son, Raṇabhañja, residing in Khijjinga-kōṭṭa.

1488.—Khandadeuli (Mayūrbhanj State, Bihār & Orissa) Plate of Raṇabhañjadēva. Ed. by Hara Prasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. pp. 175 ff.

Genealogy up to Raņabhañja same as in the preceding No. His aupayikaº son was Narēn-drabhañjadēva¹º, son of Prithvībhañja.

1489.—Jamdapir¹¹ (Mayūrbhanj State, Bihār & Orissa), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of **Rājabhanjadēva**, 12 son of Digbhanja. Ed. by Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, J. A. S. B., Vol.

¹ Read ovamia.

² Road -samvatsara-satāni trīņi chatur-uttarāņi.

⁸ Read ovaméa.

⁴ This reading was suggested to Hultzsch by Ramamurti.

⁵ This, however, is Faşli San 807, and not Bengali San or Hijra year (J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVIII. Pt. I, p. 96).

⁶ E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 300, D.

⁷ The symbol, used here, is exactly like the akshara lū, and has been taken to denote 200. The date, if referred to the Chola-Ganga era, would correspond to 1060 A.D. Is this Rapabhañja identical with Rapasūra of Takkapalādam (E. I., Vol. IX. p. 232) which was long ago identified with Dakshina-Rādha by M. M. Chakravarti (J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. p. 286)?

Expressed by a numeral figure (which may possibly be 7).

⁹ Aupayika means "produced through expedient" and probably signifies here dvy-amushyayana.

³⁶ He was the real grantor according to Hiralal (E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 292 f.).

¹¹ E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 301, E.

¹² Probably the same as Narendrabhanja of No. 1488.

XL. Pt. I. pp. 168 ff., and Pl. Transcribed by N. N. Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 144 ff.

Genealogy verses as in No. 1487 but omits the line containing the name of Digbhañja.

1490.—Kumurukēlā (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Rāṇaka Satrubhañjadēva, a devout worshipper of Vishņu, issued from Dhritipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. II. pp. 432 ff., and Pls.

(I.l. 43-44).—pa(pra)vaddha(rddha)māna-vijaya-rājyē samvatsara(rē) pañchadaśatamō(mē) Kārttikaḥ(ka)-śukla-paksha-mahādvādasyā(śyām).

It speaks of Satrubhañja as "Lord of Baudha" and as Andaja and gives Angaddi as the name of his father.

Written by the Sandhivigrahika Sabaradatta. Engraved by the Suvarnakāra Dēvala.

1491.—Sönpur (Sönpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of Satrubhañja, devout worshipper of Vishņu and son of Śilābhañja, of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhritipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 99 ff.

It mentions that the king was ruling over Ubhaya-Khiñjali-mandala, and that he belonged to the Andaja family. (Engraved) by Sivanaga, son of Pandi.

1492.—Sönpur (Sönpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhritipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. VI. pp. 483 ff.

(L. 46).—Vijaya-rājya-samvachchharē navamē.

In the Bhañja family, Satrubhañja; his son, Raṇabhañja, who was a Vaishnava and a ruler of Ubhaya-Khiñjali. He obtained the five great sounds and sprang from the Andaja-vanisa.

Engraved by the Vanik-suvarnakāra Padmanābha, son of Pāndi.

1493.—Binkā (Sönpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Mahāsāmanta Rāṇaka Raṇabhañjadēva, who had acquired the five great sounds, a devout worshipper of Vishnu and son of the ruler Satrubhañja; issued from Dhritipura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, J. B. & O. R. S. Vol. II. pp. 173 ff., and Pls.

(Il. 53-54).—vijaya-rājyē samvasa(tsa)rē sō(shō)daśāvdē(bdō) shad-divaśē(sē).

It also states that Raṇabhañjadēva was the lord not only of Baudha but also of *Ubhaya-Khiñjali-maṇḍala*, was sprung from the *Aṇḍaja-vaṁśa* and obtained boons from Stambhēśvarī. Engraved by the swarṇakāra Śivagaṇa, son of Pāṇḍi.

1494.—Chakradharpur (Daspalia State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhritipura. Ed. by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. VI. pp. 269 ff.

(L. 50).-Vijaya-rājya-samvatsarē chaturvimsati-varshē.

Šīlabhañja; his son, Šatrubhañja; his son, Raņabhañja, whose epithets are same as in No. 1492. Engraver as in No. 1491.

1495.—Landore² (Baudh State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Rāṇaka Raṇabhañjadēva of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhritipura. Noticed by N. N. Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 129 f. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 326 ff., and Pls.

(1.1. 56-57).—vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē shaṭa(shaḍ)vin(m)sati-varisha(rshē) Mārgasi(si)ra-sudi-tithi(thau) pamchamy[ā*]m.

Silābhañja; Satrubhañja; Raṇabhañja whose epithets, &c. are as in No. 1492. Engraver as in No. 1491.

¹ Corresponds apparently to the Suvarna-vanik caste of Bengal.

^{*} E.I., Vol. XVIII. p. 300, B.

1496.—Jagati¹ (Baudh State, Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the Mahārāja Raṇabhañjadēva of the Bhañja family; issued from Dhritipura. Transcribed by N. N. Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 135 ff. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 323 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 46-48).—Śrī-Ranabhañjadēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē sam(m)vets rechatuhpañchāsa(śa)tamē Bhādrava(pa)da-āmāmā(vā)syāyām.

In the Bhañja family, Gandhata; his son, Raṇabhañjadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva), and of the Andaja-vaméa.

Written by the Sāndhivigrakiya(ku) Himadatta. Inscribed by the ārkaśāli Gōnāka.

1497.—Gümsur (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of Nētribhanjadēva alias Kalyāna-kalasa, the son of Ranabhanjadēva and grandson of Satrubhanjadēva, of the Bhanja family. Ed. in J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 669 ff., and Pl. XXXIII, and by N. N. Vasu, Arch Surv. of Mayurabhanja, pp. 146 ff., and Pls.

(L. 36).—Samvat (?) Māgha-śudi (?) [saptami ?].2

Dūtaka, Bhatta Stambhadēva. Written by the Sandhivigrahin Kākkaka. Engraved by the Akshasālin Durggadēva. Registered (lānchāia) with a seal by the Vārgulika (!) Vāchchhika.

1498.—Ganjām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Rājan Nētribhafijadēva alias Kalyāņa-kalaša, devout worshipper of Mahēšvara (Siva) of the Bhanja family; issued from Vanjulvaka. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVIII., pp. 293 ff., and Pls.

Silābhanja; his son, Satrubhanja; his son, Ranabhanja; his son, Nētribhanja.

Dūtaka, Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala. Written by the Sāndhivigrahika Savarāja. Engraved by the Akshaśālika Durgadēva. Registered (lānchhitam) with a seal by Māmmā.

1499.—Ganjām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Rājan* Nētribhañjadēva alias Kalyāņa-kalaša; issued from Vaŭjulvaka. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 295 ff., and Pls.

Genealogy and epithets of Netribhañja as in No. 1498.

Dūtaka's name not preserved. Written by the Sāndhivigrahika Kubēra. Engraver as in No. 1498. Registered with a seal by Jachchhikā.

1500.—Ganjām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Mahārāja Vidyādhara-bhañjadēva alias Amōgha-kalaśa of the Bhañja family, devout worshipper of Mahēšvara (Šiva); issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 296 ff., and Pls.

The Mahārāja Raṇabhañjadēva; his son, Digbhañjadēva; his son, Śilābhañjadēva; his son, Vidyādharabhañjadēva.

Registered with a seal (lāmchhita) by Trikalinga-Mahādēvī, the mantrin Bhaṭṭa Kēśavadēva and the Vārgulika Chāchika. Written by the Sāndhivigrahika Stambha. Engraved by the Akshaśālin Kumārachandra.

1501.—Orissa, now Bengal As. Soc., Plates of the Mahārāja Vidyādharabhañjadēva, issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. first by R. L. Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. LVI. Pt. I. pp. 159 ff., and Pl.; and afterwards by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 275 ff., and Pls. Noticed by N. N. Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 149 ff.

Raṇabhañjadēva; his son, Digbhañjadēva; his son, Silābhañjadēva; his son, Vidyādharabhañjadēva, also called king Dharmakalaśa (?), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), and ornament of the Bhañja family.

Taken to the donee's home (pravēśita) by Kēśava as Dūtaks; registered with a seal (lūħchhita) by Trikalinga-Mahādēvī, Tējadika and the Mantrin Bhatta Stambhadēva, written by the Sāndhivigrahika Khambha; and engraved by the Akshaśālin (goldsmith) Kumārachandra.

¹ E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 300, A.

² The date probably contains numerical symbols and I read the line as follows : samva 5 Magha sudi stami.

1502.—Chakradharpur (Daspalla State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Nēṭa-bhañjadēva alias Kalyāṇa-kalaśa of the Bhañja family, a devout worshipper of Vishṇu; issued from Vañjulvaka. Ed. by Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. VI. pp. 276 ff.

Digbhañjadēva; his son, Šilābhañjadēva; his son, Vidyādharabhañjadēva; his son, Nēţabhañjadēva.

Registered with a seal (*lāūchhita*) by Śrījaya-Mahādēvī, *Vāgulīka* Puṇḍarīka, and the *Mantrin* Bhaṭṭa Bāpuka. Taken to the donee's home (*pravēśita*) by the *Mahāpratīhāra* Kumāra. Written by the *Sāndhivigrahika* Jayastambha. Engraved by the *Akshaśūlin* Dagadēva.

1503.—Baudh (Baudh State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of Kanakabhañjadēva. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 367 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 39-40).—Śrīmat-Kanakabhañjasya rājyasy=āsya tritīyē=vdē(bdē) likhitam tāmra-sā(śā)sanam ||

From sage Kāśyapa was sprung the Bhañja family where many great kings were born, some of whom were *Gaudēśvaras*, lords of Gaudas. Among them was Sōlanabhañja who ultimately retired to Benares. His son was Durjayabhañja, whose son was Kanakabhañja.

Engraved by Vishnu.

1504.—Antirigām (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of Yasabhañjadēva, lord of the whole Khiñjali country. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 298 ff., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Kārttika-śukla-pakshē Vishņor=utchh(chchha)yan-aikādaśyām.

(Ll. 30-31).---Samvat 3 Kārttika-sudī(di) ēkādaśī.

Rājādhirāja Dēvabhañja; his son, Rāyabhañja (I.); his son, Vīrabhañja; his son, Rāyabhañja (II.); his son, Yasabhañjadēva, conqueror of Jagadēkamalla.¹

Inscriptions of the Chahamana Kings.

1505.—Maṇḍōr (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the (Nāḍōl) Chāhamāna Sahajapāla. Transcribed by Daya Ram Sahni, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1909-10, Pt. II. pp. 102 f.

At Śākambharī, king Vākpati of Chāhamāna family; his son, Lakshmaņa at Naḍḍūla; his son, Śōbhita; from him Balirāja; his paternal uncle, Vigrahapāla; his son, Mahēndra; his son, Aņahilladēva; his son, Jēndrarāja. Then in the broken portion occur the names of Āśarāja and Prithvīpāla. The latter's son, Ratnapāla; his son, Rāyapāla; his son, from Padmalladēvī, Sahajapāla.

1506.—Bāmņērā (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, Plate of the reign of the (Nāḍōl Chāhamāna) M. Kēlhaṇadēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 53. Ed. by Garde, *E. I.*, Vol. XIII. p. 211, and Pl.

(L. 4).—Ekādasi(šī)-dēva-usthā(tthā)pana-parvvaņi (=Eleventh day of the bright half cf Kārtika).

Records some grant by Ajayasīha, son of the Rāja° Kumvarasīha.

1507.—Vāv (Pālanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Chāhumāna Vijā's reigning at Tharapadranagara. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1924-25, p. 9.

"Monday, the first of the bright half of Phalguna of V. S. 14 - -."

¹ Most probably identical with Perma-Jagadékamalla II. of the Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāṇi, who reigned from A.D. 1139 to 1149.

^{*} Compare No. 318.

Possibly a descendant of Mahipala (Nos. 665 and 667).

1508.—Rataul (Meerut Dist., U. P.), now Delhi Museum (fragmentary), Plate of the Chāhamāna Mahākumāra Chāhaḍadēva. Ed. by Daya Ram Sahni, E. I., Vol. XII. p. 224, and Pl.

Refers to the Chāhamāna kings Arṇṇōrāja, his son whose name is lost, and Prithvīrāja.

1509.—Partābgaḍh (Rājputānā) Inscription; grant of the time of the Chāhamāna Indrarāja. A detailed notice by D. R. Bhandarka-, I. A., Vol. XLV. p. 124, and also PRAS. WC., 1915-16, pp. 57 f. Ed. by Gaurishankar Ojha, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 184 ff., and Pl.

(L. 23).--Mīna-samkra(krā)ntau.

The Chāhamāna family was a source of great pleasure to king Bhōjadēva.¹ In this family was Gövindarāja; his son, Durlabharāja; his son, Indrarāja, who built a temple to the sungod called Indrāditya after him.

The administration of the province was being carried on by the *Mahásāmanta Daṇḍanāyaka* Mādhava, son of Dāmōdara, who was the *Tantrapāla* or *Chargé d'affaires* at Ujjain and Śrī-Sarman was appointed for Maṇḍapikā (Māṇḍū) by the *Balādhikrita* Kōkkaṭa subsisting on the feet of Paramēśvara (i.e., Mahēndrapāla II).

At the request of Indraraja, Madhava granted a village to the temple of the former, after bathing at the temple of Mahakala for the good of Vidagdha.

Bears the sign-manuals of Mādhava and Vidagdha.2

Inscriptions of the Chandella Kings.

1510.—Khajurāho (Chhatarpur State, Bundelkhand) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the royal family of Chandella. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. Pl. xvi. B. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. p. 122.

Mentions Jējjāka and Vijjāka, and Harshadēva; also Kshitipāladēva [of Kanauj].

1511.—Dudahi (Lalitpur Dist., U. P.) Inscriptions of the Chandrella Devalabdhi. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. Pl. xxxii. 1, 2, 4-6. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 237.

Dēvalabdhi was son of Krishņapa and his wife Āsarvā and grandson of the M. Yaśōvarman. ⁶
1512.—Mahobā (Hamirpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the royal family of Chandēlla. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. Pl. xxi. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 221 f.

Mentions Jēja⁷ and his younger brother Vījā, Dhanga, his son Ganda, his son Vidyādhara who was contemporary (?) of Bhōjadēva [of Dhārā], Vijayapāla who was a contemporary of the Chēdi-Gāngēyadēva, and his son Kīrtivarman⁸ who conquered Lakshmīkarna (i.e., the Chēdi Karna).

1513.—Mau (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the Chandella Madanavarmadēva. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 197 ff.

¹ Most probably Bhōja I. of Mahōdaya.

² See No. 61.

^{3 &}quot;They are called Jayasakti and Vijayasakti in other inscriptions," see e.g., No. 68.

⁴ See above No. 65; also the "Imperial Pratihara Dynasty of Mahodaya" in the Geneal. Lists.

⁵ This is an earlier form of the name Chandella.

⁶ See No. 68.

^{* &}quot;After him Jējābhukti (Jējākabhukti, seeNo. 368) was named. He is the Jayaśakti (Jējjāka). and Vijā the Vijayaśakti (Vijjāka) of other inscriptions."

⁵ See No. 163.

Mentions [Dhanga], his son Ganda, his son Vidyādhara, his son Vijayapāla, his son Kīrtivarman, his son Sallakshanavarman, his son Jayavarman, Sallakshanavarman's younger brother Prithvīvarman, and Prithvīvarman's son Madanavarman.

1514.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.), fragmentary Inscription of the time of the royal family of Chandella. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 39. Ed. by James Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I. p. 317.

Mentions Vijayapāla, the Chēdi Karņa, Jayavarman, Madanavarman, his younger brother Pratāpavarman, and Vīravarman.²

1515.—Ajaygadh (C. I.) Rock Inscription of the time of the Chandella **Bhōjavarman.** Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. Pl. xv. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 333 ff. Gives an account of some members of the Vāstavya clan of Kāyasthas, and mentions the Chandellas Ganda, Kīrtivarman, Paramardin, Trailōkyavarman, and Bhōjavarman.

Inscriptions of the Chandra Kings of Bengal.

1516.—Rāmpāl (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's Plate of the P. P. M. Śrīchandradēva, a devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) and successor of the M. Trailōkyachandradēva; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Basak, first in (Bengālī) Sāhitya 1320 B.S., Śrāvaņa and Bhādra No.; and afterwards in E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 138 ff., and Pls. and again by N. G. Majumdar in Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. pub.), pp. 4 ff., and Pl.

In the family of the Chandras, who ruled over Röhitägi[ri?], there was Pūrņachandra; his son, Suvarņachandra, a worshipper of Buddha (Bauddha); his son, Trailökyachandra, who was a support of the king of Harikēla⁵ and himself became king of Chandradvīpa.⁶ From Śrīkāńchanā he had the son, Śrīchandra.

1517.—Idilpur (Backergunge Dist., Bengal) Plate of the P. P. M. Śrīchandradēva, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), and successor of the M. Trailōkyachandradēva; issued from Vikramapura. Abstract published by Gangamohan Laskar, Dacca Review, for October 1912 and reproduced by Bhattasali in E. I., Vol. XVII. pp. 189 ff.

Genealogy same as in Nos. 1516 and 1518.

1518.—Kēdārpur (Faridpur Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of the P. P. M. Srīchandradēva, a devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha) and successor of the M. Trailōkyachandradēva; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. first by Bhattasali, E. I., Vol. XVII. pp. 190 f., and afterwards by Haridas Mitra, Ind. Hist. Quar., Vol. II. pp. 332 ff., and, again, by N. G. Majumdar in Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. pub.), pp. 11 f., and Pl. An incomplete plate inscribed with the genealogical portion only, without any details of the grant. Genealogy, however, the same as in No. 1517.

1519.--Bhārellā (Tippera Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Sāhitya Parishat, image Inscription of the time of Layahachandradēva. Noticed with a tentative reading by Bhattasali, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. X. p. 88, and Pl. viii; with improved reading by the same, ibid., Vol. XI. p. 17. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 351, and Pl. no. 1.

¹ See from No. 220 to No. 313.

² See from No. 558 to No. 608.

³ See No. 620.

^{4&#}x27;The characters are of the 11th and 12th centuries.

^{*} Takakusu s I'tsing, Oxford, 1896, p. xlvi.

[•] Comprised the modern districts of Backergunge, Khulna and Faridpur. (E.I., XII. p. 141, n. 2.)

(L. 2).-Chandra-gatyā Āshādha-dinē 14.

Bhāvudēva, son of Kusumadēva, Lord of Karmānta(=Baḍkāmtā, Tippera Dist.) caused to be made the (image of) god Narttēśvara.

Engraved by Ratōka and Madhusūdana.

Inscriptions of the Chaulukya Kings.

1520.—Sanjān (Thāna District, Bombay Presidency) Plates of (the Chalukya) Buddhavarasa; issued from Pinuka-nagara. Ed. first by Jackson in J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XX. pp. 42 ff. and atterwards by Sten Konow in E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 149 ff., and Pl.

(I. 33).—Pausha-māsasya amāvāsyāyām āditya-grahaņē.

In the lineage of the Chalukyas, the Paramēśvara Prithivīvallabha Pulakēsin (II.) Mahārāja; his son, Prithivīvallabha Kokkulli Vikramāditya (I.); his father's younger brother Buddhavarasa, the Rājan.

Written by Rēvagaņa.

1521.—Talwārā (Bānswārā State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya Siddharāja Jayasimha (of Gujarāt). 1 Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1914-15, p. 2.

In the family of Chaulukya, a king called Bhīma; his son, Karņa; his son, Jayasinhadēva, also called Siddharāja, who humbled the pride of Naravarman, crushed Paramardi and founded the temple of Gaṇanātha.

1522.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Chaulukya) **Kumārapāla**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. *WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2220. Summarised below from my own transcript.

From the hollow of the palm of Brahmā, Chulukya; in his race, Mūlarāja; his son, Chāmuṇ larāja; his son, Vallabharāja; his brother, Đurlabharāja; Bhīmadēva; his son, Karṇadēva, who defeated the Mālava at the Sūdakūpa mountain pass; his son, Jayasinihadēva; after him, Kumārapāla, son of Tribhuvanapāla who was son of Dēvaprasāda, son of Kshēmarāja, who was son of Bhīmadēva. Kumārapāla subdued Jāngaladēsa, Valabhī and Śākambharī.

1523.—Ratanpur (Jodhpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Chaulukya M. P. P. Kumārapāladēva and of (his chief) Pūnapākshadēva, successor of the Mahārāja Rāyapāla² in the Ratnapura Eighty-four Group. Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr. p. 206.

Contains an order of Girijādēvī, the *Mahārājāi* of Pūnapākshadēva forbidding the slaughter of animals on certain days of the fortnight. Bears the sign-manual of Pūnapāksha. Proclaimed by Pūtiga and Sāliga, sons of Śubhankara, of the Pōrvāḍ caste and resident of Naḍūlapura (Nāḍōl).³

1524.—Cambay (Bombay Presidency) unfinished Inscription of the Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) Viśvaladēva. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, pp. 214 f.

Arņōrāja married Salakshaņadēvī; their son, Lavaņaprasāda, married Madanadēvī; their son, Vīradhavala, married Vayajaladēvī; their son Visvaladēva.

Inscription of the Gahadavala Kings.

1525.—Sārnāth Inscription of Kumāradēvī queen of the Gāhaḍavāla Gôvindachandra. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 323 ff., and Pl.

¹ Date lost.

^{*} See Nos. 226, 242, 249, 254, 256 and 267.

³ See No. 287.

⁴ See Nos. 549 and 557.

Records the construction of a vihāra by Kumāradēvī, which apparently contained an image of the goddess Vasudhārā. She is also represented to have set up a new image of the Jina and placed it in the vihāra itself. It also refers to the Chhikkōra family of Pīṭhī, to which belonged a Chief called Vallabharāja and his descendant Dēvarakshita who is called Pīṭhīpati. The latter is said to have surpassed even Gajapati in power, but was defeated by Mahaṇa, maternal uncle of the Gauda king Rāmapāla whose throne was thus firmly established. Mahaṇa bestowed his daughter Sankaradēvī on the Pīṭhī lord, Dēvarakshita, whose daughter was Kumāradēvī. It is further stated that Gōvindachandra, her husband, saved Benares from the wicked Turushkasoldier. Composed by Kunda, friend of the king of Vanga, and engraved by Vāmana.

Inscriptions of the Eastern Gangas of Kalinganagara.

1526.—Bhuvanēsvara (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the time of the (Eastern) Ganga king Aniyankabhīma (Anangabhīma I.) of Trikalinga. Ed. first by Prinsep with specimen facsimile, in J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 280 ff. with a translation by Wm. Yates. and afterwards by Nagendra Nath Vasu, *ibid.*, Vol. LXVI. Pt. I. pp. 11 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VI. pp. 200 ff.

In the götra of the sage Gautama (Akshapāda) was born the Rajpūt (Rājaputra), Dvāradēva; from him, Mūladēva; and from him, Ahirama, who had a son named Svapnēśvara and a daughter named Suramādēvī. The latter was married to Rājarāja, son of Chōḍagaṅga of the lunar race. In his old age Rājarāja installed in the government his younger brother, Aniyaṅkabhīma.

Records the benefactions of Svapnēśvara, brother-in-law of Rājarāja and general of the Ganga kings. *Prašasti* composed by the poet Udayana. Written on the stone in the Mēghēśvara temple by Chandradhavala, son of Diśidhavala. Engraved by the sūtradhara Śivakara.

1527.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Bihār & Orissa) bi-lingual (Bengali-Tamil) Inscription of (the Ganga) **Vīra-Narasimha**. Ed. by Ganapati Sircar, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. XX. pp. 43 f., and Pls.

(Ll. 2-3).—Pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvat 11 śrī-Kūrtika-krishņa 7 Ravi-vārē.

1528.—Dhanantara (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates ¹ of the Ganga Sāmantas varman, overlord of the Śvētaka (country) and worshipper of Gōkarnōśvara residing on the top of the Mahēndra mountain; issued from the (capital-)town of Śvētaka. Ed. by Tarini Charan Rath, E. I., Vol. XV. p. 277, and Pl.

Engraved by Padmachandra.

Inscriptions of the Guhila Kings of Medapata.

1529.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Jaina Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Saktikumāra**. From my own transcript.

Speaks of Allata (who killed Dēvapāla) and his son Naravāhana, after whom is mentioned Saktikumāra. Speaks of Mayūra, an Akshapatala officer, apparently of Allata. Mayūra's son, Śrīpati, was appointed to his place by Naravāhana. His sons Mattata and Gumdila succeeded to this post in the time of Saktikumāra.

1530.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) **Saktikumāra**. Noticed by Bendall, *Journey in Nepal*, p. 82, and Pl. and by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2233.

¹ Not earlier than the 7th century A.D.

Records gift of money to a temple of the Sun by the King at the instance of his Akshapatal-adhipati [Ma] ttata.

1531.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Guhila prince Ambāprasāda, son of Šaktikumāra (of Mewār). Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1913-14, p. 2.

States that the queen of Ambaprasada belonged to the Chaulukya family.

1532.—Āhār (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 62, No. 2234; and in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.* pp. 72 f., and Pl.

Mentions Šaktikumāra; his successor and apparently his son, Šuchivarman; (Rāhila also called) Sphuţa-Siddharāja, and his son, whose name is lost but who is apparently said to have raised the temple Rāhilēśvara after his father and married Mahimā, daughter of the Chaulukya Sōdguka.

1533.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the Guhila king Samarasimha. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1922-23, p. 3.

Records that he granted land to a Jaina temple of the Bhartripurīya (Bhaṭēvarā) gachchha for the spiritual welfare of his mother Jayatalladēvī.

1534.—Nāgdā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of (the Guhila) Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa, recording the installation of a Jaina image. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 63, No. 2243.

1535.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, fragmentary Inscription containing the names of **Hammīra**, **Mōkalēndra**, and another (Guhila) prince who defeated Hāda. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 61, No. 2221.

1536.—Māṇḍalgaḍh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription referring to the reign of the (Guhila) M. Mahārāṇā Rāyamalla and mentioning the sūtradhāras Gövinda and Isāṇḍē, sons of the sūtradhāra Maṇḍana. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 60, No. 2197.

1537.—Chāṭsū (Jaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of **Bālāditya** of the Guhila family. Referred to by Carlleyle, A. S. I. R., Vol. VI. p. 116. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 13 ff, and Pl.

Records the erection of a temple of Murāri by the king in commemoration of his wife Raṭṭavā. In the family of Guhila, one Bhartṛipaṭṭa, endowed with the Brahmakshatra qualities ¹; his son, Īśānabhaṭa; his son, Upēndrabhaṭa; then Guhila; his son, Dhanika ²; then his son, Āuka; Kṛishṇarāja. His son was Śankaragaṇa, who conquered Bhaṭa, king of the Gauḍa country, and made a present of this kingdom to his overlord. He had a son named Harsharāja from his queen Yajjā. He conquered kings in the north, and presented horses to Bhōja.³ He married a prince s named Sillā, and had from her a son called Guhila. He is represented to have vanquished the Gauḍa king and levied tribute from princes in the east. He married Rajjhā, daughter of the Pramāra Vallabharāja. Their son was Bhaṭṭa, who led an expedition against kings of the south, and married Purūšā, daughter of one Viruka. Their son was Bālāditya (also called Bālārka or Bālabhānu). He married Raṭṭavā, daughter of the Chāhamāna king Sivarāja. By her he had three sons, namely, Vallabharāja, Vigraharāja, and Dēvarāja.

The prašasti, composed by Bhānu, son of Chhitta, a Karanika by caste and a Vaishnava by religion. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Bhāila, son of Rajuka.

¹ Sec D. R. Bhandarkar's remarks in J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V, pp. 167 ff.

² Mentioned also in No. 1371.

Most probably, Bhōja I. (A. D. 843-882) of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

Inscriptions of the 'Imperial Guptas.'

1538.—Allahābād (U. P.) pillar Inscription of the M. Samudragupta.¹ Erroneous text and translation with lithograph commenced by a brother of Lieut. T. S. Burt, finished by a Munshi and revised by Burt himself and ultimately reduced by Prinsep, published for the first time by Captain Troyer, J. A. S. B., Vol. III. pp. 118 ff., and Pl. vi. Revised, though still incorrect, text and translation published by Mill, ibid., pp. 257 ff., followed at pp. 339 ff. by his supplementary paper containing descriptive genealogy. Much improved text, translation and lithograph published by Prinsep, ibid., Vol. VI. pp. 969 ff., and Pl. lv. Prinsep's translation reprinted in Thomas' edition of Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities, Vol. I. pp. 233 ff. Corrections in the historical parts pointed out by Bhau Daji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. IX. pp. exexi ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 6 ff., and Pl. Transcript revised by Bühler, Die indischen Inschriften und das Alter der indischen Kunstpoesie, pp. 39 ff., and 88 ff.

He is said to have captured and again liberated Mahēndra of Kōsala, Vyāghrarāja of Mahā-kāntāra, Maṇṭarāja of Kēraļa, Mahēndragiri of Pishṭapura, Svāmidatta of Kōtṭūra, Damana of Ēraṇḍapalla, Vishṇugōpa of Kāñchī, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Vēṅgī, Ugrasēna of Pālakka, Kubēra of Dēvarāshṭra, Dhanamjaya of Kusthalapura² and all the other kings of Dakshināpatha, and exterminated "Rudradēva, Matila, Nāgadatta, Chandravarman, Gaṇapatināga, Nāgasēna, Achyuta, Nandin, Balavarman," and other kings of Āryāvarta.

Exacted obedience from the frontier kings of Samatața, Pavāka, Kāmarūpa, Nēpāla, Kartripura and so forth, and from the tribes: Mālava, Arjunāyana, Yaudhēya, Mādraka, Ābhīra, Prārjuna, Sanakānīka, Kāka, Kharaparika and so forth. Formed alliances with Daivaputra-Shāhi-Shāhānushāhi, Šaka, Muruṇḍa and Simhala and other Islands.

Composed by the Sāmdhivigrahika Kumārāmātya Mahādandanāyaka Harishēna, son of the Mahādandanāyaka Dhruvabhūti. Executed by the Mahādandanāyaka Tilakabhaṭṭa.

1539.— Eran (Saugor Dist., C. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription of Samudragupta. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 89. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 20.

1540.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) spurious Plates of the M. Samudragupta; issued from Ayödhyā. Noticed by Cunningham, Book of Indian Eras, p. 53, where he mentions the date as '40.' Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 256 f., and Pl.

(L. 14).—Samvat 94 Vaisakha-di 104.

Genealogy as in No. 1263.

1541.—Udayagiri (Gwalior State, C. I.) cave Inscription of the time of **Chandragupta** (II,⁵). Text, translation by Rājā Siva Prasad and lithograph published by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. pp. 51 f. Errors pointed out by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XI. p. 312. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 35, and Pl. Revision of text by Bühler, Vienna Ori. Jour., Vol. V. pp. 226 f.

Records the excavation of the cave by the order of his minister, Sandhivigrahika, the poet Vîrasēna, otherwise called Sāba, of Pāṭaliputra.

1542.—Mathurā (Mathurā Dist., U. P.), now Lahore Museum, Inscription [of the M. Chandragupta II.]. Noticed by Cunningham, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXII. pp. iii ff. Reprinted

¹ His genealogy is given as in No. 1263.

² Compare Fleet (ibid.) with Bom. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. I, p. 63; J. R. A. S. 1897, pp. 864 ff.; and Ind. Hist-Quart., Vol. I. pp. 250 ff.

^{3&}quot; The grant, according to Fleet, has the general appearance of having been fabricated somewhere about the beginning of the eighth century A. D."

^{*} Expressed by numerical symbols; compare C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 255, n. i.

⁴ See Nos. 1260-1262.

with addition of Plates, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. p. 237. Reduced lithograph published by same, ibid., Vol. III. p. 37, and Pl. xvi, No. 24. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 26 f., and Pl.

1543.—Mēharaulī (Mihraulī) (Delhi) iron pillar Inscription, being a posthumous eulogy of the conquest of a powerful king Chandra. Noticed by Prinsep with a lithograph, J. A. S. B., Vol. III. p. 494, and Pl. xxx. Reading and translation of the text by same, with an improved lithograph, ibid., VII. p. 629, and Pl. xxxiii. Ed. by Bhau Daji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. X-p. 63. Re-edited by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 141, and Pl. xxi-A. A note by Chintaharan Chakravarty, An. Bhand. Inst., Vol. VIII. pp. 172 ff.

1544.— Bāsarh (Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) clay seal of the Mahādērī Dhruvās—vāmīnī, wife of the (Imperial Gupta) M. Chandragupta (II.) and mother of the Mahārāja Gōvindagupta.² Described by Bloch, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, p. 107, and Pl.

1545.—Gadhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription of the time of the M. Kumāragupta I.³ Text and lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 55, Pl. xx. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 40, and Pl.

(L. 2).— śrī-Kumāragupta-rājya-[samvatsarē]......divasē 104 [asyām divasa-pūrvvāyām].

1546.—Gadhwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Inscription [of the time of Kumāragupta I.?]. Noticed with a lithograph and text by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. X. p. 10 and Pl. v, Nos. 2 & 3. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 265, and Pl.

1547.—Basārh (Muzassarpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) clay seal of Ghatotkachagupta. Described by Bloch, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, Pt. II, p. 107, and Pl.

1548.— Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) pillar Inscription of the time of the M. Skandagupta.⁶ First noticed by Ravenshaw, J. A. S. B., Vol. VIII. pp. 347 ff. Text and lithograph published by Rajendralal Mitra, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXV. pp. 269 ff, and 277 f. Lithograph published by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. pp. 37 f., and Pl. xvii. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 49 f., and Pl.

Genealogy as far as Kumāragupta (I.) as in No. 1269; his son, the M. Skandagupta.

1549.—Bhitarī (Ghāzīpur Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of Skandagupta. Mentioned by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 661. Text, translation and lithograph published by Mill, ibid., Vol. VI. pp. 1 ff., and Pl. xxxii. Lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. 1. p. 98, and Pl. xxx. Revised text, translation and lithograph by Bhau Daji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. X. pp. 59 ff. Text, translation and lithograph again by Bhagvanlal Indraji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. pp. 349 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 53 f., and Pl.

Records the installation of an image of the god Vishņu and the allotment to the idol of a village.

Genealogy as in No. 1548.

1550.—Dāmōdarpur (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, Plate (No. 4) of the *Paramadaivata* P. M. Budhagupta. Ed. by Radhagovinda Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 138 f., and Pl.

(L. 1). Phālguna di 10 5.

¹ See C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 140, n. 1; J. R. A. S., 1897, pp. 9 ff.; and I. A., Vol. XLII. p. 217 and XLVIII. p. 98.

See No. 7.

⁸ See Nos. 1263-65, 1268 and 1273.

Expressed by numerical symbol.

^a See No. 1269.

See Nos. 1276-1279,

Budhagupta was the ruler of the earth, the *Uparika Mahārāja* Jayadatta, selected (parigrihīta) by him, was administering the Pundravardhana Province (bhukti); the Ayuktaka Sandaka, appointed (niyukta) by the latter, was administering the Kōṭivarsha District (vishaya), and also the government of the town (adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa) attended by the Nagara-śrēshṭhin Ribhupāla, the Sārthavāha Vasumitra, the Prathama-kulika Varadatta and the Prathama-Kāyastha Viprapāla.

1551.—Bhitarī (Ghāzīpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, seal of the M. Kumāragupta (III.). Ed. by Hoernle, J. A. S. B., Vol. LVIII. Pt. I, p. 89, and Pl. and by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 225.

Genealogy as far as Kumārgupta (I.) as in No. 1263; his son, from Anantadēvī, the M. Puragupta; his son, from Vatsadēvī, the M. Narasimhagupta; his son, from Mahālakshmīdēvī (?), the M. Kumāragupta (III.).

Inscriptions of the 'Guptas of Magadha'.

1552.—Aphsad (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of Adityasēna² [of the family of the Guptas of Magadha]. Noticed first by Cunningham in J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXII. pp. iii ff. (A. S. I. R., Vol. I. p. 40). Text and translation published by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXV. pp. 267 ff. Translation corrected by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XV. p. 11 and Vol. XVI. p. 79. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 202 ff., and Pl.

Kṛishṇagupta; his son, Harshagupta; his son, Jīvitagupta (I); his son, Kumāragupta (at war with [the Maukhari] Išānavarman 3); his son, Dāmōdaragupta (fell in a battle with the Maukhari); his son, Mahāsēnagupta (defeated Susthitavarman); his son, Mādhavagupta (contemporary of Harsha [of Kanauj]); his son, from Śrīmatī, Ādityasēna married Kōṇadēvī.

1553.—Mandār (Bhāgalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill rock Inscription of the M. Adityasēnadēva and his wife Kōṇadēvī.¹ Referred to as discovered by Buchanan (Hamilton) by Montgomery Martin, Eastern India, Vol. II. p. 58, and Pl. iv. Nos. 3 and 4. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 212.

1554.—Dēō-Baraṇārk (Arrah, Shāhābād Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the M. Jīvitaguptadēva (II.); issued from Gōmatikōṭṭaka. Text and partial translation published by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVI. pp. 68, 73 ff. and Pls. xxv. and xxvi. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 215 ff., and Pl.

Mādhavagupta; his son, from Śrīmatī, Ādityasēna; his son, from Kōṇadēvī, the M. Dēvagupta; his son, from Kamaladēvī, the M. Vishņugupta; his son, from Ijjādēvī, the M. Jīvitagupta (II.). The inscription mentions, as previous kings, Bālāditya, Śarvavarman and Avantivarman.

1555.—Panchōbh (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Patna Museum Plate⁶ of the P. M. P. Mahāmaṇḍalika⁷ Saṃgrāmagupta, son of Prince (Rājaputra)⁸ Kṛishṇagupta, and

¹ For their chronological position, see also I. A., Vol. XLVII. pp. 16 ff., 161 ff.; An. Bhand. Inst., Vol. I. pp. 67 ff.; E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 119 ff., and XVIII. pp. 81 ff.; Hindustan Review Jan. 1918.

² Seo No. 1395.

⁸ See No. 1602.

⁴ For a modern Deoghar inscription which glorifies Adityasēna and his wife 'Kōshadōvī,' see C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 213, note; and A. S. I. An. Rep., Pt. II, 1902-03, p. 230.

E See No. 1704. For another Devagupta, see No. 1387.

Contains characters of about the 12th century.

⁷ This combination of the feudatory with the imperial titles is curious and shows most probably that though nominally they were feudatories, in reality they were independent kings.

It seems that Krishnagupta was a son of Rajaditya, that he died without obtaining the throne and his son Saingrama therefore succeeded the latter.

meditating on the feet of the P. M. P. Mahāmaṇḍalika Rājādityagupta. Ed. by Sikdar and Amareswar Thakur, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. V. pp. 588 ff., with a note by Banerji, ibid., pp. 585 ff.

(Ll. 4-5).—Śrīmat-Samgrāmagupta-dēva-pāda-pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājyē saptadaša samyvatsarē Kārttika-krishna-navamyām tithau.

There was a family known as Gupta, with the bull (vrisha) as their insignia, and descended from Arjuna of the lunar race. In that family arose Yajñēśagupta alias Jaya; his son, Dāmōdaragupta alias Chāmuṇḍarāja; his son, Bhiga(?)dēvagupta; his son, Rājāditya.

Inscriptions of the Guptas of Kosala and Trikalinga.

1556.—Jāṭēsingā-Dungri (Sōnpur State, Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Sivagupta (I.)-Yayātidēva, a devout worshipper of Mahā-Shavagupta; issued from the camp of Suvarṇapura-pattana presided over by the goddess Pañchāmbarī Bhadrāmbikā. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 52 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 43-45).—Srī-Mahā-Sivagupta-śrī-Yayātirājadēva-pāda-varddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē tritīyē Vaišākha-sita-pañchamyām s-ānkēn āpi samvat 3 Vaišākha-sudi 5.

Mahā-Sivagupta-Yayātidēva is called 'the Lord of Trikalinga which he acquired through his arms' and 'the full-moon in the spotless sky of Vanga.' He is also said to have seized Gaudas Rādha and Kāñchī. He was 'a scorehing fever to Karnāṭa, Lāṭa and Gurjarēśvara 'and 'Choicehusband of Kalinga, Kōngada, Utkara(la)ka, and Kōśala.'

Written by the Sandhivigrahin, Rāṇaka Rudra Datta, grandson of Harsha Datta and brother's son of Siniha Datta.

1557.—Sönpur (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahābhavagupta (II.) [-Janamējaya], forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikalinga, the successor of the P. M. P. Sivagupta; issued from Suvarņapura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, E. I., Vol-XI. pp. 94 f., and Pl.

(I.l. 35-37).—P. M. P. Srī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē tritīyē Srāvaņamāsa-sita-paksha-pañchamyāni yatr=ānkatō samvat 3 Srāvaņa-sudi 5.

Written by Kōi Ghōsha, and engraved by Sanigrāma, son of Rayana Ojjhā.

1558.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhava-guptarājadēva (II.)—Janamējayadēva, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikalinga, and the successor of the P. M. P. Śivaguptadēva; issued from Mūrasīma. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. I. pp. 12 f.

(I.l. 40-43).—P. M. P. Śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya-rājyē samvachchha(tsa)rē shashṭhē Kārttika-māsa-sita-paksha-trayōdaśyām yatr=ānkataḥ samvat 6 Kārttika-śudi 13.

Written by Kāyastha Kōi Ghōsha, son of Vallabha Ghōsha, attached to the Mahāsān-dhivigrahin Malla Datta, son of Dhāra Datta.

1559.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Bengal As. Soc.'s Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējayadēva, lord of Trikalinga, the successor of the P. M. P. Sivaguptadēva, of the family of the Moon; issued from the camp (kaṭaka) of Mūrasīma. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 341 ff., and Pl.

¹ Samgrāma and Rājāditya were both devout worshippers of Mahēsvara (Siva) and lords of Jayapura.

² As he is said to have acquired Trikalinga through his arms, he seems to be the first of his dynasty, which, as his next epithet shows, came from Vanga (East Bengal).

³ Compare also asmad-Vangānvayē kshīnē in 1.6 of Plate III.

(Ll. 39-41).—P. M. P. śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya-rājyē samvachchha(tsa)rē shashṭhēḥ(ṭhē) Āshāḍha-māsē sita-pakshē t[i*]thāv-ashṭamyām yatr=āṅkatō=pi samvat 6 A(Ā)shāḍhaśudi 8.

Writer as in No. 1558.

1560.—Satalma (Sonpur State, Bihār & Orissa), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the P. M. P. Mahābhavagupta (II.)-Janamējaya, same as in No. 1559. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I. Vol. VIII. pp. 141 fl., and Pls.

(Ll. 38-41).—P. M. P. Sōmakula-[ti]laka-Tri(Tri)kaling-ādhipati-śrī-Janamējayadēvasya vijaya rājyē samvachchharē(samvatsarē) ashṭamē Kārtika-māsa-dvitīya-paksha(pakshē) tithau dvādaśyām yatr-ankatō-pi samvat(samvat) 8 Kārttika-śudi 12.

Dūtaka, the Mahāmahattama Bhaṭṭa Sādhāraṇa, son of Śōbhana¹. Written by Kāyastha Āllava, son of Kailāsa, attached to the Mahāsandhivigrahin Rāṇaka Malla Datta, son of Dhāra Datta. Engraved by Sangrāma, son of Rayaṇā Ojjhā.

1561.—Kudopali (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the Rāṇaka Puñja, son of Vōdā(?), of the Mathara family; of the reign of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bha-vaguptarājadēva (II.), lord of Trikalinga, the successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Sivaguptarājadēva, of the family of the Moon, residing at Yayātinagara; issued from Vā(?)maṇḍāpāṭī. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 258 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 4-7).—P. M. P. Sōmakula-tilaka-Tṛi(Tri)kaling-ādhipati-śrī-Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva-mahī-pravarddhamāna-kalyāna(ṇa)-vijaya-rājyē trayōdaśa-samvatsarē ā(a)tr=ānkē samvata(t) 13.

1562.—Kaṭak (Cuttack, or Chaudwār, Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva (II.), lord of Trikalinga,² the successor of the P. M. P. Sivaguptadēva, of the family of the Moon; issued from the Ārāma camp. Ed. by Fleet, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 347 fl., and Pl.

(Ll. 43-46).—P. M. P. Sõmakulatilaka-Trikaling-ädhipati-érī-Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva-pāda-padma-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē ēkatrinéattimē sāmvatsarē Mārgga-śudi tithau trayō-daśyāni yatr-ānkēn āpi samvat 31 Mārgga-śudi 13.

The donee is the *Mahattama* Bhaṭṭa Sādhāraṇa, son of Bhaṭṭa Śōbhana originally from Ṭakārī, who was prime-minister of the king.

1563. Other Katak or Chaudwar (Orissa), now Bengal As. Soc's. Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva (II.); of the same date. Noticed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1882, p. 11; and by Fleet, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 346 f.

1564. -Katak (?) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptadēva (II.); of the same date. Noticed by Fleet, E. I., Vol. III. p. 346.

1565.— Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivagupta-rājadēva (II.)—Yayātidēvarāja, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornament of the Sōma race, lord of Trikalinga, and the successor of the P. M. Mahā-Bhavaguptarā-jadēva (II.); issued from Vinītapura. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. I. pp. 14 f.

(I.I. 37-39).—Śrīmad-Yayātidēvarājasya vijaya-rājyē samvatsarā(rē)=shṭamē Mārggasiramāsē sukla-pakshē trayōdasyām=ankē samvat 8 Mārgga-sudi 13.

Written by Uchchhava Nāga, son of Samamphēṇāllava known to the Mahāsandhivigrahin Rānaka Dhāra Datta. Engraved by the vijāānin Mādhava, son of Vāsu.

¹ Same as the donee mentioned in No. 1562.

² He is also called Köśalendra, 'lord of Köśala.'

[•] Road ékatrimfattamê samvatsarê.

- 1566.—Katak (Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (II.)-Yayātirājadēva, lord of Trikalinga, son and successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējaya, of the family of the Moon; issued from Vinītapura. Ed. by Rangalal Banerji, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLVI. Pt. I, pp. 153 ff., and Pl. x. and by Fleet, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 351 ff.
- (Ll. 63-65).— -mahārāja-paramēśva[ra*]-Sōmakulatilaka-Trikaling-ādhipati-śrī-Ja(Ya)yātirājadēva-pravarddhamāna-vē(vi)jaya-rājyē navamē samvatsarē 9 Jyēshṭha-śi(si)ta-trayōdaśyā[m] 13.1
- 1567.—Sönpur (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Maḥā-Śivagupta-rājadēva (II.)—Yayātirājadēva, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forchead ornament of the Söma race, lord of Trikalinga, and the successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavagupta-rājadēva. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 96 ff., and Pl.
- (Ll. 45-48).—P. M. P.-Sōma-kula-tilaka-Trikaling-ādhipati-śrīmad-Yayāt(i)rājadēvasva pādānupravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē pañchadasa(śa)mē samvatsarē Marggasi(Mārgaśira)-māsē(l) su(śu)kla-pakshē trayōda(ś)yān tithau samvat 15 Mārgga-sudi 13.

Written by the Mahākshapatalika Uchchhava-Nāga, son of Allava-Nāga, who was known to the Mahāsandhivigrahika Rāṇaka Chārudatta. Engraved by Thakura Panāka.

- 1568.—Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (II.)-Yayāti, successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējaya, both styled devout worshippers of Mahēśvara (Śiva), forehead ornaments of the Sōma race, and, lords of Trikalinga; issued from Yayātinagara on the Mahānadī. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. I. pp. 16 ff.
- (Ll. 60-62).—.....śrīmad-Yayātidēva-pāda-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya(jyē) chatur-vvinšati-samvatsarē Āshāḍha-śukla-pakrhē tithau pañchamyām yatr-āṅkēn-āpi samvat 24 Āshāḍha-śudi 5.

King Yayāti is spoken of as having vanquished Ajāpāla and seized 32 elephants. Written by the *Mahāsāndhivigraha* Kāyastha Tathāgata, known to the *Mahāsāndhivigraha* Rāṇaka Dhāra Datta. Engraved by the vijāānin Vāsuka.

- 1569.— Pāṭṇā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (II.)-Yayāti, successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (II.)-Janamējaya, both styled devout worshippers of Mahēśvara(Śiva), forehead ornaments of the Sōma race, and lords of Trikalinga; issued from Yayātinagara on the Mahānadī. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. I. pp. 19 ff.
- (Ll. 72-75).—.....śrīmad-Yayātidēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē=shṭāviṁśatimē (tamē) samvatsarē Bhūdrapada-māsē sita-pakshē tithau pañchamyāṁ yatr-ūṅkē-pi saṁvat 28 Bhādrapada-sudi 5.

King Yayāti is spoken of as having vanquished Ajāpāla and seized 32 elephants. Written by Kāyastha Sūryasēna, attached to (sattāka) the Sandhivigrahin of the Kōsala country named Singhadatta. Engraved by the vijūānin Madhumathana.

1570.—Kaṭak (?) (Orissa) Plates of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva (III.)-Bhīmarathadēva, lord of Trikalinga, son and successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Śivaguptarājadēva (II.)-Yayāti (who himself was the son of Janamējaya), of the family of the Moon; issued from Yayātinagara. Ed. by Fleet, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 356 ff., and Pl.

(L. 42).—sūrya-grahaņē.

[&]quot;In E. I. this '13' is taken to be denoted by numerical symbols for 10 and 3, but in my opinion the plate contains numeral figures for 1 and 3."—Kielhorn.

- (Ll. 70-73).—P. M. P. Sōmakulatilaka-Trikaling-ādhipati-śrī-Bhīmarathadēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē tṛiti(tī)[ya*]-samvatsarē Mārgaśīrsha-māsīya-śukla-paksh[ē*] tithau tṛi-t[ī*]yāyām yatr-ānkēn-āpi samvat 3 Mārga-śudi 3 h||.
- 1571.—Lalāṭēndukēsari (Khaṇḍagiri) Cave (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of Uddyōtakēsarin. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 166.
 - (L. 1).—Śrī-Udyōtakēsari-vijaya-rājya-samvat 5.
 - Refers to Kumāraparvata (-Khaṇḍagiri) and records some Jaina benefactions.
- 1572.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the time of the P. M. Uddyöta-kēsarīrājadēva, lord of Trikalinga. Transcribed and translated by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 558, and Pl.
 - (L. 20).- śrīmad Uddyōtakēsarirājadēvasya vijaya-rājyē samvat 18 Phālguna-śudi 3. . .

Mentions Janamējaya¹ of the lunar race, his son Dīrgharava and his son Apavāra who died childless; after him, Vichitravīrya (another son of Janamējaya), his son Abhimanyu, his son Chaṇḍīhara, and his son Uddyōtakēsarin, whose mother was Kōlāvatī of the solar race.

Composed by Bhatta Purushottama.

- 1573.—Navamuni (Khandagiri) Cave (Puri Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the reign of **Uddyōtakēsaridēva**. Noticed by Beglar in A. S. I. R., Vol. XIII. p. 85 and note. Read also by Monmohan Chakravarti in his "Notes on the Remains at Dhauli and in the caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri" printed by the Government of Bengal in 1903. Ed. by Banerji with correction by Thomas, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 166 and Pl.
 - (I. 1).—Śrīmad-Udyötakēsaridēvasya pravarddhamānē vijaya-rājyē samvat 18.

Records a benefaction of Subhachandra, disciple of Bhaṭṭāraka Kulachandra, āchārya of the Dēśi-gaṇa sprung from the Graha-kula belonging to the Ārya-saṅgha.

Inscriptions of the Kalachuris of Tripuri, Ratnapura and so forth.

1574.—Sāṅkhēṇlā (Baroda State) Plate of Śāntilla, the Balādhikṛita of the Bhōgikapāla Mahāp[ī]lupati² Nirihullaka who meditated on the feet of [the Kalachuri?] Śaṁkaraṇa (Śaṁkaraṇa ?), son of Kṛishṇarāja; issued from Nirguṇḍipadraka. Ed. by Dhruva, E. I., Vol. 11. pp. 23 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—ādi[ty-ō*]parāga-kālam.

1575.--Kārītalāī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Jubbulpore Museum, Inscription of the time of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Lakshmaņarāja**, and his minister Somēśvara, son of Yuvarāja's minister Bhākamiśra. Ed. by Kielhorn, *E. I.*, Vol. II. pp. 175 ff.

Mentions Yuvarāja (I.); [his son] Lakshmaṇarāja whose queen was Rāhadā; and [their son] Śanka[ragaṇa].³

1576.—Chhōṭī Dēōrī (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription from a ruined temple, containing the name **Srī-Sarhkaragaṇa** (the Kalachuri king?). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. p. 159; D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2041; and Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 37, No. 39.

1577.—Bilhari (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.), now Nägpur Museum, Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Yuvarājadēva (II.3). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 254 ff., and Pl.

² This name occurs above, in Nos. 1559, 1566 and 1570.

^{* &}quot;The published text has mahāpalupati, altered by the editor to mahāpallapati; but the photolithograph shews that the akshara which precedes lu contains a superscript i or i, and the word mahāpālupati actually occurs, immediately after mahābhōgika, in line 28 of the Tarpandighī plate of Lakshmanasēna," No. 1686.

^{*} see No. 1223.

Mentions in connection with a Śaiva ascetic Mattamayūranātha, a prince or king Avanti. In the lineage of the Haihayas, Kökkalla (I.), who supported Krishnarāja in the south and Bhōjadēva in the north; his son, Mugdhatunga; his son, Kēyūravarsha-Yuvarāja (I.), married Nōhalā (daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman who was a son of Sadhanva and grandson of Simhavarman); their son, Lakshmanarāja; his son, Śamkaragana; his younger brother, Yuvarāja (II.).

The first part of the inscription was composed by Śrīnivāsa, son of Sthirānanda; the second by Sajjana, son of Thīra; and the concluding verses are by Sīruka.²

1578.—Goharwā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) Plates of the Kalachuri P. M. P. Karņadēva, the devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), the lord of Trikalinga, who meditated on the feet of the P. M. P. Vāmadēva³; issued from the holy Karņatīrtha. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 142 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 41-42). —Saptama-samvatsarē Kārttikē māsi sukla(šukla)-paksha-Kārttikī-paurmpamāsyām tithau Guru-dinē.

=Thursday, 5th November, Λ. D. 1047. (Fleet, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 146.)

In the family of the Kalachuris, Lakshmanarājadēva, who defeated the kings of Vangāla, Pāṇḍya, Lāṭa, Gurjjara and Kāśmīra; his son, Yuvarājadēva, who became a *Paramēśeara*; his son, Kōkalla; his son, Gāṅgēyadēva, who conquered the kings of Kīra, Aṅga, Kuntala, and Utkala; his son, Karṇa, king of Chēdi.

Written by the Karanika Sarvānanda. Engraved by Vidyānanda.

1579.—Paikōrē (Bīrbhūm Dist., Bengal) decorative pillar Inscription of (the Kalachuri) **Karņa** (of Tripurī), recording that the image of a goddess was made by the king's order. Noticed by Dikshit, A. S. I., An. Rep. 1921-22, p. 80 and by Krishna Sastri, *ibid.*, p. 115.

1580. Bahuriband (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Jaina image Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) Gayākarņa of Tripurī. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 40; and D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-01, p. 54, No. 2042. Accounts followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 37, No. 40.

(L. 1).- Samvat 12...... Phälguna-vadi 9 Some.

Refers to a Rāshţrakūţa Mahāsāmantādhipati śrīmad-Gōlhaṇadēva a feudatory of Gayā-karṇadēva and records the erection of a pillar in the temple of Śāintinātha.

1581.—Karanbēl (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) unfinished Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) **Jayasichhadēva** Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 216 ff.

In the Kalachuri family, Yuvarāja (II.); his son, Kōkalla (II.); his son, Gāṅgēya; his son, Karņa; his son, Yaśaḥkarṇa; his son, Gayākarṇa, who married Alhaṇadēvī, daughter of [the Guhila] Vijayasimha (son of Vairisimha who was a son of Hamsapāla in Prāgvāṭa) and his wife Syāmaladēvī (daughter of [the Paramāra] Udayādītya of Dhārā); their sons, Narasimha and Jayasimha.

1582. — Göpälpur (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Vijaya-simhadēva. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 218 f.

Mentions the Kalachuri kings Karņa, Yaśaḥkarņa, Gayākarņa, Narasimha, Jayasimha who married Gōsaladēvī, and their son Vijayasimha.

1583.—Bhērā-Ghāṭ (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) temple Inscription, recording that the queen of the (Kalachuri) M. Vijayasirhha (of Tripurī) daily bowed (to the god inside). Neticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 36 f., No. 38. Transcribed by Banerji, The Haihayas of Tripuri and their Monuments. (Mem. Arch. Surv. of India, No. 23) p. 142 and Pl. LIII.

¹ See Nos. 1221 and 1872.
² Sīruka in one of his verses refers to the poet Rājušėkhara.

³ Jour. Andhra. Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. IV. p. 132 & p. 157 ll 66.7

⁴ See Nos. 1237, 1244 and 1247. ⁵ See No. 1248.

1584.—Kötgadh (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Akaltārā, Inscription of the time of (the Kalachuri) Ratnadēva (II.) (of Ratanpur) and his feudatory Vallabharāja. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 51, No. 2024; by Longhurst, PRAS. EC., 1907-08, p. 41; and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscre. in C. P. and Berar, p. 109, No. 143.

Prithvīdēva (I.); his son, Jājalladēva (I.); his son, from Lāchchhalladēvī, Ratnadēva (II.). A feudatory of this family was the Vaisya prince, Dēvarāja; his son, Rāghava; his son, Harigana; his son, Vallabharāja, who overran the Ladaha country and reduced the king of Gauda.

Records the construction by Vallabharāja of a temple of Rēvanta, a vāhyāli or stables for beasts of burden, and a tank called Vallabha-sāgara-saras. Composed by Dēvapāṇi.

1585. --Akaltārā (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), now Raipur Museum, fragmentary Inscription of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratnapura. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. VII. p. 211; by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 84, No. 8; and by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 52.

Contains the names Ratnadēva, Harigaņa, Lāchchhalladēvī (see No. 1231), Vallabharāja, and Jayasinihadēva.

Composed by Dēvapāņi.

1586.—Mahāmadpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription, now in the Bungalow of the Deputy Commissioner, Bilāspur, containing the names of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratnapura. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. pp. 84 f., No. 9; D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2022; and Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 111 f., No. 146.

In the Tummāņa country, the Kalachuri king Jājalladēva; Ratnadēva; his son, Prithvīdēva; Vallabharāja; Prithvīdēva (II.); his younger brother, Akāladēva.

1587.—Kasiā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription of a Kalachuri king, whose name is missing. Noticed by Kielhorn, *Nachrichten d.k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1903, Heft 3, pp. 300 ff. Ed. by Daya Ram Sahni, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 130 ff. and Pl.

After the mythical and legendary portion of the genealogy, we are told that in the Kalachuri family of Kārtavīrya's race, (if no name has gone with the effaced portion), Sankaragaṇa; his son, Nannarāja; his son, Lakshmaṇa (I.), who after capturing a fort, occupied Saivaya residence of Sivi Ausīnara; his son, Sivarāja (I.); his son, Bhīmaṭa (I.); Lakshmaṇa (II.); his son, Sivarāja (II.); a king whose name is lost and who married Bhūdā; their son, Lakshmaṇarāja (III.), who married Kānchanā; their son, Bhīmaṭa (II.), the last prince of the extant portion,

Inscriptions of the 'Khadgas of East Bengal'.

1588.—Ashrafpur (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Buddhist Plate of the king (nripati) Dēvakhadga.² Tentative reading by Rajendralal Mitra, Proc. A. S. B., 1855, p. 51, and Pl. A fresh transcript along with translation by Ganga Mohan Laskar, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. I. pp. 89 f. A note by R. C. Majumdar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XIX. pp. 375 ff.

(L. 15) -Samvat 10 3 Vaišākha-di 10 3.

Records a grant by Dēvakhadga, to secure the longevity of (his son) Rājarājabhaṭṭa, to Buddhist monastic establishments under the supervision of the āchārya-vandya Saṃghamitra. Also mentions the Mahādēvi Prabhāvatī. Written by Pūradāsa, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), in Jaya-Karmāntavāsaka.

¹ Of about the 11th or 12th century A. D.

^{*} See Nos. 1394 and 1589.

1589.—Deulbādī (Tippera Dist., Bengal), now lost, Sarvvānī image Inscription of the time of Dēvakhadga. Ed. by Bhattasali, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 359, and Pl. iv.

Khadgodyama; his son, Jātakhadga; his son, Dēvakhadga; his Chief Queen, (mahā-dēvī mahishī) Prabhāvatī, had the image of Šarvvāņī covered with gold.

1590.—Ashrafpur (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Buddhist Plate of Rāja-rāja, son of king (narapati) Dēvakhadga. Noticed in Proc. A. S. B., 1890, p. 242, and 1891, p. 119. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. 1. pp. 90 f., and Pl. Discussion of the date reading by R. C. Majumdar, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XIX. pp. 375 ff.

(L. 15). -Samvat 103 Pausha-di 20 5.4

Khadgodyama; his son, Jātakhadga; his successor, Dēvakhadga; his son, Rājarāja. Mentions Udīrņakhadga, apparently an ancestor.

Dūlaka, Yajñavarman. Writer same as in No. 1588.

Inscriptions of the 'Maitrakas of Valabhī.'

1591.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār, Bombay Presidency), now Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, Plate of the Maitraka *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* **Dhruvasēna** (I.); issued from Valabhī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1918-19, p. 45. Ed. by Sukthankar, *E. I.*, Vol. XVII. p. 109, and Pl. The second plate, giving the details of the grant, is missing.

1592.—Pālitānā (Kāthiāwār) Plate of the Maitraka Dhruvasēna (I.). Noticed by Jackson, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 130, No. VI. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 115. The second plate, giving the date, the details of the grant, and so forth, is missing.

1593.—Bāṅkōḍi (Jāmnagar State, Kāthiāwār), now Bhāvnagar Museum, fragmentary Inscription, containing the name of **Guhasēna** [of Valabhī]. Published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 30, and Pl.

1594.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Plates of the (Maitraka) Mahārāja Dharasēna (II.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Ed. by Diskalkar, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 22 ff.

Dūtaka, Šīlāditya. Written by the Sandhivigrahādhikrita Divirapati Skandabhata,

1595.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) first Plate of the (Maitraka) **Dharasēna** (II.) (?); issued from Valabhī. Transcribed by Diskalkar, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 25 ft.

1596.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Museum Plates of (the Maitraka) Šīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya. Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 10. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 33 ff.

(L. 36).—. hula 7

Grant to the Buddhist monastery of Vamsakata. Dūtaka, Kharagraha.

1597.—Göpnäth (Käthiäwär) first plate only of a Valabhī grant, which breaks off in the description of **Dharasēna** (III.), son of Kharagraha (I.); issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XII. pp. 148 f.; also published in *Bhāvnagar Inscr.*, p. 64, and Pl.

1598.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) museum second Plate of (the Maitraka) Dhruvasēna (III.). Noticed by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 10. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 36 f.

Grant to Buddhist monastery of Dudda near Valabhī.

In the same place have been discovered among other things a fine brass statuette of the sun-god and a Linga inscribed with De[ya*]dharmō=yain Achārya-Pratha[ma*]bhadrasya, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 357 and note.

² See Nos. 1394 and 1588.

³ He seems to have been a mere heir-apparent as the seal bears his father's name.

³ R. C. Majumdar, however, reads it 'Samvat 79 (or 73) Pausha di 28' referring the year to the Husha era—which is more probable.

⁵ See Nos. 1311-1315.

1599.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) first Plate of the (Maitraka) Mahārāja Dhruvasēna (?). Transcribed by Diskalkar, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 19 f.

1600.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) Museum second Plate of (the Maitraka) **Śliāditya** (III.), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva). Referred to by Diskalkar, An. Rep. Watson Museum, Rajkot, 1922-23, p. 11. Ed. by same, J. B. B. R. A. S. (NS.), Vol. I. pp. 40 ff.

Grant to some Buddhist monastery included in that of Dudda.

Inscriptions of the Maukhari kings.

1601.—Jaunpur (Jaunpur Dist., U. P.) Inscription of **Iśvaravarman**, of the lineage of the Mukhara kings. Text and translation published by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XI. pp. 124 f., and Pl. xxxvii. No. 1. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 229 f. and Pl.

1602.—Aśīrgadh (Nimār Dist., C. P.) copper seal Inscription of the Maukhari M. Sarvavarman. Mill's text and erroneous translation published by Prinsep, J. B. A. S., Vol. V. pp. 482 ff., and Pl. xxvi. Text, translation and lithograph published by Wilson, J. R. A. S. (N. S.), Vol. III. pp. 377 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 220, and Pl.

The Mahārāja Harivarman; his son, from Jayasvāminī, the Mahārāja Ādityavarman; his son, from Harshaguptā, the Mahārāja Isvaravarman; his son, from Upaguptā, the M. Isānavarman²; his son, from [Lakshnī]vatī, the M. Sarvavarman.

1603.—Barābar (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill cave Inscription of the Maukhari M. Anantavarman, the son of Sārdūla. Translation published by Wilkins, As. Res., Vol. II. pp. 167 f. Text and translation published by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 674 ff., and Pl. xxxvi. Nos. 15, 16 and 17. Text published by Bhagvanlal Indraji, I. A., Vol. XIII. p. 428, n. 55. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 222 f., and Pl.

1604.—Nāgārjunī (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill cave Inscription of [the Maukhari] Anantavarman, son of Śārdūlavarman [who was the son of] Yajñavarman. Translation by Wilkins, As. Res., Vol. II. pp. 168 f. Lithograph by Kittoe, J. A. S. B., Vol. XVI. pp. 401 ff., and Pl. x. and text by Rajendralal Mitra and reprint of Wilkins' translation, ibid., pp. 594 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 224 f., and Pl. Corrections of text by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. pp. 189 ff.

1605.—Nāgārjunī (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Hill cave Inscription of [the Maukhari] Anantavarman, son of Śārdūlavarman, who was the son of Yajňavarman. Translation by Wilkins, As. Res., Vol. I. pp. 276 ff. Text and translation by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 672 ff., and Pl. xxxiv. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 227, and Pl.

Inscriptions of the kings of the family of the Nāgas or Chhindakas of Chakrakūta.

1606.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Nāgavamśī M. Sōmēśvaradēva. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 163 and Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 149, No. 204. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. X. pp. 32 ff.

Dated in the Saumya Samvatsara, probably falling in Saka 991 or 1069 A D.

Records a grant of Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī, second queen of Sōmēśvaradēva. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Dāmōdara.

1607.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.) fragmentary Inscription of the time of Somēśva-radēva of the Nāga dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal in the Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 149, No. 205. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. X. p. 34.

Records a grant of land to god Kāmēśvara (Śiva) by Dhāraņa-Mahādēvī.

¹ Seo No. 1602.

^{2 &}amp; e No. 1352.

1608.—Kuruspāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription (now deposited at Jagdalpur) of the time of the P. M. P. Somēśvara of the Nāga dynasty. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 163, No. III., and again in the Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 147 fl., No. 202. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. X. pp. 28 ff.

Mentions that Someśvaradeva had a tiger crest and snake banner and acquired the sovereignty of Chakrakūṭa through Vindhyavāsinī. He was the son of Dhārāvarsha, and belonged to the Kāśyapa-gōtra. Someśvara's son Kanharadeva was heir-apparent at the time of the inscription. Someśvara killed the powerful king Madhurāntaka in battle, burnt Vēngi, subjugated Bhadrapattana and Vajra, and took 6 lakhs and 96 villages of the Kōsala country. It further mentions his other rivals, the kings of Uḍra (Orissa), Lañji¹ (in Bālāghāṭ) and Lēmṇa (probably Lavaṇa in Raipur District).

Inscriptions of the Pālas of Bengal.

1609.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the reign of **Dharmapāla**. Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1880, p. 80. Lithograph published by Cunningham, *Muhābōdhi*, Pl. xxviii. 3. Ed. by Bloch, *A. S. I. An. Rep.*, 1908-09, p. 150, then by Nilmani Chakravartti, *J. P. A. S. B.*, Vol. IV. p. 102 and afterwards by Maitreya, *Gaudalēkhamālā*, pp. 31 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 7-9).—Shadvińśatitamē² varshē Dharmapālē mahībhuji Bhādra-va(ba)hula-pañcha-myūn sūnōr Bhāskarasy-āhani (?)

Refers to the Mallas of Mahābodhi.

1610.—Khālimpur (Maldah Dist., Bengal), now Beng. As. Soc.'s, Plates of the (Pāla) P. P. M. **Dharmapāladēva**; issued from Pāṭaliputra. Ed. by Umesh Chandra Batavyal, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIII. Pt. I, pp. 53 ff., and Pls.; and by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 247 ff., and Plate of seal. Further note by latter, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1903, Pt. 3, pp. 308 ff. Also ed. by Maitreya, Gauḍalēkhamālā, pp. 11 ff.

(Ll. 60-61).—abhivarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvat 32 Mārga-dināni 12 ||

Records a grant which was made at the request of the Mahāsāmantādhipati Nārāyaṇavar-man.

Dayitavishņu; his son, Vapyaṭa; his son, Gōpāla (I.), married the Bhadra king's daughter (Bhadratmajā) Dēddadēvī; their son Dharmapāla.

. $D\bar{u}taka$, the $Yuvar\bar{a}ja$ Tribhuvanapāla. Engraved by Tātaṭa, son of Subhaṭa and grandson of Bhōgata.

1611.—Mungīr (Mungīr Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Kenwood House, Plate of the P. P. M. Dēvapāladēva, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha); issued from Mudgagiri. Wilkins' translation with notes by Jones, As. Res., Vol. I. pp. 123 ff. and 142 and lithograph. Ed. by Kielhorn with the help of the lithograph, I. A., Vol. XXI. pp. 254 ff., by Maitreya, Gauḍalēkhamālā, pp. 35 ff., and by Barnett from the original recently discovered, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 304 f. and Pl.

(I. 46).—[sa]mvat 33 Mārga-dinē 21 |

Gōpāla (I.); his son Dharmapāla, married Raņņādēvī, a daughter of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Parabala; their son Dēvapāla.

Dūtaka, the Yuvarāja Rājyapāla, son of Dēvapāla.

1612.—Hilsā (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) statue Inscription of the reign of (the Pāla prince)

Dēvapāla. Ed. by Surendranath Majumdar Sastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. X. p. 33.

¹ See No. 1230.

² Read shadvimsao.

The Rashtrakuta family, here referred to, may be the one mentioned in No. 16-38.

(L. I).—Samvat 35 Śrī-Dēvapāladēva-vijaya-rājyē.

Refers to Mañjuárīdēva of Nālandā.

1613.—Nālandā (=Bargaon, Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Plates of the Pāla P. P. M. Dēvapāla, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha); issued from Mudgagiri. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. CC., 1920-21, pp. 87 f., and A. S. I., An. Rep., 1920-21, p. 27. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XVII. pp. 318 fl., and Pl., and by N. G. Majumdar, Monographs of the Varendra Res Soc., No. 1, pp. 17 ff.

(L. 42).—Samba(va)t 39 Kārttika-dinē 21.

Records a grant of five villages by Dōvapāla to a vihāra at Nālandā established by and at the request of the *Mahārāja* Bālaputradēva, lord of Suvarṇadvīpa (Sumatra). Genealogy of Dēvapāla as in No. 1611. *Dūlaka*, Balavarman, ruler of Vyāghrataṭī-maṇḍala.

In the Śailēndra-vaińśa Vīra-vairi-mathana, king of Yavabhūmī (Java); his son, Samarāgra-vīra, who married Tārā, daughter of king Dharmasētu of the Sōma dynasty; their son, Bālaputra.

1614.— Ghōsrāwā (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Bihar Museum, Buddhist Inscription, of the time of Dēvapāla. Ballantyne's text and translation, Kittoe's remarks and Laidlay's note published in J. A. S. B., Vol. XVII. Pt. I, pp. 492 ff. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. p. 38; Vol. III. p. 120, and Ancient Geography of India, Vol. I. p. 44. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVII. pp. 309 f., and Pl.; and also by Maitreya, Gaudalēkhamālā, pp. 46 ff.

√1615.—Bihār (Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Buddha image Inscriptions of the reign of the (Pāla) M. Śūrapāladēva.¹ Ed. by Nilmani Chakravarti, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. pp. 108 and pl. vii.

(Ll. 1-2).—Mahār[ā*]jādhirājā(ja)-śrī-Śūrapāla-dēva-rājya-samvat 2 2 dvir-Āśā(shā)ḍha-vadi 11.

1616.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Brāhmaņical Inscription of the reign of Nārāyaṇapāladēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. pp. 120 f., and Pl. xxxvi. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. pp. 60 f.

(Ll. 15-16).—Śrī-Nārāyaṇapāladēva iti yaḥ rājūas=tasya guṇāmalasya mahataḥ samvatsarē saptamē Vaišākhyā[m]

1617.—Bihār (Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the reign of the Paramēśvara Nārāyaṇapāladēva. Published by Vinode Vihari Vidyavinode, Vangīya Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XV. p. 13. Transcribed by Banerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 62.

(L. 1).—Samvat 9 Vaišākha-šudi 5.

1618.—Bhāgalpur (Bihār & Orissa), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the P. P. M. Nārāya-papāladēva; issued from Mudgagiri. Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLVII. Pt. I. pp. 404 ff. and Pls. xxiv & xxv. Re-edited by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XV. pp. 305 ff; also by Maitreya, Gaudalēkhamālā, pp. 56 ff.

(L. 47). -Samvat 17 Vaiśākha-dinē 9.

Gōpāla (I.); his son, Dharmapāla (after defeating Indrarāja and others, gave the sovereignty of Mahōdaya (Kanauj) to Chakrāyudha)²; his younger brother, Vākpāla; his son, Jayapāla; his elder brother Dēvapāla; Jayapāla's son, Vigrahapāla (I.), married the Haihaya princess Lajjā; their son, Nārāyaṇapāla.

Dūtaka, Bhatta Gurava. Engraved by Mankhadāsa, son of Subhadāsa.

¹ Chakravarti takes him to be Śūrapāla II., but Banerji, Sūrapāla I. on palæographic grounds (*Memoirs A. S. R.*, Vol. V. p. 57).

^{*[}Possibly 3.--Ed.]

^{*} Cf. I. A., Vol. XX. p. 187.

1619.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Vangīya-Sāhitya-Parishad, Calcutta, Buddhist brass image of the reign of Nārāyanapāladēva. Noticed by Banerji, I. A., Vol. XLVII, p. 110; and by R. C. Majumdar in Vangīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXVIII. Samvat 54.

Records a benefaction of Rāṇaka Thāruka, son of Ucha and resident of Udaṇḍapura.

1620.—Bādal (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal) pillar Inscription of the time of Nārāyaṇapāla. Noticed by Wilkins, As. Res., Vol. I. pp. 133 ff. Harachandra Chakravarti's text and Pratapchandra Ghosh's translation published in J. A. S. B., Vol. XLIII. Pt. I. pp. 356 ff. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 161 ff. and Pl.

Mentions Dharma[pāla]. Dēvapāla, Sūrapāla, and Nārāyaņapāla.

1621.—Bargaon (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the reign of Rājapāladēva. Ed. by Banerji, I. A., Vol. XLVII. p. 111.

Samvat 24 Märgga dinë . . .

1622.- Nālandā (=Modern Bargaon, Bihār & Orissa) image Inscription of the reign of the P. M. P. Gōpāla (II.)¹. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. and Pl. xiii; Vol. III. p. 120. Ed. by Nilmani Chakravarti, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. p. 105 and Pl. vii and by Maitreya, Gauḍalēkhamālā, p. 87.

(L. 1).— Samvat 1 (?) A(Ā)śvina-śudi 8 paramabhaṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-śrī Gōpāla-rājani (?).

1623.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddha image Inscription of the reign of Gōpāladēva (II).² Noticed by Cunningham, Mahābōdhi, p. 63 and Pl. xxviii. 2. Transcribed by Nilmani Chakravarti, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. p. 105, and Pl. vii; and by Maitreya, Gaudalēkhamālā, pp. 89 f.

(L. 4). Śrī-Göpāladēva-rājyē . . . (?).

1624.—Bāghāurā (Tippera Dist., Bengal), now in the village of Vidyākūta of the same district, Nārāyaṇa image Inscription of the time of (the Pāla king) Mahīpāla (I.). Noticed by Bhattasali, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XI. pp. 17 f., and pl. x. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 355, and Pl. ii.

(L. 1).—Samvat 3 Māgha-dinē 27.

Records the construction of an image of Nārāyana in Samatata in the kingdom of Mahīpāla.

1625.—Bāngarh (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Calcutta Museum, Plate of the P. P. M. Mahīpāladēva(I.),³ successor of the M. Vigrahapāladēva; issued from Vilā(?)sapura. Ed. first by Kielhorn, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXI. Pt. I, pp. 82 ff., then by Nagendra Nath Vasu, Vangīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. V. pp. 164 ff., and Maitreya, Gaudalēkhamālā, Vol. I. pp. 99 ff. Re-edited by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 326 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 49-50).--Viśu(shu)va-sankrā(va)ntau.

(L. 53).-Samvat [9 Phā]lguna-dinē 12.

Genealogy as far as Nārāyaṇapāla as in No. 1618; his son, Rājyapāla, married Bhāgyadēvī, daughter of a Rāshṭrakūta Tuṅga4; their son, Gōpāla (II.); his son, Vigrahapāla (II.); his son, Mahīpāla, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha).

Dūtaka, the Mantrin Bhaṭṭa Vāmana. Engraved by the artisan Mahīdhara, son of Vikramāditya of Pōshalī.

¹ F. Kielhorn, following Cunningham, took him as Göpāla I., but as pointed out by Nilmani Chakravarti he must be Göpāla II.

See note in No. 1622.

⁸⁰⁰ No. 114.

⁴Sec No. 1668.

1626.—Nālandā (=Bargaon, Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the reign of (the Pāla king) Mahīpāla (I.). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 123. Transcribed by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1904, pp. 211 f., and by Nilmani Chakravarti, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. pp. 106 f., and Pl. vi. and Maitreya, Gaudalēkhamālā, pp. 102 f.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrīman-Mahīpāla-dēva-rājya-Samvat 11.

Refers to the destruction of Nālandā by fire.

1627.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of M. P. P. Mahī-pāladēva(I.). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol III. p. 122, and Pl. xxxvii, 5. Transcribed in I. A., Vol. IX. p. 114. Noticed by Eanerji, Memoire A. S. B., Vol. V p. 75.

(L. 2).—paramasaugata-śrīman-Mahīpāladēva-pravarddhamāna-vijaya rājyē ēkādašamē samvatsarē abhilikhya pañchamyāni tithau.

1628.— Imādpur (Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa) bronze figure Inscriptions of the time of Māhīpāla (I.). Noticed by Hoernle, I. A., Vol. XIV. p. 165, n. 17.

Śrīman-Mahipāladēvarājasa samatt 48 Jēshţa dina sukala-paksha 2.

1629. Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Krishņa-Dvārikā temple Inscription of the reign of Nayapāladēva. Noticed by Rajendralal Mitra, Proc. A. S. B., 1879, p. 221. Lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. and Pl. xxxvii. Ed. by Monmohan Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIX. pp. 193 ff.; re-edited by Maitreya, Gaudalēkhamālā, pp. 111 ff.

(L. 18),—Samasta-bhūmaṇḍala-rājya-bhāram=avi(bi)bhrati śrī-Nayapāladēvē | vilikhyamānē daśa-pañcha-samkhya-samvatsarē siddhim-agāch=cha kī[rtt]iḥ ||

Composed by Sahadēva, who was a Vāji-Vaidya or Veterinary Physician. Engraved by Satta Sōma, son of Adhipa Sōma.

1630.—Gayā (Bihār & Orissa) Narasimha temple Inscription of the reign of the Pāla king Nayapāla. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS. NC.*,1902-03, pp. 2, 3, 9 and *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1902, pp. 66 ff. Transcribed by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 78.

(L. 14).—Pañchadaśamē rājyasya samvatsarē.

Records the building of the temple of Gadadhara and several other minor temples of Vishņu.

1631.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Akshayavaṭa Inscription of the time of the Pāla king Vigrahapāla (III.). Transcribed by Banerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. pp. 81 f.

(L. 24).- pañcha-gaņitē rājyasya samvatsarē.....

1632. -Āmgāchhi (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the P. P. M. **Vigrahapāla (III.)**, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), and successor of the M. Nayapāladēva, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha). Account by Colebrooke first in As. Res., Vol. IX. pp. 434 ff., and republished in Life and Essays of II. T. Colebrooke (1873), Vol. III. pp. 247 ff.

Tentative reading of the text by Hoernle in the Centenary Review, A. S. B., Pt. II. pp. 210 ff.; revised text printed in I. A., Vol. XIV. pp. 166 ff. Metrical portion deciphered by Kielhorn in I. A., 1892, pp. 100 f., and by Maitreya in Gaudalekhamālā, Vol. I. pp. 123 ff. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 295 ff., and Pl.

(L. 40). - Soma-grahē.

(L. 42).—Sama(mva)t 12 Chaitra-dinē 9.3

Genealogy as far as Mahīpāla as in No. 1625; his son, Nayapāla; his son, Vigrahapāla (III.).

¹ Rend ekādasē.

² See No. 1750.

^{*} The equivalent of the date (the 2nd March A.D. 1086), suggested by me in I. A, Vol. XXII p. 103, is not satisfactory.—Kielhorn.

^{4 ···} Another inscription of the 12th year (sumvat 12 Marga dinë 18) of the reign of a Vigrahapāla is mentioned by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 121."

Dūtaka, the Mantrin Sahasija. Engraved by the artisan Śaśidōva, son of Mahīdharadēva¹ of Pōshali.

1633.—Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the time of (the Pāla) Vigrahapāladēva (III.) Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 121. Transcribed by Banerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 112.

(L. 1).—Śrīmad-Vigrahapāladēva-rājya-samvat 13 Mārgga-dinē 14.

1634.—Tētrawan (Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Buddhist image Inscription of the reign of the (Pāla) M. Rāmapāladēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 124. Transcribed by Nilmani Chakravarti, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. p. 109, and Pl. vii.

(L. 2).— rāja-śrī-Rāmapāladēva-samvat 2 Vaišākha-dinē 28.

Engraved (gațhitam) by Mahābita, son of Sētā.

1635.—Chandimau (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum. Calcutta, Buddhust stone image Inscription of the reign of the (Pāla) P. P. M. Rāmapāla. Transcribed by Bancrji A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, pp. 161 f., and Pl. lxxiii, 1; Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. Pl. xxx.

(Ll. 2-3). —Parama-bhatṭāraka Paramēśvara Parama-Sau(?)gata Mahārājādhirāja-śrīmad-Rāmapāladēva-pāda-pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē samvat 42 Āshādha-dinē 30.

1636. –Kamuuli (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plates of the M. Vaidyadēva of Prāgjyōtisha,² a subordinate or feudatory of the Pāla Kumārapāla of Gauda. Ed. by Venis, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 350 ff., and Pls.; and by Maitra, Gaudalēkhamālā, pp. 128 ff.

(L. 46). –Ētasmai šāsanam prādād=Vaidyadēva-kshitīšvaraḥ | Vaišākhē višu(shu)[va*]tyāñ-cha svarg-ārtham Hari-vāsarē ||

(I.l. 51-52).—Chaturth-ābda sani Vaišākha-prathamā-dinā.

(L. 53).—Sain 4 sūryya-gatyā Vaišākha-dinē 1 ni ||

Mentions, in the solar race (Mihirasya vankē) and Pāla family (kula), the kings of Gau la Vigrahapāla(III?), his son Rāmapāla (who killed Bhīma)³ and his son Kumārapāla; and their ministers Yōgadēva, his son Bōdhidēva, and his son Vaidyadēva, of whom the last was appointed by Kumārapāla to rule the eastern country in the place of Tingyadēva. Vaidyalēva's y. brother was Budhadēva.

Composed by Manōratha, son of Rājaguru Murāri and Padmā. Delivered by the Dharmādhi-kārin Gōnandana. Engraved by Karnabhadra.

1637.—Māndā (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of a subordinate of Gopāladēva (III)⁴ of the Pāla dynasty. Ed. by Vinod Vihari Vidyabinode, Vangīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol XIX. pp. 115 ff., and Pl. Transcribed by Bauerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 102.

Written by Rātōka and engraved by Bhāvakadāsa.

1638.—Bihār Hill (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) image Inscription of the time of (the Pāla king) Madanapāla. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 124, No. 16.

(L. 2).—Sam 3 Vaiśākha-dinē 24.

1639.—Manahali (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Pāla P. P. M. Madanapāladēva, successor of Rāmapāladēva, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha);

¹ Same as in No. 1625.

^{* &}quot;In the published version Vaidyadëva is described as 'king of Kâmarūpa,' but according to the original the Kāmarūpa-mandala was only part of the Prāgjyötisha-bhukti."

³ Probably the Kaivarta chief Bhīma, mentioned in Sandhyākara Nandin's Ramacharita, Chap. 2. (Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. III. No. 1, pp. 45 f.)

On paleographic grounds the inscription is referable to the carlier part of the 12th century.

issued from Rāmāvatī town on the Bhāgīrathī. Ed. by Basu, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIX. Pt. I. pp. 68 ff. Re-edited by Maitra, Gauḍalēkhamālā, pp. 148 ff.

- (L. 49).-Samvat 8 chandra-gatyā Chaitra-karmma-dinē 15.
- (Ll. 57-58).—Rājyē Madanapālasya ashtamē parivachcha(tsa)rē.

Genealogy as far as Vigrahapāla (III.) as in No. 1632; his son, Mahīpāla (II.); his younger brother, Sūrapāla; his brother, Rūmapāla; from him, Kumārapāla; his son, Gōpāla (III.); Rūmapāla's son from Madanadēvī. Madanapāla.

The grant was made as a dakshiṇā for the recitation of the Mahābhārata caused to be made by the Paṭṭamahādēvī Chitramatikā. Dūtaka, the Sāndhivigrahika Bhīmadēva. Engraved by Tathāgatasara.

1640.—Jaynagar (Mungīr Dist., Bihār & Orissa), image Inscription of the reign of Madanapāladēva. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 125, and Pl. xlv. 17.

(L. 4).- śriman-Madanapāladēva-rājyē samvat 19 (?) Āśvina 30 (?).

1641.—British Museum Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Mahēndrapāladēva.¹ Noticed by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen., 1904, p. 211, and by Banerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 64.

Paramabhattāraka-mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara-śrī-Mahēndrapāladēva-rājyē || samvat 2 Mārgga-śudi 9 ||

- 1642.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), Buddha image, now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the time of **Mahindrapāladēva**. Transcribed and translated by Ramaprasad Chanda, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1923-24, p. 102.
- (I.l. 1-2).— Śrī-Mahindrapāladēva-rājya-samvachchhar(ē) chatut(r)thē Mārgaśira-śukla-pratipadāyām.
- 1643.—Pahārpur (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal) pillar Inscription of the time of **Mahēndrapāla**. Noticed by Bancrji in the *Illustrated London News*, January 29, 1927, p. 160.

5th year of the reign of Mahendrapala.

1644.—British Museum Inscription of the time of Mahēndrapāladēva.¹ Transcribed by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1904, pp. 210 f. Illustrated by Banerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 64, and Pl. xxxi.

(L. 3).—Śrī-Mahēndrapāladēva-rājyē samvat 6 Jyēshtha-śudi....

Records a pious gift by a Buddhist monk named Kusuma.

√1645.—Rām-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Daśāvatāra Inscription of the time of Mahīndrapāla. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 123. Ed. by Banerji, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 64.

(L. 1).—Samvat 8 (|) śrī-Mahīndrapāla2-rājy-ābhishēka.

M646.—Gunariya (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa) Inscription of the time of Gunacharita Mahīndrapāladēva. Noticed by Cunningham, J. A. S.B., Vol. XVI. p. 278, and Pl. V. top fig.; A. S. I. R., Vol. III. p. 124. Ed. by Banerji, first in Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 64, and afterwards in I. A., Vol. XLVII. p. 110.

(Ll. 3-4).- Samvat 93 Vaišākha-šudi 5.

1647.—Bihār (Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now missing, Inscription of the time of Mahēndrapāla; found by Kittoe. Referred to by Banerji, *Memoirs A. S. B.*, Vol. V. p. 64.

¹ Identified by Kielhorn with Mahëndrapāla I. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty. Also see under the ¹ Pālas of Gauda ² in the Genealogical Lists below.

^{*} Cunningham reads Mahendrapāla for Mahindrapāla.

³ Cunningham reads this integer as 19.

"The 19th year of the reign of Srī Mahēndrapāladēva."

4648.—Jaynagar (Mungīr Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Victoria & Albert Museum. South Kensington, London, Image Inscription of Palapāla. Eye-copy by Cunningham. A. S. I. R., Vol. III. Pl. xlv. No. 33. Transcribed by Banerji, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. XIV. p. 496.

(Ll. 1-2).—Gai(Gau)dēs[v*]ara-Palapāla-pādānām sam 35 Chai[tra]-dī 3 Srī-Champāyām.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 'PANDAVAS OF THE LUNAR RACE.'

1649.—Kālanjar (Bāndā Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription. Illustrated by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. Pl. ix. L. Transcribed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 257, n. 4.

Mentions a king Udayana of the Pāṇḍava family.

1650.—Bhāndak (Chānda Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Buddhist Inscription¹ of the time of Nannarājādhirāja, of the Pāṇḍava family. A facsimile and translation by Stevenson, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. I. pp. 151 ff. Referred to by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. p. 127. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. p. 257 and ed. by same, J. R. A. S., 1905, pp. 624 ff. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 13 f.

There was a king Sūryaghōsha, who, grieved at the death of a son caused by a fall from the top of the palace, built a temple of the Muni (Buddha). Some time after there was another king, Udayana, of the Pāṇḍava family. The name of his son is lost, but the fourth son of the latter was Bhavadēva,² also known as Raṇakēsarin and Chintādurga. He restored the decayed temple of Sūryaghōsha with the help of a Brāhmaṇ Buddhist and a Brahmachārin named Namōbuddha. About the end is mentioned Nannarājādhirāja, who is said to have conquered the earth.

Prašasti composed by Bhāskarabhatta.

1651.—Khārōd (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription³ from the temple of Lakhņēśvar mentioning **Indrabala** of the lunar dynasty and his son **Iśānadēva**. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2038; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 113 f., No. 149.

1652. Rājim (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Plates⁴ of the lord of Kōsala, the Rājā **Tīvaradēva** (Mahāśiva-Tīvararāja), son of Nannadēva, who was a son⁵ of Indrabala, of the family of Pāṇḍu; issued from Śrīpura. Text by Śrīvarmasūri and translation by Wilson, As. Res., Vol. XV. pp. 499 ff., and Pl. xiv. Lithograph by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. p. 17, and Pls. vi, vii and viii. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 294 ff., and Pl. Text corrected by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 220 f.

(L. 24).—Jyēshtha-dvādaśyām.

(Ll. 35-36).—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsaru 7 Kārttika-divasu ashtha(shta)mu 8.4

1653.—Balōdā (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Tīvara-**dēva, king of Kōsala; issued from Śrīpura, and at the request of his son-in-law Nannarāja. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VII. pp. 104 ff., and Pls.

(L. 40).--Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samvatsaru 9 Jyēshiha di 20 7.

Mahāśiva-Tīvararāja, son of Nannadēva and grandson of Indrabala of the Pāṇḍu race.

¹ Of about the middle of the 8th century A.D.

² He seems to be the same as Iśānadēva, son of Indrabala (of No. 1651). The name lost after Udayana must therefore be that of Indrabala. Bhavadēva thus becomes a brother of Nannarāja (No. 1652).

[&]quot; To be ascribed to the 8th century A.D." Compare No. 1650.

[&]quot;Of about the middle of the eighth century A.D."

[&]quot; According to Fleet, the adopted son."

[&]quot;The '7' is denoted by a numerical symbol, and the '8' by a numeral figure.

1654.—Sirpur (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of Mahāśivagupta (of the Pāṇḍava family) Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 190 ff., and Pl. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 89 ff. (No. 120).

Records the erection of a temple of Hari (Vishnu) by Vāsaṭā, mother of the king.

In the lunar family, Chandragupta; his son, Harshagupta, married Vāsaṭā (daughter of Sūryavarman of the Varman dynasty of Magadha); their son, Mahāśivagupta-Būlārjuna² (younger brother, Raṇakēsarin, with whose help he conquered the earth).

Composed by the poet (kavi) Chintaturanka Isana. Engraved by Arya Gonna.

1655.—Sirpur (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription³ of the time of **Śivagupta-BāJārjuna**. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. Pl. xviii. A. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. pp. 179 f.

In the lunar race, king Udayana; his son, Indrabala; his son, Nannadēva (Nannēśvara); his son, Chandragupta; his son, Harshagupta; his son, Šivagupta-Bālārjuna.

Composed by Krishnanandin, son of Devanandin.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE PARAMĀRAS OF MĀLAVA.

1656.—Two Dhār (C. I.) Inscriptions containing Prākrit poems. Ed. by Pishcel, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 243 ff., and Pls.

They are two odes, each of 109 stanzas, to the Tortoise Incarnation of Vishnu but indirectly referring to king Bhōja. They are called Kūrma-šataka, and claim Bhōja himself as their author.

1657.- Udaypur (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription (incomplete) of the Paramāra rulers of Mālava. Ed. by Bühler, E I. Vol. I. pp. 233 ff. and Pl.

Mentions, in the lineage of the hero Paramāra, Upēndrarāja; his son, Vairisimha (I.); his son, Sīyaka; his son, Vākpati (I.); his son, Vairisimha (II.)-Vajraṭa; his son, Šrīharsha, who defeated the [Rāshṭrakūṭa] king Khōṭṭigaʿa; his son, Vākpati (II.), who conquered Yuvarāja (II.) of Tripurī; his younger brother, Sindhurāja; his son, Bhōjarāja, who was at war with Indraratha, Tōggala(?), and [the Chaulukya] Bhīma (I.); and Udayāditya.

1658.—Bhilsā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of the time of the M. P. Naravarmadēvas alias Nirvāņa-Nārāyaņa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS., W. C., 1913-14, p. 59.

Contains a panegyric of the goddess Charchikā and says that it was she who made Nara-varman fit for his work.

1659.—Ujjain (Gwalior State, C. I.), now Royal As. Soc.'s, Plate of the Paramāra P. M. P. Jayavarmadeva; issued from Vardhamānapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, I.A., Vol. XIX. pp. 350 f.; published also in Ind. Inscr. No. 52.

Udayāditya; Naravarman; Yaśovarman; Jayavarman.

1660.— Dhār (Central India) prašasti of the Paramāra Arjunavarman called Trividha-vīra-chūdāmaņi, son of king Subhaṭa. Noticed by Lele, "Summary of the dramatic inscriptions

¹ Of the 8th or 9th century A.D.

² See also PRAS. WC., 1904, p. 50, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 179; J. R. A. S., 1907, pp. 621 ff.

³ Of about the beginning of the ninth century A.D.

⁴ For cognate fragmentary inscriptions see Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. Pls. xviii, B., xix, and xx. K. and Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscre., in C. P. and Berar, pp. 86 ff. (No. 119).

See Kielhorn's List of Inscrs. Southern Ind., No. 104.

[•] Ibid, No. 737.

⁷ See Nos. 134 and 147

[•] The same as the Paramara prince of that name. See Nos. 170, 175, 180 and 252.

^{• &}quot;The grant may be assigned to the time between V. 1192 and 1200."

^{10 &}quot;But, when the grant was made, the king was at Chandrapuri."

found at the Bhōja Shala (Kamal Maula Mosque), Dhār, C. I., in November 1903." Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 101 ff., and Pls.

Records on stone the first two acts of a lost $n\bar{a}t/ik\bar{a}$ (drama of four acts) entitled $P\bar{a}rij\bar{a}ta$ -ma $\bar{n}jar\bar{\imath}$ or $Vijaya\dot{s}r\bar{\imath}$, composed by the $r\bar{a}jaguru$ (king's preceptor) Madana, who belonged to the Gauda (Brāhman) family and who was a descendant of Gaṅgādhara²; and enacted for the first time at the spring-festival ($Vasant-\bar{a}tsava$) in a temple of the goddess Sarasvat $\bar{\imath}$ in the city of Dhārā. It is a panegyric ($pra\dot{s}asti$) of the Paramāra Arjunavarman who defeated a Gurjara king Jayasinha of the Chaulukya family.³ The scene of the battle was Parvaparvata. The name of Arjunavarman's minister was Nārāyaṇa. Arjunavarman's chief queen was Sarvakalā, daughter of the Kuntala king.

Engraved by the artisan (śilpin), Rāmadēva, son of the sculptor (rūpakāra) Sīhāka.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE PARIVRAJAKA FAMILY.

1661.—Bhumarā (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) pillar Inscription of the [Parivrājaka] Mahārāja **Hastin** and the Mahārāja **Sarvanātha** of [Uchchakalpa]. Text, translation and lithograph published by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. IX. pp. 8 f., and 16, No. 9, and Pl. iv. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 111, and Pl.

(Il. 7-9).—Mahāmāghē samba(mva)tsarē Kārttika-māsa-divasa 10 9.

"Ibid. Introduction, pp. 105 ff., it is shewn that the date might correspond to either the 13th October A. D. 508 (in Gupta-sanivat 189) or the 2nd October, A. D. 520 (in Gupta-sanivat 201); but according to I. A., Vol. XIX. p. 228 the Mahāmāgha sanivatsara of this date commenced in A. D. 484 (in Gupta-sanivat 165)." Compare Nos. 1197, 1198, 1201, 1282, 1285 and 1291.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PRATIHĀRA FAMILY OF MAHŌDAYA.

1662. Delhi (fragmentary) Inscription of the time of Bhöjadéva of Kanauj. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1923-24, p. 3.

1663. --Sāgar-Tāl (near Gwalior, Gwalior State) Inscription of the (Imperial) Pratīhāra Mihira-Bhōja. Ed. by Hiranauda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1903-04, pp. 280 ff., and Pl. Noticed by Kielhorn, Nachrichten d. k. Ges. d. Wissenshaften zu Göttingen, 1905, Heft 2, pp. 300 ff. Re-edited by R. C. Majumdar, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 107 ff.

Records the erection of a gynaceum to (Vishnu) enemy of Naraka by the king.

During his fight with Mēghanāda, Lakshmaņa did the work of pratiharaņa and thus was Pratīhāra. The family descended from him was also called Pratīhāra. In that family there was Nāgabhaṭa who vanquished the lord of Balacha Mlēchchhas⁴; his brother's son, Kakkuka or Kākustha; his younger brother, Dēvarāja; his son, Vatsarāja, who wrested universal sovereignty from the Bhaṇḍi family; his son, Nāgabhaṭa, who defeated the Āndhra, Saindhava, Vidarbha and Kalinga kings, conquered Chakrāyudha, vanquished the lord of Vanga, and took away the hill-forts of the Ānarta, Mālava, Kirāta, Turushka, Vatsa, Matsya and other kings; his son, Rāma; his son, through the propitiation of the god Sun, Mihira-Bhōja, who defeated the Vangas.

Composed by Bālāditya, son of Bhatta Dhannēka.

¹ The heroine who is said to be a daughter of the Chaulukya king, probably Jayasimha, mentioned below.

² Perhaps the same as the poet Gangadhara of the Govindpur Inscription, No. 1105.

Probably the same as Jayasimha-Jayantasimha of No. 478.

⁴ I. A., Vol. XI. p. 240 and note; E. I., Vol. XII. p. 200. For a different interpretation, see Jour. Dept. Let. (Cal. University), Vol. X, p. 26, n. 2.

1664.—Pehevā (Karnāl Dist., Panjāb), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription of the time of Mahēndrapāladēva¹ of Kanauj. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 244 ff., and Pl.

Records the construction of a temple of Vishņu by some members of the Tōmara family. In this family there was the $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Jāula; a descendant of his, Vajraṭa, married Maṅgaladēvī; their son, Jajjuka, married Chandrā and Nāyikā; and their sons were Gōgga, Pūrṇarāja and Dēvarāja.

Composed by Mu. . (?), son of Bhatta Rāma.

INSCRIPTIONS OF HARSHAS OF THĂNESAR AND KANAUJ (BELONGING TO THE PUSPHABHŪTI FAMILY).

1665.—Sonpat (Delhi Dist., Panjab) copper-seal Inscription of the M. Harshavardhana. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 232, and Pl.

Gencalogy from Rājyavardhana (I.) to Harshavardhana (Harsha) as in No. 1385.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE PUSHYAVARMAN FAMILY OF ASSAM.

1666.—Nidhānpur² (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plates of **Bhāskaravarman**; issued from skandhāvāra Karņasuvarņa. Noticed by Padmanatha Bhattacharya, I. A., Vol. XLIII. pp. 95 ff., and Ind. Hist. Quart. 1927, p. 839; by Dikshit, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1921-22, p. 115. Ed. by the former, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 73 ff., and Pls., also Vol. XIX. pp. 118 ff., and pp. 246 ff., and Pls. A note by J. C. Ghosh, Ind. His. Quart., Vol. VI. p. 60.

Naraka, son of Vishņu; from him was born king Bhagadatta; his son, Vajradatta. In the latter's family, Pushyavarman; his son, Samudravarman; his son, from Dattadēvī, Balavarman; his son, from Ratnavatī, Kalyāṇavarman; his son, from Gandharvavatī, Gaṇapati; his son, from Yajñavatī, Mahēndravarman; his son, from Suvratā, Nārāyaṇavarman; his son, from Dēvavatī, Mahābhūtavarman; his son, from Vijñānavatī, Chandramukha; his son, from Bhōgavatī, Sthitavarman; his son, from Nayanadēvī, Susthitavarman⁴ alias Mṛigānka; from Śyāmādēvī, the latter had Supratisthitavarman; and his younger brother, Bhāskaravarman, ruler of Kāmarūpa.

The grant was originally made by Bhūtivarman (same as Mahābhūtavarman), the great-grandfather of Bhāskaravarman, but was renewed by the latter owing to the destruction by fire of the original document. The carrier of orders was Gōpāla who has obtained the five great sounds; the officer who marked the boundaries is Śrīkshikuṇḍa, headman of Chandrapurī; the Nyāya-karaṇika is Janārdana-svāmin; the Vyavahārin, Haradatta; the Kāyastha Dhundhunātha; Śāsayitri is Vasuvarman, the Treasury Officer (bhānḍāgārādhikrita); the officer who caused it to be written is the Mahāsāmanta Divākaraprabha; the Utkhēṭayitā is Dattākarapūrṇṇa; and the Sēkyakāra is Kāliyā.

1667.—Nālandā (=Bargaon, Patna Dist., Bihār & Orissa) clay seal of **Bhāskaravarman** of Prāgjyōtisha. Noticed by Dikshit, *PRAS. EC.* 1917-18, p. 45. Criticism by Banerji, *J. B.* & O. R. S., Vol. V. pp. 302 ff. Transcribed by Dikshit, *ibid*, Vol. VI. pp. 151 ff., and Pl.

Genealogy same as in No. 1666, except that Nayanadēvī and Syāmādēvī have been here called Nayanasobhā and Syāmālakshmī.

¹ See Nos. 42, 44 and also Nos. 1641-47.

² The first, second and the last plates were discovered at this place, and the third and the penultimate plates at Silchar in Assam.

^{*} Karnasuvarna seems to have been his capital. It is called **skanshivars* exactly like Mahōdaya (Kanauj) in the Imperial Pratihāras sauts (J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXI. p. 407).

⁴ See No. 1552.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE RÅSHTRAKÜTAS OF BODH-GAYA, MÄNPUR AND BADÄYUN.

1668.—Bodh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār & Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the Rūshṭrakūṭa¹ **Tuṅga-Dharmāvalōka**, a son of Kīrtirāja who was a son of Nanna-Guṇāvalōka.² Ed. by Rajendralal Mitra, Buddha-Gayā, p. 195, and Pl.

(L. 20).- Samvat 15 Śrāvana (?)-dina (?)-pañchamyāni

1669.—Uņdikavāṭikā (C. I.) Plates of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Abhimanyu. Published by Bhagvanlal Indraji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI. pp. 90 f., and afterwards examined by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XXX. pp. 509 ff. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VIII. pp. 165 f., and Pl.

There was a king named Mānāńka, ornament of the Rāshṭrakūṭas. His son was Dēvarāja, who had three sons,—among them, Bhavishya, whose son was Abhimanyu. While the latter resided at Mānapura, he granted the village of Un lavāṭikā for the god Dakshiṇa-Śiva to the ascetic Jaṭābhāra, in the presence of Jayasiūha, commander of the fort (kōṭṭa-nigraha) of Harivatsa.

1670.---Badāyun (Badāyun Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription⁴ of the reign of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Lakhaṇapāla. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 64 ff.

In the Pañchāla country, at Vödāmayūtā which was ruled by princes of the Rāshṭrakūṭa family, there was first the king (narēndra) Chandra; his son, Vigrahapāla; his son, Bhuvanapāla; his son, Gōpāla; his sons, Tribhuvana[pāla], Madanapāla, and Dēvapāla; Dēvapāla's son, Bhīmapāla; his son, Sūrapāla; his son, Amritapāla; his younger brother, Lakhaṇapāla.

The inscription also gives an account of the Saiva ascetics Varmasiva (whose original home was Anahilapāṭaka), Mūrtigana, and Išānasiva (the eldest son of Vasāvana, a resident of Simhapallī in the Hariyāna⁶ country).

Composed by (?) Gövindachandra, son of Gangadhara and grandson of Somesvara.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE SAILA FAMILY OF SRĪVARDHANA-PURA.

1671.—Rāghōlī (Bālāghāṭ Dist., C. P.) Plates of the M. P. Jayavardhana (II.) of the Saila family and a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Śrīvardhanapura. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 44 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 45-46).- pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē samva' 3 Kārtti[kē ?] dina 30.

King Śrīvardhana (I.), ornament of the Šaila family and worshipper of Jayēša in the Kailāsa valley; his son, Prithuvardhana who conquered the Gurjara country. In the latter's family was Sauvardhana, who had three sons. One of these killed the Paundra king, and another the Kāśi king. The latter's son, Jayavardhana (I.), established himself in the Vindhya after killing the Vindhya lord. His son was Śrīvardhana (II.), the Vindhya lord; his son, Jayavardhana (II.), lord of the whole Vindhya.

Written by Mahachandapala, servant of Śrivardhanadeva.

¹ Compare Nos. 1611 and 1625.

² Compare I. A., Vol. IX. p. 143, n. 3.

Of the 7th century A.D.

⁴ Of about the thirteenth century A.D.

⁴ See No. 598.

Of about the 8th century A.D.

Read samvat.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE SAILODBHAVA FAMILY OF KÖNGÖDA-MANDALA.

1672.—Buguda (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates¹ of **Mādhavavarman**; issued from Kaingōda. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 43 ff. Remarks by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. VI. p. 144, n. 1. Note by Kielhorn on their alphabet along with photolitho, E. I., Vol. VII. pp. 100 ff.

Mentions Pulindasēna, 'famous amongst the peoples of Kalinga'; Śailōdbhava; Raṇabhīta; his son, Sainyabhīta (I.); Ayaśōbhīta; his son, Sainyabhīta (II.)-Mādhavavarman.

1673.—Khurda (Bihār & Orissa) Plates of **Mādhavarāja**² of the Śailōdbhava family, and lord of Kalinga; issued from Kōngōda. Ed. by Ganga Mohan Laskar, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXIII. Pt. I, pp. 284 ff., and Pl.

Sainyabhīta; his son, Ayaśōbhīta; his son, Mādhavarāja.

1674.—Purī Dist. (Orissa), now Varēndra Research Society's second Plate³ of **Mādhava-varman-Sainyabhīta** (II.), alias Śrīnivāsa.⁴ Ed. by Basak, (Bengali) Sāhitya, 1319 (B. S.), p. 895, and Pl.

1675.—Pārikud (Purī Dist., Orissa) Plates of the Śailōdbhava Ayaśōbhīta-**Madhyamarāja-dēva**; issued from Kaṭaka. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XI. pp. 284 ff., and Pls.

(L. 45).- shad-vińśatime samvatsare vijaya-varddhamāna-rājyē

(L. 59). - Sam[vat] . . 885 Kārttika-śukla.....

Genealogy as far as Sainyabhīta (II.)-Śrīnivāsa as in No. 1672; his son, Ayaśōbhīta (II.) alias Madhyamarāja⁶, who performed the *Vājapēya* and *Aśvamēdha* sacrifices and reigned at Köngōda.

1676.—Tēkkali (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the time of **Madhyamarāja** (III.) of the Śailōd-bhava dynasty. Ed. by Hara prasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. pp. 165 ff.

This is the second of three plates, mentioning Madhyamarāja (1.), his son Dharmarāja-Māna-bhīta, his son Madhyamarāja (11.), his sons Raņakshōbha and Pētavyāllaparāja, and Madhyama-rāja (111.), son of Yuvarāja Taillapanibha.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE ŚĀLASTAMBHA DYNASTY OF ASSAM.

1677.--Tējpur (Assam) Plates of the M. Vanamālavarmadēva of Prāgjyōtisha; issued from Hārūpēśvara. Transcribed by Jenkins, J. A. S. B., Vol. IX. p. 767 and Pl. with specimen of letters and seal. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali, pp. 58 ff.

"Samvat 19" (?).

From Ādivarāha (Vishņu) and the Earth sprang Naraka; his sons, Bhagadatta and Vajradatta. In the lineage of Bhagadatta Prālambha⁷; then Arathī, who married Jīvadēvī; their son, Ha[r]jara, married Mattara(Mangala?); their son, Vanamāla.

¹ Kielhorn no doubt assigns these to the 10th century, but this Mādhavarman seems to be the same as that of Nos. 1339 and 1673.

⁵ Of the 7th century A.D. according to Laskar. See Nos. 1339 and 1672.

Ascribed palaeographically to the 9th or 10th century by Basak (Ibid, p. 890).

Only the name of his father Ayasobhita has been traced in this plate.

This is doubted by Venkayya who reads the regnal date here also (E. I., Vol. XI, p. 282, n. 1).

Madhyamaraja is nowhere in this record specified as a son of Ayasôbhita (II.) and is thus presumably another name of the latter.

⁷ The inscription refers before Pralambha to a line of kings commencing with Salastambha and ending with Harisha (Harsha?).

1678.—Sutārgaon (Nowgong Dist., Assam) Plates of the M. Balavarmadēva of Prāgjyōtisha; issued from [Hārū]ppēśvara. Ed. by Hoernle, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVI, Pt. I, pp. 289 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali, pp. 73ff., and Pl.

(L. 49).—Samva[t Va]sau.

Upēndra (Vishņu) as Boar and Earth; their son, Naraka; his son, Bhagadatta; his younger brother, Vajradatta. After many kings in that race, Sālastambha, Pālaka, Vijaya, and others. Then Harjara²; his son, Vanamāla (see No. 1677); his son, Jayamāla, also called Vīrabāhu and Raņastambha married Ambā; their son, Balavarman.

1679.—Bargāon (Darrang Dist., Assam) Plates of the M. Ratnapālavarmadēva, successor of Brahmapālavarmadēva, of Prāgjyōtisha; issued from Durjayāpura. Ed. by Hoernle, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVII. Pt. I, pp. 106 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali, pp. 91ff., and Pl.

(II. 63-64). - Samkrāntau vipņu(shņu)padyān-cha panchavimsavda(bda)-rājyakē |

Hari (Vishņu); his son, Naraka; his son, Bhagadatta; his brother, Vajradatta. After certain descendants of his came the Mlēchehha Śālastambha and twenty-one other kings, from Vigrahastambha to Tyāgasimha. Then being of the Bhauma (i.e., Naraka's) lineage, was selected Brahmapāla, who married Kuladēvī; their son, Ratnapāla.

1680. –Suālkuchī (Kāmrūp Dist., Assam) second and third Plates only of the M. Ratna-pālavarmadēva, successor of Brahmapālavarmadēva, of Prāgjyōtisha. Ed. by Hoernle, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVII. Pt. I, pp. 122 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, Kāma-rūpa-śāsanāvali, pp. 111 ff and Pl.

(L. 58).—rājyē shadvinsad-avdi(bdi)kē.

1681.—Barpānāra (Gauhāti Dist., Assam) Plates of the P. P. M. Indrapālavarmadēva, successor of P. P. M. Ratnapālavarm nadēva, worshipper of Varāha, ruler of Prāgjyōtisha; issued from Durjayā-nagarī. Ed. by Hoernle, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVI. Pt. I, pp.123 ff., and Pls. Revised by Padmanath Bhattacharya, Kāmarāpa-śāsamāvali, pp. 117 ff., and Pl.

(L. 44).—rājyē-= shṭama-samē.

From Hari (Vishņu) and the Earth sprang Naraka; his son, Bhagadatta³; his son(?), Vajradatta. In this lineage there was Brahmapāla; his son, Ratnapāla; his son, Purandarapāla, married Durlabhā; their son, Indrapāla.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE SENA FAMILY OF BENGAL.

1682.—Barrackpur (24-Parganas Dist., Bengal) Inscription, now in England, of the P. M. P. Vijayasēna, worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva), successor of the M. Hēmantasēna, known also as Arivrishabha-Śańkara; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 282 ff., and Pl.; and by Basak, (Bengali) Sāhitya, Vol. XXXI. (1328 B. S.), pp. 81 ff. A note on date by Bhattacharyya, I.A., 1922, pp. 157 f. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 61 ff.

(L. 40).—Soma-grahē.

¹ Cf. Kimirūpa-šisanivali, pp. 48-9.

² Sec No. 1376, which gives him the date G. 510.

The family, in line 4, is called *Bhagadattavamia*. Compare Nos. 1404 and 1677. In line 13 the family is spoken of as of 'the *Bhauma* lineage,' after the Earth or her son Naraka (J. R. A. S., 1898, p. 384). Both names mean the same thing and refer to one family.

(L. 49).-Sam 621 Vaiśākha-dinē 7.

In the race of the moon was born king Sāmantasēna; his son, Hēmantasēna; his son, Vijayasēna, who married Vilāsadēvī of the Sūra family; their son was Vallālasēna, known also as Niḥśańka-Śańkara. Records a grant of land by Vijayasēna to Udayakaradēva-śarman from Madhyadēśa as dakshiņā for performing the hōma ceremony of the Kanaka-tulā-purusha gift by Mahāmahādēvī Vilāsadēvī on the occasion of a lunar eclipse.

Dūta, Šāladda-Nāga, appointed by Arivrishabha-Šankara (Vijayasēna).

1683. --Deopārā (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription, of Vijayasēna of the Sēna family. Ed. by Metcalfe, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXIV. Pt. I, pp. 128 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 307 ff., and Pl.; and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III.(Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 46 ff.

In the lunar race were Vīrasēna and other southern rulers. In that Sēna lineage there was Sāmantasēna 'the head-garland of the clan of Brahmākshatriyas' who defeated the enemies of Karņāta; his son, Hemantasēna, married the Mahārājūī Yaśōdēvī; their son, Vijayasēna, who defeated Divya (?), Nānya, Rāghava, Vardhana, Vīra² and the kings of Gauda, Kāmarūpa and Kalinga.

Composed by Umāpatidhara, and engraved by the Rāṇaka Śūlapāṇi 'the crest-jewel of the artisan guild of Varēndra,' the son of Bṛihaspati and grandson of Manadāsa.

1684.—Paikōrē (Bīrbhūm Dist., Bengal) pillar Inscription of **Vijayasēna** (of the Sēna family). Noticed by Dikshit, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1921-22, p. 80, and Pl. xxviii. b; by Krishna-Sastri, ibid., p. 155; and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), p. 168.

1685. —Naihāṭī (Burdwan Dist., Bengal), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Plate of the P. M. P. Ballālasēna, worshipper of Mahēšvara (Siva), successor of the M. Vijayasēna; issued from Vikramapura. A reading with photos published by Tarak Chandra Ray in the Baṅgōya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XVII. pp. 231 ff.; a revised reading by Maitra in the (Bengali) Sāhitya, Vol. XXII. pp. 519 ff., with Bengali translation by Radhagovinda Basak, pp. 575 ff. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIV. pp. 159 ff., and Pl.; and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 71 ff.

(L. 64). Sam 11 Vaišākha-dinē 16.

Records grant of a village to Ovāsudēva by Vilāsadēvī, mother of Ballālasēna, as dakshiyā for the performance of the Great Gift called Golden Horse on the banks of the Ganges on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

In the race of the moon were born princes (rājaputtrāḥ), ornamenting the Rāḍhā country. In their clan was born Sāmantasēna; his son, Hēmantasēna; his son, Vijayasēna who outshone Sāhasānka in valour. From his Chief Queen Vilāsadēvī, he had the son, Ballālasēna.

Dūtaka, the Sāndhivigrahika Hari Ghōsha.

1686. -Tarpandighi (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat, Plate of the P. M. P Lakshmaņasēna of the Sēna dynasty, devout worshipper of Vishņu, and successor

¹ Bancrji at tirst read it as 'Sam 37' (The Palax of Bengal, Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V. p. 105). Afterwards he put it down as 'Sam 32' (E. I., Vol. XV. p. 284 and Binglir Hihāsa, second Ed., Vol. I. p. 320). Bhattacharya reads it as 61 (I. A., 1922, p. 157); but with Basak it should be read as 62 (Sāhitya, Vol. XXXI. p. 90 and n. 18; also, p. 172). If the year is referred to the Châlukya-Vikrama era, we obtain A. D. 1137-8 as its English equivalent and as a date for Vijayasēna.

² Divya (v. 19) is probably the Kaivarta chief of that name. Nanya occurs in Nos. 1430 and 1748; Rāghava, probably, a ruler of Kalinga [circa 1156 A.D.], (V. A. Smith's Early History of India, 4th Ed., p. 434); Vira, probably, Viraguna of Kotāfavi; and Vardhana, of Kaušāmbī (I. A., Vol. XLIX. p. 174 f.).

of the M. Ballālasēnadēva; issued from Vikramapura. Published by Westmacott, J. A. S. B., Vol. XLIV. Pt. I, pp. 11 ff., and Pls. Correct reading of the date by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. V. Appendix, No. 648 (pp. 87 f). Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XII, pp. 8 ff., and Pls.; and afterwards by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varëndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 101 ff.

(L. 56).—Sam 2 Bhādra-dinē 28.1

In the lunar race, Hēmanta of the Sēna family; Ballālasēna; Lakshmaņasēna, a devout worshipper of Vishņu.

Dūtaka, the Sāndhivigrahika Nārāyana Datta.

1687.— Gövindapur (24-Parganas Dist., Bengal) Plate of the P.P.M. Lakshmaṇasēnadēva, devout worshipper of Narasińha and successor of the P. P. M. Ballālasēna, devout worshipper of Vishņu; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. first by Vidyābhūshaṇa, (Bengali) Bhāratavarsha, 1332 B. S., pp. 441 f., and Pls.; and afterwards by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 94 ff.

(L. 46).—rājy-ābhishēka-samayē.

(L. 53) .-- Samvat 2.

Dūtaka as in No. 1686.

1688.—Ånuliā (Nadia Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society's, Plate of the P. P. M. Lakshmaṇasēnadēva, devout worshipper of Vishņu, successor of the M. Ballālasēna; issued frem Vikramapura. Ed. first by Chakravarti in (Bengali) Aitihāsika Chitra, Vol. I. Pt. H. (Rājshāhi, 1899), pp. 277 ff., and Pls.; and afterwards by Maitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. LX1X. Pt. 1, pp. 62 ff. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 85 ff.

(L. 56). - Sam 3 Bhādra-dinē 9.

In the race of the moon and the Sēna family, Hēmantasēna; from him, Vijayasēna; from him, Ballālasēna; then Lakshmaņasēna.

Dūta as in No. 1686.

A689. -Rāmpāl (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now in the town of Dacca, image Inscription of (the time of) Laksl.manasēna. Noticed by Banerji, (Bengali) Pratibhā of the Dacca Sāhitya Parishat, Bhādra, 1318 (B. S.); by Bhattasali, ibid., Pausha, 1318 (B. S.) and Dacca Review, June, 1912 and Pl.; again noticed by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IX. pp. 289 f., and Pls. xxiii, xxiv. Some remarks by N. G. Majumdar, I. A., Vol. XLVIII. pp. 175 f. Ed. by same, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 116 f., and Pl.; and by Bhattasali, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 360, and Pl. v.

(L1, 1-2).—Śrimal-Lakshmaņasēna-dēvasya sain 3.

1690. --Mādhāinagar (Pābna Dist., Bengal) Plates of the (Sēna) P. M. P. Lakshmaṇasēna-dēva, a devout worshipper of Narasinha and ruler of Gauda, successor of P. P. M. Ballālasēna. Ed. by Bancrji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V. pp. 471 ff.; and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 109 ff.

From the Moon, Vīrasēna f. mous in the Paurāņie legends. In the family of Vīrasēna, Sāmantasēna, Chief of the Karņāṭa Kshatriyas; his son, Hēmantasēna; his son, Vijayasēna; his son Ballālasēna, who married Rāmudēvī of the Chālukya family; his son, Lakshmaņasēna, the best of the Brahmakshatriyas, who invaded Kalinga, defeated king of Kāśī and subdued Kāmarūpa.

¹ Banerji tead Sam 3 Bhadra-dinė 28. See, however, A. G. Majumdar, Loc. cit., p. 103, n. 17.

1691.—Madanapādā (Faridpur Dist., Bengal) Plate of the M. Viśvarūpasēnadēva,¹ the successor of the M. Lakshmaņasēnadēva¹; issued from near Phalgugrāma. Ed. by Vasu, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXV. Pt. I, pp. 9 ff., and Pls. and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 133 ff.

(L. 51). -chaturdaśay-ābdīya -Bhādrā-dinā.

(L. 60). - Sam 14 Áśvina-dinē 1.

Genealogy as in No. 1683.

1692.—Dacca (Bengal) now Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat, Plates of the Sēna P. P. M. Viśvarūpasēnadēva, a devout worshipper of the Sun, lord of Gauda, and styled Arirāja-VrishabhānkaSamkara, successor of Arirāja-Madana-Samkara Lakshmanasēnadēva, successor of ArirājaNiḥśanka-Samkara Ballālasēnadēva. Ed. by Haraprasad Sastri, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. II. pp.
81 ff., and Pl. and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.)
pp. 143 ff. Note by J. C. Ghosh, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. IV. p. 637 ff.

In the Lunar family, Vijayasēna; from him Ballālasēna; from him, Lakshmaņasēna, who erected victory columns along with sacrificial posts on the coast of the South Sea, where Balarāma and Kṛishṇa dwelt together, in the sacred place of Viśvēsvara on the Gaṅgā, and on the banks of the Trivēṇī purified by Brahmā's sacrifices; his son, from the crowned queen Taṭṭana(?)-dēvī, Viśvarūpasēna.

Mentions also the Kumāras Sūryyasēna and Purushöttamasēna, and the Sandhivigrahika Nāñisinha, the Rāja-Pam(dita) Mahēśvara and Āvallika Pam(dita) Halāyudha of the Vātsagōtra, son of Adhyāyadēva, grandson of Vēdadharadēva and great grandson of Lakshmīdharadēva.

1693. – Edilpur (Faridpur Dist., Bengal), afterwards Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate⁷ of the Sēna P. P. M. **Kēšavasēnadēva**, a devout worshipper of the Sun, lord of Gauda, and styled Arirāja-Asahya-Šankara; issued from camp Phalgugrāma. Transcript by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. Pt. I, pp. 40 ff., and Pl. Some remarks by Nagendra Nath Vasu, *ibid*, Vol. LXV. Pt. I, pp. 8 ff. Re-edited from the facsimile of Prinsep by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. X. pp. 99 ff. Remarks by Haraprasad Sastri, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. II. pp. 77 f. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III (Varēndra Res. Soc. publ.), pp. 121 ff.

(L. 65). —Sam 3 Jyaishtha-dinē.......... Genealogy as in No. 1692.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE SULKI FAMILY OF ORISSA.

1694.—Talchēr (Orissa) Plate of Raņastambha-Kulastambha. Published by Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayūrabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 157 ff., and Pls.; Bangēr Jātīya Itihāsa, Vaišya-Kāṇḍa, pp. 303 f., and Bangīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XVIII. pp. 59 ff. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 157 ff.

¹ The same titles associated with his name as those in No. 1692.

² This seems to be modern Puri.

² This must be Benares.

⁶ This seems to be Prayaga.

⁵ This name, which occurs in a verse found in other grants, has been variously read: Vasudēvikā, Rāndrādēvī, Chāndrādēvī and Tāṇḍādēvī.

⁶ He seems to be the same Halâyudha that flourished in the court of Lakshmanasēna (J. P. A. S. B., Vol. II. p. 176).

⁷ Now missing.

Descended from the same queen mother as that of Visvarupa, here called apparently Chandradevi.

The grant has been attributed by Bancrji to Kēśavasēna but by Vasu and Haraprasad Sastri to Viévarūpasēna.

In the Śūlkīka family, Kāñchanastambha; after him, Vikramāditya, alias Kalahastambha, after him, the M. P. Rāṇaka, Kulastambha, alias Raṇastambha, who had attained the five great sounds (pañcha-mahāśabda). He was a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva), and was established at Kōdūla.

Inscribed by Dürvvadāsa.

1695.—Purī (Orissa) Plates¹ of the Mahārāja Kulastambhadēva or Rala(ņa?)stambhadēva (?). Ed. by M. M. Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIV. Pt. I, pp. 125 f.

Mentions Kachchhadeva.

1696.—Jārāgrāma (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the Śaulkī Raņastambha, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), who had acquired the five great sounds; issued from Kōdālaka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. pp. 169 ff.

(Ll. 20-21). - Āśvina-śukla-pakshē saptamyām.

Kāmchanastambha; his son, Kulastambha; his son, Raṇastambha.

1697.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the Samasta-Mahāsāmant-ādhipati Raṇastam-bhadēva, who had acquired the five great sounds and was a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Kōdālōka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 397 f., and Pls.

(Ll. 31-32).—Samvat 2002 3 Kārtika-va 5.

It speaks of Stambhēśvarī as the goddess of the family. Written by the *Bhōgin* Kalyāṇadēva. Engraved by Muṇḍaka, son of Dhāṇa.

1698. Bhīmnagarīgaḍh (Dhenkanal State, Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the Mahārāja Raṇastambha-Kulastambhadēva, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva), and who had acquired the five great sounds. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 401 ff., and Pls.

In the family of the Śulkīs there was Vikramāditya who obtained a boon from Stambhēśvarī; his son, Raṇastambha-Kulastambha, reigning at Kōdālōka, lord of the whole Gōndama and with Śańkhajōti forming the borderland of his kingdom.

1699.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Mahārāja Jayastambhadēva*, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and son of Nidayastambhadēva; issued from Kōdālāpāṭaka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 410 f., and Pls. Corrections by Tripathi, *ibid.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 453 ff.

1700.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the M. Jayastambhadēva, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and who had acquired the five great sounds. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 406 f., and Pls. Corrections by Tripathi, *ibid.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 453 ff.

In the family of the Šōlkīs there was Kulastambha, who obtained a boon from Stambhēś-varī; his son, Raṇastambha; and his son, Jayastambha, reigning at Kōdālōka and lord of the whole Gōndrama. Engraved by the vaṇik, Iśvara.

1701.—Dhenkanal (Bihār & Orissa) Plate of the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka* Jayastambharāja who had acquired the five great sounds, son of Alānastambhadēva and a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva); issued from Kōdālōka. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. II. pp. 413 ff.

In the Sulkī family, there was Kāñchanastambha; his son, Kaṇadastambha (Kalahastambha?) alias Vikramāditya; his son, apparently Alānastambhadēva (Raṇastambhadēva?), uprooted but afterwards re-instated king of Dhēkata.

¹ The plates may be compared with those of the Mahārāja Prithivīvarmadēva, No. 1906.

The first numeral symbol is read as 30 by Shastri. Compare, however, No. 1487 and n. 2.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE UCHCHAKALPA FAMILY.

1702.—Khōh (Nāgaudh State, C. I.) Plate of the *Mahūrāja* Sarvanātha; issued from Uchchakalpa. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 130 f., and Pl. Genealogy as in No. 1200.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE VĀKĀṬAKA FAMILY.

- 1703. Poona (Bombay Presidency) Plates of **Prabhāvati-Guptā**, Chief Queen of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Rudrasēna** (II.) and mother of the Yuvarāja **Divākarasēna**; issued from Nandivardhana. Noticed by Pathak in *I. A.*, Vol. XLI. pp. 214 f., and by Smith in *J. R.* A. S., 1914, pp. 317 ff. Ed. by Pathak and Dikshit in *E. I.*, Vol. XV. pp. 41 f., and Pl.
 - (L. 14).--Kärttika-śukla-dvādaśyā[m*].
 - (L. 22).— Samvatsarē cha trayōdaśamē likhitam-idam śāsanam.

The first king of the Guptas, the Mahārāja Ghaṭōtkacha; his son, the Mahārāja Chandragupta (I.); his son, the M. Samudragupta, daughter's son of the Lichchhavi Chief and born of the Great Queen Kumāradēvī and who performed many horse-sacrifices (Aśramēdhas); his son, the successor, the M. Chandragupta (II.), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu); his daughter, born of the Great Queen Kubēra-Nāgā of the Nāga fumily, was Prabhāvati-Guptā, who belonged to the Dhāraṇa-gōtra and was an extreme devotee of Bhagavat (Vishṇu).

Engraved by Chakradāsa. The seal records: "this is the enemy-chastising command of the mother of the Yuvarāja who is the ornament of the Vākāṭakas and who has obtained royal position in course (of succession)."

- 1704. Chammak (Hichpur Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Vākāṭaka Mahārāja Pravarasēna (II.), recording a grant which was made at the request of Kōṇḍarāja, the son of Śatrughnarāja; issued from Pravarapura. Reading of the text published by Bhagvanlal Indraji in Notes on the Bauddha Rock-Temples of Ajanta (No. 9 pamphlet of Archael. Surv. West. Ind.), pp. 54 ff. Reading and translation by Bühler, Archael. Surv. West. Ind., Vol. 1V. pp. 116 ff., and also in I. A., Vol. XII. pp. 239 ff. with lithograph. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 236 ff., and Pl.
 - (Ll. 60-61). Samvvatsarē shṭādaśa(śē) 10 8 Jyēshṭha-māsa-śukla-paksha-trayōdaśyā[m*].

The Mahārāja Pravarasēna (I.) of the Vākūṭakas, of the Vishņuvṛiddha-gōtra and who performed the Aśramēdha four times; his son's son, Gautamīputra, daughter's son of the Mahārāja Bhavanāga of the Bhāraśivas, who celebrated the Aśramēdha ten times; his son, the Mahārāja Rudrasēna (II.); his son, the Mahārāja Pṛithivishēṇa; his son, the Mahārāja Pravarasēna (II.); his son (from Prabhāvatiguptā, daughter of the M. Dēvagupta²), the Mahārāja Pravarasēna (II.).

- 1705. Siwanī (Siwanī-Chhapārā, C. P.) Plates of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna** (II.). Text and translation by Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. V. pp. 726 ff., and Pl. xxxiii. Nos. 1 and 2. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 245 ff., and Pl.
- (Ll 18-19).—Pravarddhamāna-rājya-sa[m*]vvatsarē | ashṭādaśamē³ | Phālguṇa(na)-śukla-dvādaśyām.

Genealogy as in No. 1704.

1706.—Rithpur (Amraoti Dist., Berār) Plates of the Mahādēvī Prabhāvati-Guptā and of the time of her son the Vākāṭaka Mahārāja Pravarasēna (II.); issued from the feet of the

¹ Fleet takes Rudrasēna as son's son of Pravarasēna (I.).

² Another name of Chandragupta (II.) of the Imperial Gupta dynasty (I. A., Vol. XLII. p. 106).

Road anhjādašē.

Lord of Rāmagiri.¹ Noticed by Gupte, I. A., Vol. LIII. p. 48. Ed. by same, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XX. pp. 58 ff., and Pls.

(Ll. 29-31).—Vākāṭakānā[m*] Mahārāja-śrī-Pravarasēnasya rājya-praśāsata(na)-sa[m*]-vatsarē ēkōnavimśatimē Kārttika-māsa-śukla-paksha-dvādaśyā[m*].

Genealogy of Prabhāvati-Guptā practically the same as in No. 1703. She is called "Mother of the Vākāṭaka Mahārājas, Dāmōdarasēna and Pravarasēna" and 'more than a hundred years old'. Dūtaka, Vēvanda-svāmin. Written by Prabhusingha.

1707.—Dudia (Chhindwāra Dist., C. P.) Plates of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pravarasēna** (II.); issued from Pravarapura. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 260 ff., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Samvvatsarē trayōvitšatimē³ varsh[ā*]-pakshē chaturtthē divasē dašamē. Genealogy as in No. 1704.

1708.—Bālāghāṭ (Nāgpur, C. P.), now Bengal As. Soc.'s (incomplete) Plate of the Vākāṭaka *Mahārāja* **Pṛithvishēṇa** (II.), devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishṇu); issued from Vēmbāra. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 270 f., and Pls.

Genealogy up to Pravarasēna (II) same as that of the other grants. His son was Narēndrasēna who wrested back (re-established?) the family's fortune, and whose commands were honoured by the lords of Kōsala. Mēkala and Malaya. His son, born from the queen (Mahādēvī) Ajjhita-Bhaṭṭārikā, daughter of the lord of Kuntala, was the Mahārāja Pṛithvishēṇa (II.), who raised his family twice sunken.

1709.—Nachnē-kī-talāī (Bundelkhand Division, C. I.) Inscriptions of the *Mahārāja* **Pṛith-vishēṇa**⁴ of (the family of) the Vākāṭakas, and his feudatory **Vyāghradēva**. Text by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. pp. 97 f., and Pl. xxvii. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol III. p. 234, and Pl.

1710. Ganj (Ajaigadh State, Bundelkhand) Inscription of the time of the Vākāṭaka Mahārāja Pṛithvishē ja. Noticed by R. D. Banerji, PRAS. WC., 1918-19, p. 45. Ed. by Sukthankar, in E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 13 and Pl.

Records a benefaction of his feudatory Vyāghradēva.⁵

1711.—Ghaṭōtkacha (Nizām's Dominions) cave fragmentary Inscription, giving the pedigree of Hastibhōja (of the Vallūra clan of Brāhmaṇs), the minister of the Vākāṭaka king Dēvasēna. Ed. by Bühler, Archwol. Surv. of West. India, Vol. IV. pp. 138 ff., and Pl.

1712.—Ajanta (Nizām's Dominions) cave fragmentary Inscription of the Vākāṭakas. Ed. by Bühler, Archaol. Surv. of West. India, Vol. IV. pp. 124 ff., and Pl.

Mentions the twice-born (dvija) Vindhyaśakti; his son, Pravarasēna (I.); his son, Rudrasēna; his son, Prithvishēņa, who conquered the lord of Kuntala; his son, Pravarasēna (II.); his son, who e name is lost, became king when eight years old; his son, Dēvasēna, whose minister was Hastibhōja; his son, Harishēņa, who conquered Kuntala, Avanti, Kalinga, Kōsala, Trikūṭa, Lāṭa and Āndhra and whose minister was Varāhadēva (?), apparently son of Hastibhōja.

1713.—Ajanta (Nizām's Dominions) cave fragmentary Inscription of a family of kings subordinate to the Vākāṭakas (?). Ed. by Bühler, Archæol. Surv. of West. India, Vol. IV. pp. 129 f., and Pl.

Mentions Dhritarāshtra, Harisāmba, Šaurisāmba, Upēndragupta, Kācha (I.), Bhikshudāsa, Nīladāsa, Kācha (II.), Krishņadāsa, and Ravisāmba; and [the Vākāṭaka ?] Harishēņa.

¹ This shows that Prabhāvati-Guptā had retired to Rāmagiri by this time.

This shows that Pravarasena (II.) was preceded by his elder brother Dāmēdarasena in the Vākūṭakā throne and that Divākarasena the eldest (No. 1703) died without becoming a king.

[•] Read trayovimiatitame.

⁴ See No. 1704.

⁵ See Nos. 1709 and 1194.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE KINGS OF THE FAMILY OF VARMANS OF EAST BENGAL.

1714.—Bēlāva (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of the P. P. M. Bhōja-varman, a devout worshipper of Vishnu and son and successor of the M. Sāmalavarmadēva; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. X. pp. 126 ff., and Pls.; more critically edited by Radhagovinda Basak, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 39 ff., and Pls. Re-edited by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. Publ.), pp. 19 ff.

(L. 51).—Śrīmad-Bhōjavarmmadēvapādīya-samvat 5 Śrāvaņa-dinē 14.

From Yadu and Kṛishṇa sprang the Varmans who occupied Simhapura.¹ In this family there was one Vajravarman, welfare of the Yādava forces; his son, Jātavarman, who espoused Vīraśrī, daughter of Karṇa,² conquered Aṅga and Kāmarūpa, and defeated Divya³ and Gōvardhana. Their son was Sāmalavarmadēva, whose son was Udayin⁴ and who married Trailōkyasundarī, daughter of the Mālava king Jagadvijayamalla. They had a son, Bhōjavarman, who was apparently exhorted by one Purushōttama to undertake an expedition against the Rākshasas and become overlord of Laṅkā. Records a grant of this king to a Brāhmaṇ of the Sāvarṇa-gōtra, who was a native of Siddhala and came from Madhyadēša.

1715.—Copper-plate Inscription of P. P. M. Harivarmadēva, devout worshipper of Vishņu, son and successor of the M. Jyōtirvarmadēva. Published by Basu, Baṅgēr Jātīya Itihāsa, Pt. II. p. 215, and Pl. Noticed by R. P. Chanda, Gauda Rājamālā, p. 55; by Banerji, Pālas of Bengal (Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V.). pp. 97 f., and Bāṅglār Itihāsa (2nd Ed.), p. 304; and by N. G. Majumdar, Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. Publ.), p. 28 & p. 168.

1716.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription, being a prašasti of Bhaṭṭa Bhavadēva, surnamed Bālavalabhībhujaṅga, a minister of Harivarmadēva and his son. Ed. by Prinsep with specimen facsimile, J. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 89 ff. with a translation by Capt. G. T. Marshall. The same reproduced by Rajendralala Mitra in Antiquities of Orissa, Vol. II. pp. 85 ff. Re-edited by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VI. pp. 205 ff.; and by N. G. Majumdar in Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III. (Varēndra Res. Soc. Publ.), pp. 32 ff.

Records benefactions of Bhavadēva, who, we are told, belonged to the Sāvarṇa-gōtra and was a native of Siddhala in the country of Rāḍhā, and destroyed Nāga kings. His grandfather Ādidēva was minister of peace and war of the king of Vaṅga. His father was Gōvardhana who married the daughter of a Vandyaghaṭīya Brāhmaṇ. Mentions that Bhavadēva was the author of a Hōrā-śāstra, wrote one or more treatises and a commentary relating to law or to religious rites, and, as a student of the Mīmāmsā philosophy, composed a work connected with the writings of Bhaṭṭa Kumārila.

¹ For princes with names ending in varman who ruled in Simhapura, see No. 1790 and I. A., Vol. LXI. p. 64.

² The Kalachuri king Karna (Nos. 1223, 1225 and 1226).

³ Identified with Divya or Divvöka, the leader of the Kaivarta revolt (E. I., Vol. XII. p. 38) mentioned in the Rămacharita.

⁴ It seems that he predeceased Bhōjavarman and so did not succeed to the throne. Jagadvijayamalia may perhaps be identical with the Paramāra Jagaddēva of the Jainad Inscription (An. Rep. Archael. Dept., Nizām's Dominicas, 1927-28, p. 23).

⁵ The colophon of a Ms. of the Ashtasāhasrikā-Prajūāpārami/ā (now with the Varēndra Research Society) refers to the 19th regnal year of M. P. P. Harivarmadēva. Another colophon of a Ms. of Laghukālachakra-līkā (now with the As. Soc. Beng.) refers to the 39th regnal year of King Harivarmadēva. See H. P. Shastri, Descriptive Catalogue of Buddhist Sanskrit Mss., Vol. I. p. 79.

^{*} J. P. A. S B., Vol. VIII. pp. 333 ff.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE VISHNUKUNDINS OF LENDULURA.

1717.—Chikkulla (Godāvari Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Vikra-mēndravarman (II.), of (the family of) the Vishņukuņdins; issued from [,enduļūra. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV. pp. 195 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 25-26).—Vi[ja]ya-rājya-samvassarambul 10 māsa-pakkam 8 gihmā 51.

He was the eldest son of the *Mahārāja* Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman, grandson of Vikramēndravarman (I.) 'whose birth was embellished by the two families of the Vishṇukuṇḍins and Vākāṭakas)', and great-grandson of the *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman.

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE YADAVA-CHŪDASAMA FAMILY.

1718.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) Jaina temple fragmentary Inscription of the time of the (Yādava-Chūdāsama?) Mahārāja Mahāpāla. Transcribed in Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Presidency, p. 354.

(Ll. 2-3).-...varshē Phālguna-śudi 5 Gurau

1719.—Girnār (Kāthiāwār) fragmentary Inscription of the time of the Yādava (Chūḍāsama) chief, Maṇḍalīka (II.).³ Published in Archaol. Surv. of West. India, Vol. II. p. 159, and Pl. XXX; and Revised Lists Ant. Remains Bo. Pres., p. 347.

Mentions, in the Yādava family, Maṇḍalīka (I.), his son, Navaghana; his son, Mahīpāla (I.); Khaṅgāra; Jayasimha; Mōkalasimha; Mēlaga; Mahīpāla (II.); and his son, Maṇḍalīka (II.).

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

(a) Bengal.

1720.—Susuniā (Bānkurā Dist., Bengal) Inscription of the Mahārāja Chandravarman, lord of Pushkaraņa and son of the Mahārāja Siṅghavarman. Noticed by N. N. Vasu, Proc. As. Soc. Beng., 1895, pp. 177 ff., and Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. III. pp. 268 ff.; and Haraprasad Shastri, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 317 f. Ed. by the last scholar, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 133, and Pl. A note by Dikshit, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1927-28, pp. 188-9.

1721.—Indian Museum, Calcutta, fragmentary Inscription, cecording the gift, by the Śākya mendicant **Dharmadāsa**, of the image of Buddha on the pedestal of which it is engraved. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 280, and Pl.

1722.—Faridpur (Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate (A) of the reign of the M. Dharmāditya. Ed. by F. E. Pargiter, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. pp. 195 f., and Pl. Declared spurious by R. D. Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. pp. 289 ff., and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, J. R. A. S., 1912, pp. 710 f., and by R. G. Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff.

^{1 &}quot;Intended for -samvatsarāḥ 10 grīshma-pakshaḥ 8 [divasaḥ] 5. The numbers are denoted by numerical symbols."

² See No. 1703 ff.

³ See above, Nos. 730 and 751.

⁶ Most probably the same as the king of Aryavarta of that name mentioned in No. 1538 (Ind. Hist. Quasterly, Vol. I. pp. 254-5).

⁵ There is no information as to where the inscription was found.

⁶ Of about "the fifth century A.D."

(L. 27).—Samvat 3 Vaiśā di 5.

Dharmāditya was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The Mahārāja Sthānudatta, who gained dignity through his favour, was administering (the province) at that time. Jajāva was the Vishayapati or Head of District, appointed by the latter, for Vāraka-maṇḍala.

1723.—Faridpur (Bengal), now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plate (B), of the time of the M. Bhaṭṭā-raka Dharmāditya. Ed. by F. E. Pargiter, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. pp. 200 f., and Pl. Declared spurious by R. D. Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. pp. 289 ff.; and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, J. R. A. S., 1912, pp. 710 f., and by R. G. Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff.

Dharmāditya was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The Mahāpratihāra and Uparika Nāgadēva, who gained dignity through his favour, was administering (the province of) Navyāvakāśikā at that time. And Göpāla-svāmī was the Head of District, appointed by the latter for Vāraka-mandala.

1724.—Faridpur (Bengal), now Beng. A4. Soc.'s, Plate (C), of the time of the M. Bhoṭṭāraka Gōpachandra. Ed. by F. E. Pargiter, I. A., Vol. XXXIX. p. 204, and Pl. Declared spurious by R. D. Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. pp. 289 ff., and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, J. R. A. S., 1912, pp. 710 I., and by R. G. Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff.

Gōpachandra was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The Mahāpratihāra, Kumārapādiyāmātya and Uparika Nāgadēva, who gained dignity through his favour, was administering (the province of) Navyāvakāśikā at that time. And Vatsapāla was the Head of District, appointed by the latter, for Vāraka-maṇḍala.

1725.— Ghugrāhāṭi (Faridpur Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of the time of the M. Samāchāradēva. Ed. and declared spurious first by T. Bloch, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1907-8, pp. 258 f., and Pl.; and afterwards by R. D. Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VI. pp. 435 f., and Pls., and Vol. X. pp. 425 ff. Re-edited and declared genuine by F. E. Pargiter, ibid., Vol. VII. pp. 476 f., and J. R. A. S., 1912, pp. 710 f. The latter view supported by R. G. Basak, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 128 f., and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Silver Jubilee Volumes, Orientalia-Pt. 2, pp. 475 ff. Ed., again, by Nalinikanta Bhattasali, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 76 ff.

(L. 23). -- Samvat 10 4 Kārtti di 1.1

Samāchāradēva was the unrivalled ruler of the earth. The *Uparika* Jīvadatta was an *Antaranga* appointed over Suvarmavīthi in (the province of) Navyāvakāśikā which he obtained by propitiating the pair of his (Samāchāradēva's) lotus-like feet. And Pavittruka was the *Vishayapati* or Head of District, appointed by the latter, for Vāraka-mandala.

1726.—Bāngad (Dinājpur Dist., Bengal), now Dinājpur-Rāj Palace, pillar Inscription of Kuñjaraghaṭāvarsha, Lord of Gauda, who belonged to the Kambōja race. Noticed by E. Vesey Westmacott, with a transcript by Rajendra Lal Mitra, I. A., Vol. I. pp. 127 f. Note on the above by R. G. Bhandarkar, ibid., p. 128. Impertectly read by T. Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1900-1, p. vii. Ed. by R. P. Chanda, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 619. Discussed by R. D. Banerji, Pālas of Bengal (Memoirs A. S. B., Vol. V.), pp. 68 f. A critical note by R. C. Majumdar (Bengali), Vanga-vāni, 1330 (B. S.), pp. 249 ff.

1727.—Silimpur (Bogra District, Bengal), now Varendra Research Society, stone Inscription of the time of Jayapāladēva of Kāmarūpa. Ed. by R. G. Basak, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp.

¹ R. P. Chanda, like Rajendra Lal Mitra, takes (L. 3).—Kuājaraghaṭā-varshēṇa to mean. in the year 888'. But as R. G. Bhandarkar has already remarked, 'the construction is awkward', and there is 'no authority for taking ghaṭā as equivalent to three-fold'. R. C. Majumdar's explanation is the best.

290 ff., and Pl. Criticisms by N. G. Majumdar, I. A., Vol. XLVIII. pp. 208 ff.; and by J. C. Ghosh, ibid., Vol. LX. p. 14 ff.

A prašasti in honour of Brāhman Prahāsa of Šīyamba recording his benefactions. There was a place called Tarkāri attached to Śrāvastī. There was a colony from it to Vālagrāma, in Pundra, an ornament of Varēndrī and bounded by Śakaṭī. An offshoot of it was a neighbouring place called Śīyamba, where in a Brāhman family of the Bharadvāja-gōtra was born Prahāsa, proficient in Tarka-śāstra, Tantra and Dharma-šāstra.

Engraved by Someśvara, a Magadhan artist.

1728. Chittagong (Bengal), now Dacca Museum, incomplete copper-plate Inscription of P. M. Kāntidēva, king of Harikēla-maṇḍala and devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha); issued from the victorious camp at Vardhamānapura. Ed. by D. C. Bhattacharya and J. N. Sikdar, Modern Review, Nov., 1922. Noticed by N. K. Bhattasali in (Bengali) Bhāratavarsha, Āshāḍha 1332 (B. S.), and Pausha, 1332 (B. S.).

Bhadradata(tta); his son, Dhanadatta; his wife was Vindurati, daughter of a great king and worshipper of Siva (Sivapriyā); their son, Kāntidēva.

1729.—Mallia (Hooghly(?) Dist., Bengal), now Museum of Perth, Plate¹ of the reign of the M. Jayanāgadēva devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu), resident at Karņaļs]uvarņaka. Ed. by L. D. Barnett, E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 63 and Pl. A note by R. D. Banerji, ibid., pp. 286-7.

(L. 2).--...[bh]yudaya-sāmbatsarē.2

At that time the Audumbarika district (vishaya) was being enjoyed by the Sāmanta Nārāyaṇabhadra meditating on the feet of the king; and the administrator (vyavahārin) was Sūryasēna, appointed by him.

1730.—Mahāsthāna (Bogra Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, fragmentary Stone Inscription of the Nandin family. Ed. by P. C. Sen, *Bhāratavarsha*, 1326 (B. S.), and also by Haridas Mitra, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XVIII. pp. 440 ff. and Pl.

Names are traceable of :—Vibhūshita Nandin; his son, Nārāyaṇa Nandin who married Sudarśanā; their son, Sunaya, who married Arundhatī; their son, Kaṇvāla Nandin, who apparently married Sarasvatī.

1731. Ādābāḍi (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of P. P. M. Arirāja-danuja-Mādhava Daśarathadēva³; issued from Vikramapura. Published by N. K. Bhatta-sali in (Bengali) Bhūratavarsha, 1332 (B. S.), p. 78.

1732.—Mahārāņī (Udaypur, Tippera State, Bengal) Inscriptions (four in all) of the time of Vijayamāṇikya of the Tripurā dynasty. Noticed by K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyer in A. S., I. An. Rep., 1921-22, p. 115.

Records the building of a Vishņu temple in 1548 A.D.

1733.---Mangalköt (Burdwan Dist., Bengal) fragmentary Inscription of king Chandrasena of Bengal. Noticed by D. B. Spooner, PRAS. EC., 1911-12, p. 8.

1734.—Pāhārpur (Rājshāhi Dist., Bengal), now Varēndra Research Society, stone pillar Inscription. Noticed by K. N. Dikshit, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1922-23, p. 116.

Records the construction of the pillar by Śrī-Daśabalagarbha.

¹ Of apparently the latter half of the sixth century A.D.

¹ Read samustsare.

² Identified with king Danuj Ray of Sonargaon who in 1283 A.D. assisted emperor Chyasu-d-Din Balban of Delhi in suppressing the rebellious Tughril Khan. He is also probably the same as Naujá referred to in the Ais.-j-Akbari of Abul Fazl.

1735.—Keoār (Dacca Dist., Bengal), now in the same village, Vishņu image Inscription. Ed. by N. K. Bhattasali, E. I., Vol. XVII. p. 356 and Pl. iii.

Records consecration of a Vishņu image by Vangōka of the Śāṇḍilya-gōtra, hailing from Taṭaka in Varēndrī.

(b) BIHĀR AND ORISSA.

1736.—Basārh (Muzaffarpore Dist., Bihār and Orissa) clay seals of the *Mahādēvī* Prabhudamā, daughter of the *Mahākshatrapa* Rudrasimha (I.) and sister of the *Mahākshatrapa* Rudrasēna (I.). Described by D. B. Spooner, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1913-14, p. 136, No. 248; p. 141, No. 347 and Pls. XLVII and XLVIII.

1737.—Bōdh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Patna Museum, Inscription¹ of Sramana Prakhyātakīrtti, scion of the royal family of Lankā. Ed. first with a facsimile by Th. Bloch, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1908-09, p. 156, and afterwards by H. Panday, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. p. 408 and Pl.

1738.—Bödh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, image Inscription, recording the gift, by the two Sākya mendicants **Dharmagupta** and **Darishtrasēna** of Tishyāmratīrtha, of the statue of Buddha on the pedestal of which it is engraved. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 282, and Pl.

1739. Bödh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Buddhist image Inscription. Published first, by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. p. 359. Ed. by same, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 279, and Pl.

Records the presentation of the statue, on the pedestal of which it is engraved, by the Sthavira Mahānāman.³

1740. Bödh-Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa), now Patna Museum, Inscription of Udayaśri from Sinhala (Ceylon). Noticed by Th. Bloch, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1908-09, p. 157 and Ed. by N. G. Majumdar, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. V. p. 144.

1741. Rohtāsgadh (Arrah Dist., Bihār and Orissa) stone seal-matrix of the *Mahāsāmanta* Sasānkadēva.⁵ Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 284, and Pl.

1742.—Nālandā (Patna Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Buddhist Inscription of the time of Yaśō-varmadēva. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1925-26, p. 131; ed. by same E. I., Vol. XX. pp. 43 f.

Mentions Mālāda, son of Yaśōvarmadēva's minister (mantrin) herein described as a famous Tikina (Turkī tegin), the Lord of the North and the Chief of the Guardians of Passes and records his (Mālāda's) benefactions at the temple of the Buddha which king Bālāditya had built at Nālandā.

Composed by Silachandra and the Karanika Svāmidatta.

1743.- -Dūdhpānī (Hazāribāgh Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Rock Inscription⁶ of **Udaya Māna.** Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. II. pp. 345 ff.

Mentions a king of Magadha, named Adisimha, and the three brothers Udaya Māna, Śrīdhauta Māna and Ajita Māna, who, originally merchants of Ayodhyā, were made *Rājās* of the three villages Bhramaraśālmali, Nabhūtishandaka, and Chhingalā.

¹ Of about the 5th century A.D.

² Of about "the sixth century A.D."

See No. 1325.

⁴ Of about the 11th or 12th century A.D.

Seconding to Dr. Fleet "the age of the characters would justify us in identifying him with the Sasahka, king of Karnasuvarna in Eastern India—the contemporary and murderer of Rajyavardhana II. of Kanau,—who is mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang as a persecutor of the Buddhists." See No. 1339, "Of about the eighth century A. D."

For two Mana princes of Magadha, see above, No. 1105.

1744.—Kēlgā (Sonpur State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates (A and C) of the Paramabhattāraka Kumārādhirāja Paramēśvara Somēśvara, of the Lunar Race (Soma-kula), devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva) and lord of Paśchima-Lankā; issued from Suvarnnapura. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 239 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 14-15) [Pl. C].—Pravarddhamana-vijaya-rajye || prathama-samvatsare || Maghamasiya- || pūrņatithau !!

Refers to the lost kingdom (atīta-rājya) of Abhimanyudēva who was crowned king of Kōsala presented by Uddyötakēsarirājadēva who was successor (pād-ānudhyāta) of the P. M. P. Mahābhavaguptarājadēva, ornament of the Lunar Race (Soma-kula), lord of Trikalinga, and devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva).

1745.—Orissa, now Bengal As. Soc.'s, Plates1 of Gayāḍatungadēva of the Tunga familv. ruler of Yamagarta, a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva) and who has obtained the panchamahāšabda. Ed. by Nilmani Chakravarti, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. V. pp. 348 ff. and Pls. Mentioned by R. D. Banerji, ibid., Vol. VI. p. 493, No. 22.

Jagattunga, who belonged to the Sāṇḍilya-gōtra and emigrated from Rōhitāgiri; in his family, Salānatunga; his son, Gayādatunga.

Records grant to certain Brahmans, originally come from Ahichehhatra but settled in the Odra-vishaya.

1746.—Talcher (Bihar and Orissa) Plate of Gayadatungadeva. Ed. by N. Vasu, Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 152 ff. and Pls. Re-edited by R. D. Banerji, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. XII, pp. 292 ff. and Pls. iii-iv.

The titles and genealogy of Gayadatunga, as in No. 1745.

Records grant to three Brahmans, one of whom originally came from the Varendra-mandala and settled in the Odra-vishaya.

1747.—Bōnāi (Bōnāi State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the Tunga Mahārāja Rānaka Vinītatunga,2 devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), who had attained to the pañcha-mahāśabda and was lord of the Eighteen Gondamas and ruler of the Yamagarta-mandala. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. VI. pp. 238 ff.

He belonged to the Śandilya-gotra and came originally from Rohitagiri. He had a son Khadgatunga, a ruler.

1748.—Andharā-Thārhi (Darbhangā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) image stone Inscription of the time of Nanya.3 Ed. by Jayaswal, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IX. pp. 303 and Pl.

Records the erection of the image by Śrīdhara minister (mantrin) of Nānya and belonging to the Kshattra family.

1749.—Mahābodhi (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of Āchārya Buddhasēna,4 Lord of Pîțhī. Photo-litho in Cunningham's Mahābōdhi, Pl. XXVIII. C. Noticed and partially transcribed by B. B. Vidyavinode in Vaigīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, 1317 (B. S.), p. 217; and by N. G. Majumdar, I. A., Vol. XLVIII. p. 45.

² Haraprasad Shastri takes this Vinitatunga (II.) to be a son of Khadgatunga and grandson of Vinitatunga (I.). For another charter of his, see Arch. Surv. of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I. pp. 154 ff.

Seems identical with the father of Jayasens in No. 1469.

¹ Of about the 11th century A.D. He cannot thus be identical with Gayada of Nos. 1405, 1413 and 1416.

Compare Nos. 1430 and 1683. The date Saka 1021 has been supplied by a Ms. (Pischel, Kat. d. Bibl. d. D. M. G., Vol. II. Leipzig 1881), p. 8. Nänyadēva in his Bhārata-bhūshya (Jour. Andhra His. Res. Soc., Vol. I. pp. 56-7) calls himself 'a younger brother of Kirtiraja' (probably same as in No. 1668), 'an ornament of the Karpāta race', Dharmāvaloka, 'Lord of Mithilā' and Mahāsāmantādhipati. Possibly a feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. of the Chālukya family.

1750.—Gayā (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of (narēndra) Yakshapāla. son of Visvarūpa who was a son of Sūdraka, of Gayā. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVI. pp. 64 f.

Composed by Murāris of the Agigrama family.

- 1751.—Neulpur (Cuttack Dist., Orissa) Plate of the *Mahārāja* **Śubhākara**; issued from Guhadēva-pāṭaka. Ed. by R. D. Banerji, E. I., Vol. XV. pp. 3 ff. and Pl.
 - (30).—Samvat 84 Märgga vadi 10 3.

In the lineage of Bhauma, the king, param-ōpāsaka Kshēmamkaradēva also named Bhugatācha⁵; his son, the king, parama-Tathāgata Sivakaradēva, who bore the title Śrī-bharasaha; his son, the Mahārāja, parama-Saugata Subhākaradēva.

Dūtaka, the Mahākshapaṭalādhikaraṇādhikṛita Samudradatta. Written by the Mahākshapaṭalika Bhōgika Brahmadatta. Heated (tāpita) by Pēṭṭapāla-Nārāyaṇa. Engraved by the Taṭṭhakāra Ēḍadatta.

- 1752.—Narasinhanāth (Sambalpur Dist., Bihār and Orissa) temple Inscription of the time of Vējaladēvarāja, son of Vairājadēvarāja, of Pāṭaṇā. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, A. S., I., An. Rep., 1904-5, p. 124.
- (L. 1).—...... Śrī-Vikāri-nāma-sambatsarē* Raivata-māha . . Šukra-vārē Hasta-nakshatrē.
- 1753.—Balasore (Bihār and Orissa) copper axe-head of Gajapati Purushöttamadēva. Ed. by Beames, I. A., Vol. I. p. 355, and Pl. and also by (Sir) E. A. Gait, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IV. p. 363, and Pl.
 - (I.l. 7-8).—25 anika Mēsha di 10 A. Sōma-bāra grahaņa-kālē.

Purushōttama is coupled with the titles as in No. 1133. Records grant of land to one Pōtēśvara-bhaṭṭa, whose descendant is Maulavi Abdus Samad, the present owner of the inscription.

1754.—Bōnāi (Bōnāi State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the Mahārāja Rāṇaka Uditavarāha or Udayavarāha, devout worshipper of Sugata (Buddha), who had attained to the pañchamahāsabda, belonged to the Mayūra family, came originally from the Chitrakūta mountain, and was a ruler of Talāi-maṇḍala. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. VI. pp. 243 ff.

(L. 16).—Uttarāyaņa-samkrāntau.

He had a son called Tējavarāha.

1755.—Boram (Mānbhūm Dist., Bihār and Orissa) temple Inscription of the Yuvarāja Balī-akshaya, son of Rudra. Transcribed by R. C. Majumdar, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. IX. p. 416 and Pl.

1756.—Dhenkanal (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of Jayasimhadēva who has acquired the five great sounds and is the lord of all Göndama; issued from the banks of the Mandākinī. Ed. by Haraprasad Shastri, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. II. p. 418 and Pls.

^{1 &}quot; Of about the 12th century A.D."

^{*} The same name occurs in No. 1629.

This name occurs in No. 1636.

⁴ This is Banerji's reading. We may perhaps read it as Samva 207 4 and refer the year to the Harsha era.

^{*} Bancrji reads it as Nri(?)gatapha(?). [But the correct reading is "nugatirtha-nami, 'whose name sorresponded to its meaning'. See above, Vol. XVI, Add. & Corr. to Vol. XV.—Ed.]

This cyclic year falls in A.D. 1359, which may be the date of Vējala, mentioned in the list of the Mahārājas
of Pāṭnā given in the C. P. Gazetteer, pp. 483 f.

² Haraprasad Shastri takes the donor to be Udayavarāha, son of Tējavarāha and descendant of Uditavarāha. The text of the Inscription, curiously enough, has some verses in common with those of Nos. 1745-47 though the latter were assued by a different royal family. The Mayura family of Chitrakūṭa is probably identical with the Moris of Chitorgarh.

(Ll. 18-9).—Samvat 881 Jyeshtha sudi 13.

Written by $Mahatta[ka^*]$ $Bh\delta gin$ Taradatta. Engraved by a copper-smith whose name is lost.

1757.—Göpīnāthpur (Cuttack Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Inscription^a of the time of Kapilēndradēva-Bhramaravara of the solar line. Ed. by M. M. Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXIX. Pt. I, pp. 175 ff.

Kapilēndra is said to have defeated the kings of Karņāṭa, Kalavaraga (Kulbargā), Mālava, Gauḍa and Phillī. His priest, Lakshmaṇa of the Mahāpātra family; his elder son, Nārāyaṇa, minister of the same king; his younger brother Gōpīnātha who assisted him in his conquests and built a temple at Gōpīnāthapura.

Composed by the Mīmāmsaka and Vaidāntika poet Jāgali, son of the same Gōpīnātha

1758.—Mahadā (Sōnpur State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of Yōgēśvaradēvavarman, son of Dhā(Vā?)raṇadēvavarman, and grandson of Sōmēśvaradēvavarman. Ed. by B. C. Mazumdar, E. I., Vol. XII. pp. 220 f. and Pls.

(Ll. 9-13).—Śrī-Sōmēśvaradēva-chūdā-varddhamāna-ji(vi)jaya-rā[jya]-samva[tsa]ram . . . 33 śrī(di)-Māghē māsē śukla-pakshē tithau saptamyām Makara-sthitē savitari Mīnarāśi-sthita-(tē) chandramasi Ravi(vau) Rēvatyām=amṛita-yōgē.

- Probably Sunday, 11th January A.D. 1562.

Yōgēśvaradēvavarman is described as having attained the five great sounds, as being the great mahīmaṇḍalēśvara, as delighter of the solar race, as belonging to the Kalikāla lineage and the Kāśypa-gōtra, with the lion as the banner crest, as lord of Vaūdha (Baudh) the best of the towns, come originally from Ayōdhyā, and as a bee to the lotus-like feet of Vaidyanātha.

1759.—Tilotha (Shāhābād Dist., Bihār and Orissa) image Inscription of the Nāyaka Pratāpadhavala. Noticed by Bloch, PRAS, EC., 1902-03, pp. 20 f.

Records a pilgrimage to the Tutrahi falls. Mentions his brother's wife Sulhi; Tribhuvana-dhavala, Sōmali, Lakshmāditya and Padmāditya; his sons, Šatrughna, Vīradhavala and Sāhasa-dhavala; female slaves, Luduma, Nayakama, Alhi, Puttriki and Ekali; treasurer, Devarāja; door-keeper, Vimala; court-Pandit Viśvarūpa.

1760.—India Office Plate of the M. Vijayarājadēva; issued from (?) Kaṭaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. III. pp. 313 f., and Pl.

Mentions the Mahārājñīs Lachchidevī and Hamsinīdevī.

1761.—Sönpur (Sönpur State, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the *Mahārāja Vīrakēsaridēva*. Transcript and translation published in *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. VI. p. 570.

(Ll. 1-2).—Mahārāj-āṅkara-samasta 9 aṅka-Jēshṭha-K(r)ushṇa-ēkādusī(daśī)-Sōma-vārē.

1762.—Mungīr (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription³ of the time of king **Bhagīratha**. Translated by Waddell, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1890, p. 192, and Pl. ii. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS*. EC., 1902-03, p. 9.

(L. 4).— . . . samvat 3 (?)4

Refers to the building of a temple by Gopala of the Mukuteśvara family.

1763.—Gaņēśagumpha (Khandagiri, Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription of the time of king Santikara. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 167, No. xvii, and Pl.

¹ Harsprasad Shastri reads 99 both in his text and translation. But in the remarks he gives 98 as the date, which is supported by the Plate, imperfect as it is.

² Apparently of the third quarter of the 15th century A.D.

[&]quot; Of about the tenth century A.D."

^{4 &}quot;The published translation has somest 13."

The epigraph mentions a king named Santikara and seems to record some dedication made by the physician Bhīmaṭa, the son of Nannaṭa and 1jyā.

1764.—Navamuni (Khandagiri, Purī Dist., Orissa) Inscription, recording the benefaction of Vījō, disciple of Khalla Subhachandra, disciple of the āchārya Kulachandra. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIII. p. 166.

1765.—Purī (Bihār and Orissa) Marāṭhī Plate of Amṛita Rāva Raghunātha, recognizing Gaurāmga Pāṇḍē of Purushōttama Jagannātha-kshētra (i.e., Purī) as the Tīrth-ōpādhyāya of his family, at the request of one Jagannātha Harihara, an agent of the latter who saw the Pēshwā in his camp. Ed. by K. N. Dikshit, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. V. pp. 216 f.

1766.—Konārak (Purī Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Oriyā Inscription, mentioning three officers, presumably concerned with the construction or renovation of the local temple. Ed. by M. M. Chakravarti, J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. III. p. 282 and Pl.

1767.—Hasra Kol (Gayā Dist., Bihār and Orissa) Buddhist circular slab Inscription. Ed. by A. Venis, J. P. A. S. B., Vol. IV. pp. 460 f. and Pl.

A dhāraṇī or magic litany for the protection of a building or enclosure of some kind belonging to a monk (bhikshu) Vipulākaramatı. Symbolical figures in the middle of the surface.

(c) ASSAM.

1768.—Deōpāṇi (Sibsāgar Dist., Assam), now Gauhāti Museum, Inscription² recording the erection of an image of Nārāyaṇa. Noticed by Bloch, *PRAS*. EC., 1904-05, p. 8. Ed. by K. N. Dikshit, E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 330.

1769.—Bhāterā (Sylhet Dist., Assam) Plates of Kēśavadēva of Śrīhaṭṭa (Sylhet). Transcribed and translated by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1880, pp. 148-ff., and Pls. Ed. by K. M. Gupta, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX. pp. 279 ff.

(L. 55).—Pāndavakulādipāl-āv(b)da 41513 Jēta 9.

In the lunar race, Kharav(b)āṇa; his son, Gōkula; his son, Nārāyaṇa; his son, Gōvinda-Kēšavadēva.

1770.—Sylhet (Assam) Plates of **Iśānadēva**. Transcribed and translated by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1880, pp. 152 ff., and Pls.

(L. 32) .- sam 17 Vaiśākha-dinē 1.

In the lunar race, Gōkula; his son, Nārāyaṇa; his son, Kēśavadēva; his son, Tśānadēva. Composed by Mādhava of Dāsa family.

1771.—Gauhāti (Assam) Inscription of the time of king Sivasiriha. Noticed by Bloch, PRAS. EC., 1902-03, p 17.

1772.—Maibong (Assam) stone Inscription of king Mēghanārāyaņa. Noticed by Spooner, PRAS. EC., 1913-14, p. 29.

(d) UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1773.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal* of the *Mahārājā* Gautamīputra Vindhya-vēdhana, who received his kingdom through Mahēśvara and Mahāsēna and who has the bull (vrisha) on his banner. Described by John Marshall, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, pp. 50 f. and Pl.

¹ Compare No. 1573.

³ Of the 9th century A. D.

If this is referred to the Yudhishthira or Kaliyuga era, we obtain A.D. 1049 as the English equivalent. Rajendralat, however, reads the date as 4328=A.D. 1226.

Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

1774.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay scal¹ of the Mahārāja Vāsishṭhīputra Bhīma-sēna. Described by John Marshall, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, p. 51 and Pl.

1775.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay scal² of the *Mahārāja* Gautamīputra **Śiva-mēgha**. Described by John Marshall, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, p. 51 and Pl.

1776.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay scal³ of the *Mahādēvī* Rudramatī. Described by John Marshall, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, p. 52 and Pl.

1777.—Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal⁴ referring to the Mah-Aśvapati Mahā-Daṇḍanāyaka Vishpurakshita. Described by John Marshall, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, p. 52 and Pl.

1778.- -Bhīṭā (near Allahābād, U. P.) clay seal⁵ referring to the *Mahārāja* Śaṁkarasiṁha. Described by John Marshall, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1911-12, p. 53 and Pl.

1779.— Bulandshahr (U. P.) terra-cotta seal, with the name [M]attila. Ed. by Growse, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 289, and Pl.

1780.- Pahlādpur (Ghāzīpur Dist., U. P.) now Benares College, pillar inscription, with the name of **Śiśupāla**, a Pārthiva general. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. 111. p. 250, and Pl.

1781.—Deoriyā (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) now Lucknow Museum, image Inscription.⁸ Text and translation by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. III. pp. 48 f. and Pl. xviii. D. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 271, and Pl.

Records the gift, by the Buddhist monk Bodhivarman of the statue of Buddha on the pedestal of which it is engraved.

1782.—Särnäth (Benares Dist., U. P.) now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription, recording that the sculpture (representing scenes in the life of Buddha), below which it is engraved, was made by the order of the monk Harigupta. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I, p. 123 and Pl. xxxiv. No. 4. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 281, and Pl.

1783.- Kasiā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.) image Inscription, ¹⁰ recording the gift, by the *Mahā-Vihārasvāmin* **Haribala**, of the figure below which it is engraved. Text with interpretation by Carlleyle in Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVIII. p. 59. Text and translation by Fleet, *ibid*, p. 60, note 1. Ed. by same, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 272, and Pl.

1784.- Kasiā (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.) Plate containing the Nidānasūtra in Sanskrit and deposited by Haribala¹¹ in the Nirvāṇa-chaitya. Ed. by Pargiter, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1910-11, pp. 76 f. and Pl. xxxix. Also remarks by Hiranand Sastri, the discoverer, *ibid*, p. 65.

1785.—Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) rock Inscription¹² of Svāmibhaṭa, son of Kēśava and grandson of Gōmilaka of the solar race. Ed. by Dayaram Sahni, E. I., Vol. XVIII. pp. 126 f., and Pl.

Composed by Jata, son of Yakshadatta. Engraved by Bhanu, son of Durga.

¹ Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

^{*} Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

^{*} Of the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

⁴ In eastern characters of the Gupta period.

⁵ In Eastern Gupta characters of the 5th century A.D.

Of about the 4th century A.D. Mattila probably the same as Matila of No. 1538.

⁷ Of about the 4th century A.D.

Of "about the 5th century A.D."

Of "about the 5th century A.D."

¹⁰ Of " about the end of the 5th century A.D."

¹¹ See No. 1783.

¹² Of the 6th century A.D. according to the editor.

1786.—Talēśvara (Almora Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate¹ of the Pauravas, P. M. Dyutivarman; issued from Brahmapura. Ed. by Y. R. Gupte, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp. 115 f., and Pl.

(L. 28).—Rājya-sam 5 Pausha di 30.

Agnivarman, descended from the Moon and the Sun and of the royal lineage of the Pauravas; his son, Dyutivarman, ruler of the Parvatākara kingdom, who being requested by the temple congregation controlled by Trāta, Superintendent of Idol Procession (dēvadrōny-adhikrita) and Master of Sacrificial Session (sattra-pati) and headed by the rāja-dauvārika Agnisvāmin and the Karanika, köṭādhikaranika and amātya Bhadravishņu, renewed and recorded the previous grants of the god Vīranēśvara, incarnation of Ananta.

The seal records that it is the charter of Dvijavarman², born of the lineage of the Moon, great grandson of Vishnuvarman, grandson of Vrishavarman and son of Agnivarman.

Dūtaka, the Sāndhivigrahika Pramātri Sūryadatta. Written by the Divirapati Vishņudāsa and engraved by the goldsmith Ananta.

1787.—Talēśvara (Almora Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Plate of the P. M. Vishpuvarman, son of the M. Dyutivarman and grandson of P. M. Agnivarman; issued from Brahmapura. Ed. by Y. R. Gupte, E. I., Vol. XIII. pp. 118 ff., and Pl.

(L. 28) .-- Rā-sam 20 8 Mārgga di 5.

Sanctions and specifies the old grants to the god Vīraņēśvara. Written by the *Divirapati* Dhanadatta and engraved by the goldsmith Ananta.

1788.—Kudārkōṭ (Gavīdhumat, Itāwa Dist., U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription.³ Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. 1. pp. 180 ff., and Pl.

Records the erection of some building in memory of Takshadatta by his father Harivarman (Mamma), son of Haridatta—who had been "raised to eminence by the illustrious Harsha" [of Kanauj].

Composed by Bhadra, son of Vāmana.

1789.—Sārnāth (Benares Dist., U. P.), now Calcutta Museum, Vaishņava Inscription⁴ of a king **Prakaṭāditya**, son of Bālāditya⁵ and Dhavalā, of Kāśī (?). Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 285 f., and Pl.

1790.-- Lakkhā Maṇḍal (Dehra Dūn Dist., U. P.) Inscription.⁶ Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 12 ff., and Pl.⁷

Records the dedication of a Siva-temple by the princess Isvara of the royal race of Singhapura, for the spiritual welfare of her deceased husband Chandragupta, a son of a king of Jalandhara.

Among the kings of Singhapura, who belonged to the race of Yadu, there was Sēnavarman; his son, Āryavarman; his son, Dattavarman; his son, Pradīptavarman; his son, Īśvaravarman; his son, Vriddhivarman; his son, Singhavarman; his son, Jala[varman]; his son, Yajñavarman; his son, Achalavarman-Samaraghanghala; his son, Divākaravarman Mahīghanghala; his younger brother, Bhāskara[varman]-Ripughanghala, married Jayāvalī, the daughter of Kapilavardhana; their daughter, Īśvarā, married Chandragupta, a son of a king of Jālandhara.

Composed by Bhatta Vasudeva, son of Bhatta Skanda and grandson of Bhatta Kshēmasiva.

¹ Of about the 6th century A.D.

² This, however, reads more like Dyutavarman.

² Of about the latter half of the 7th century A.D.

⁴ Of about the 6th or the 7th century A.D.

⁵ Most probably identical with Narasimha-Bālāditya of the Gupta dynasty (Allan's *Catalogus*, etc., pp. 137-9); and further, Prakaṭāditya with Prakāśāditya (*Ibid*, pp. 135 f.).

Of about the end of the 7th century A.D.

This inscription had been edited before in J. R. A. S., Vol. XX, p. 454.

1791.—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) stone-pillar Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. p. 310. Ed. by Pargiter, E. I., Vol. XI. p. 88.

Composed by Sankhadeva.

1792.—Benares (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, Inscription² of Pantha. Published by Hultzsch, Z. D. M. G., Vol. XL. p. 55. Noticed by Vogel, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1903-04, p. 212, n. 1. Mentioned in An. Rep. Lucknow Prov. Museum, 1903-04, p. 2. Ed. by Daya Ram Sahni, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 60 f., and Pl.

Records the erection of a shrine and image of Bhavānī at Vārāņasī (Benares) by Pantha.

1793.—Pāṇḍukēśvar (Garhwāl Dist., U. P.) Plate of the P. M. P. Lalitaśūradēva; issued from Kārttikēyapura. Transcribed by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, 1877, p. 72, and Pl.; and by Kielhorn, *I. A.*, Vol. XXV. pp. 178 ff.

(L. 19).—[ut]tarā[ya]ņa-sa[m*]kr[ā*]ntō(ntau).

(L. 23),—Pravarddhamāna-vijay-rājya-samvatsarē ēkavinšatimē³ samvat 21 Mūgha-vadi 3⁴.

Nimbara; his son, from Nāśūdēvī, the P. M. P. Ishţagana; his son, from Vēgādēvī, the P. M. P. Lalitaśūra, [married] Sāmadēvī.

1794.—Gorakhpur (Gorakhpur Dist., U. P.), now Beng. As. Soc.'s., Plate⁶ of the time of **Jayāditya** ⁷ son of Dharmāditya, of Vijayapura. Plate in As. Res., Vol. IX. p. 406, and Colebrooke's Mis. Essays, Vol. II. p. 247. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XXI. pp. 170 f.

Records a grant of his minister Madōli, son of the minister, the great $S\bar{a}manta$ Kṛitakīrti.

Composed by Kāyastha Nāgadatta and his younger brother Vidyādatta.

1795.—Lucknow Museum (U. P.) Plate of the *Mahāsāmanta* Balavarmadēva, the successor of the *Mahāsāmanta* Pāṇḍuvarmadēva; issued from Bṛihadgṛiha. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX, p. 1248.

(L. 12).—samvat 20° Chaitra-śudi 2.

1796.—Jhānsi (U. P.), now Lucknow Museum, fragmentary Inscription¹⁰ of Sallakshanasirhha¹¹ (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 215 ff., and Pl.

Mentions Kanyākubja; the chiefs Sīdhuka and Māmaka (?); Lakkhaṭa and Rajaḥpāla; Rājaladēvī; [the Chandēlla] Kīrtivarman; Gaṇapāla (?); [the Paramāra] Udayāditya of Avantī; Nṛisimha; Hīra or Hīrāmśu (?); and Sallakshaṇasimha.

1797.—Mrityunjaya (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Inscription of the time of Sankara-gana-Ranavigraha. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1913-14, p. vii, App. E.

1798.—Mrityunjaya (Almora Dist., U. P.) temple Inscription of the time of Mānaprakāśa Vāla(Bāla)kadamva(mba). Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, *PRAS. NC.*, 1913-14, p. vii, App. E.

1799.—Thalkoraka naula (Almora Dist., U. P.) image Inscription. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1913-14, p. vii, App. E.

¹⁷th or 8th century A.D.

² Of about the 8th century A.D.

^{*} Read ēkavimšatitamē.

^{4&}quot; The date perhaps corresponds to the 22nd December A.D. 853; compare I. A., Vol. XXV. p. 178."

[&]quot; See a fragmentary inscription from Bagesvar, in J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. p. 1058."

Of about the close of the 9th century A.D.

⁷ See above No. 34.

^{• &}quot;This inscription had been edited before in J. A. O. S., Vol. VI. p. 538. It may be assigned to about the beginning of the 9th century A.D."

[&]quot;This '20' is denoted by a numerical symbol, but the following '2' by a numeral figure."

¹⁰ Of about the 12th century A.D.

¹¹ Possibly identical with Sallakshanavarman of the Kaurava family of Kakarēdī (No. 432).

Thursday, the 7th day of the bright half of the month of Magha, Revati Nakshattra.

1800.—Allahābād fort (U. P.) stone slab fragmentary Inscription of Rājā Harivarman, son of [Dhā]saṭa. Noticed by J. Ph. Vogel, PRAS. NC., 1905-06, pp. 12-13, No. 97.

1801.—Kosam (Allahābād Dist., U. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of the Moghal *Pātīsāha* Akbar. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. I. p. 310; and Dayaram Sahni, *PRAS. NC.*, 1916-17, p. 16, No. 32.

1802.—Brindāban (Muttra Dist., U. P.) Gövindadēva temple Inscription of the M. Mānasirbha, son of Bhagavaddāsa (Bhagwan Das), son of Bharahamalla, and of the time of Arkavara (Akbar). Discovered by Dayaram Sahni and noticed by H. Krishna Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1923-24, p. 92.

1803.—Deogadh (Jhānsi Dist., U. P.) Jaina column Inscription of the *Mahārāja* Ōdēsimha (**Udot Singh**). Noticed by Hargreaves, *PRAS. NC.*, 1915-16, p. ii, No. 15.

(e) NEPĀL.

1804.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of **Jishņugupta**¹; issued from Kailāsakūṭabhavana. Ed. by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 173, and Pl.

Mentions [as lord paramount ?] the Bhaṭṭārka [Mahā]rāja Dhruvadēva of the Lichchhavi family, who resided at Mānagṛiha.

1805.—Kāṭmāṇḍu (Nepāl) Inscription of the reign of **Jishņugupta**. Ed. by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, I. A., Vol. IX. p. 174, and Pl.

1806.--Śivapurī hill (Kāṭmāṇḍu, Nepāl) Inscription of the *Mahārāja* Śivadēva (I.) of the Lichchhavi family: issued from Mānagriha². Ed. by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji and Bühler, *I. A.*, Vol. IX. pp. 168 f.

Records some act done at the request of the Mahāsāmanta Amśuvarman.

(f) PANJĀB.

1807.—Lahore 3 (Lahore Dist., Panjāb) copper seal Inscription 4 of the Mahārāja Mahēś-varanāga, son of Nāgabhaṭṭa. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 283, and Pl.

1808.—Tuśām (Hissār Dist., Panjāb) rock Inscription. Noticed by Cunningham with a translation by Pratap Chandra Ghosh, A. S. I. R., Vol. V. pp. 138 ff., and Pl. xl, No. 5. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 270, and Pl.

Records the building, by the Āchārya Sōmatrāta, of two reservoirs and a house, for the use of the god Vishnu.

1809.—Kura (Salt Range, Panjāb), now Lahore Museum, Inscription⁶ of the reign of a Rājādhirāja Mahārāja Tōramāṇa Shāha (or Shāhi) Jauvla. Ed. by Bühler, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 239 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-2).—[rājā]rāja-mahārāja-Tōramāņa-shā[hi]—Jaū......[bhivardhamāna-rājyē...samvatsarō]....mē Mārgaśira-māsa-śukla-dvitīyāyām.

Records the construction of a Buddhist convent.

¹ See No. 1394.

² See No. 1344.

^{3 &}quot;The scal was bought by Sir A. Cunningham at Lahore, but it is not known where it was originally found."

⁴ Of "about the end of the 4th century A.D."

[•] Of about "the end of the 4th, or the beginning of the fifth century A.D."

⁶ Of about "the fourth or fifth century A.D." There is no evidence to show that the Tōramāṇa of this ascription is in any way connected with the Tōramāṇa of No. 1877.—Kielhora.

1810.—Nirmand (Kāngrā Dist., Panjāb) Plate¹ of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Samudrasēna. Text and translation by Rajendralal Mitra, *Proc. A. S. B.*, Vol. XLVIII. pp. 212 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 288 f., and Pl.

(L. 14) .- Samvat 6 Khē(Vai) śudi 10 1.

Mentions, as a chief of the past, a Mahārāja, Sarvavarman3.

The Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Varuņasēna; his son, from Prabālikā, the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Samjayasēna; his son, from Śikharasvāminī, the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Ravishēņa; his son, from Mihiralakshmī, the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Samudrasēna.

1811.—Bijli Mahādeo (Kāngrā Dist., Panjāb) Plate of the time of Raṇa-Pāla. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, PRAS. NC., 1910-11, pp. 18-19, App. D.

1812.—Kiramchi (Jammu, Kashmir State) copper-plate grant of the time of Bhōpāl-Pāla (of Bašōhli?). Noticed by A. H. Longhurst, PRAS. NC., 1808-09, pp. 20-21, App. C., No. 6.

1813.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription³ of Mēruvarman. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XIV. pp. 111 f., and Pl. xxviii. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, p. 242 and Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 142 and Pl. X.

Records construction of a Lakshaṇā image by Gugga for Mēruvarman, son of Divākaravarman, grandson of Balavarman and great-grandson of Ādityavarman, of Mēshūṇa-gēlra and the Solar race.

1814.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of the M. Mēruvarman. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XIV. pp. 122 ff. and pl. xxviii. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, p. 243 and Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 142, and Pl. X.

Records construction of a Ganesa image by the same artisan and for the same king as in No. 1813.

1815.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of Mēruvarman. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XIV. p. 112 and Pl. xxviii. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, p. 243 and Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 144, and Pl. X.

Refers to the erection of a temple by Śri-Mēruvarman and setting-up of a Nandin image prepared by Gugga.

1816.—Chatrārhī (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of Mēruvarman, son of Dēvavarman. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., p. 244 and Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 145, and Pl. X.

Records construction of a Saktī image made by Gugga.

1817.—Güm (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription of the time of Mēruvarman. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 146, and Pl. XI.

Refers to the construction of a temple to Shankalīśa at Šivapura by the Sāmanta Āshādha-dēva.

1818.—Prolī-rā-gaļā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Rock Inscription of the M. P. Mrityunjaya-varman. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 149, and Pl. XI.

1819.—Svāim (Chambā State, Panjāb) Bhagavatī Image Inscription⁵ of the *Rājānaka*, **Bhōgaṭa**, son of Sōmaṭa and born in the district of Kishkindhikā. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 152, and Pl. XIII.

1820.—Sarāhaņ (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription 6 of a ruler called Sātyaki, son of Bhōgaṭa and married to Sōmaprabhā of the house of the lord of Kishkindhikā. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. pp. 156 f., and Pl. XV.

Of "about the 7th century A.D."

⁸ Letters of the early part of the 5th century A.D.

Of the 9th or 10th century A.D.

Perhaps the same as in No. 1602.

Of the 10th century A.D.

Of the 10th century A.D.

Refers to foundation of a Siva temple by the ruler.

1821.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. P. Yagākaravarman of Chaṇpakā, successor and son of the P. M. P. Sāhila and the Paramabhaṭṭārikā Mahārājñī Nēnnādēvī. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, pp. 248 ff., and Pl.; and also Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 162, and Pl. XVI.

(L. 19).—Samvat 10 Vaišākha va ti 10.

Records grant of fields, etc., in the district Brahmapura to the god Narasimha installed by the mahūrājñī Tribhuvanarēkhādēvī.

Dūta, the Akshapatalika Vivakha(la?). Written by Kāyastha Jāsata.

1822.—Sungal (Chambā State, Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. P. Vidagdha of Chanpakā, successor and son of the P. M. P. Yugākaravarman and Bhōgamatīdēvī. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, pp. 251 ff., and Pl.; and also Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. pp. 166 ff., and Pl. XVII.

(L. 20). - Uttarāyaņa-samkrāntyām.

(L. 29).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarē chaturthē Samvat 4 Māghašu ti-pratipad(t) 1.

Vidagdha is said to have sprung from the House of Moshana and from the Solar Race. Dūta, Ādityavardhana. Written by Sukharāja.

1823'.—Sai (Chambā State, Panjāb) Spurious Plate of the P. M. Vidagdhavarman. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 171, and Pl. XVIII.

(L. 14).—Sästra-Samvat 27 Mäghe su 11 (?).

1824.—Tur (Chambā State, Panjāb) Image Inscription of the M. Thakkika, feudatory of Vidagdhadēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 173, and Pl. XIX-a.

(L. 1). -Śrīmad-Vidagdha-rājya-samvatsarē 1.

(L. 6). -Māgha-śuti-dvādaśyām Bhauma-vārē.

The Sāmanta M. Dhara, lord of Makuṭa, and residing at Brahmapura; in his family, Chaṇṇa; his son, Khika; his son, Charata; his son, M. Prakaṭa; his son, Thakkika, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva).

1825.—Tur (Chambā State, Panjāb) Image Inscription of the P. P. Dodaka, successor of Vidagdhadēva, son of M. P. Yugākara. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 174, and Pl. XIX-b.

1826.—Kulait (Chambā State, Panjāb) Plate of the P. M. P. Somavarman of Chanpakā. Ed. by Vogel, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, pp. 256 f., and Pl. III; and Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. pp. 184 f., and Pl. XXIV.

(L. 24).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāņa-vijaya-rājyē samvat 7 Bhā suti 3.

Of the Mūshaṇa race, Sāhilladēva, who vanquished the Kīra troops of the Lord of Durgara (Dugar) and their allies the Saumațikas, whose alliance was sought by the ruler of Trigarta (Kāṇ=gṛā), who forced his suzerainty on the Lord of Kulūta (Kulū), who was styled Karivarsha because he undertook a pilgrimage to Kurukshētra on the occasion of a solar eclipse and made a gift of elephants to the Sun-god who ensured the continuance of his family, and who through his prowess acquired such epithets as Sāhasāṅka, Niśśaṅkamalla, and Maṭamaṭatsiṁha. An ornament of the House of Sāhilla was Sōmavarman, born also of the House of Mūshaṇa, successor and son of the P. M. P. Sālavāhanadēva and of the Paramabhaṭṭārikā Mahārājñī Rarḍhādēvī, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and of Vishṇu.

^{1 [}This No. should come under the Sastra era, preferably before No. 1452 if not before No. 1448.—Ed.]

Dūta, the Mahāmātya Rājānaka Rīhila. Mahākshapatalika, Rājānaka Kāhila. Written by Kā[yastha*] Dēvapa. Bears the subscription of the donor, Sōmavarman. The signature of his father Sālavāhana is also traceable, partly running through the initial letters of ll. 5-17.

1827.—Bāhņotā (Chambā State, Panjáb) Fountain Inscription of the reign of the P. M. Sõmavarman. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. pp. 181 f., and Pl. XXIII.

(Ll. 2-4).—[Sāstra samvat] Ā . . . śuti 15 Sauri-dinē Aśvinī-nakshatrē Pa[ramabhaṭṭāraka=Mahārājā]dhirāja-Pa[ramēśva]ra-śrīmat-Sōmavarmadēva-rā[jya-samvat

1828.—Chambā State Museum Plates of the P. M. P. Somavar madēva and the Mahārāja-putra Āsaṭa; issued from Chaṇpakā. First noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XXI. pp. 135 f. Ed. by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVII. pp. 11 ff. Also ed. by Vogel, first in A. S. I., An. Rep., 1902-03, pp. 259 ff, and Pl. IV. and afterwards in Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. 1. pp. 192 ff, and Pl. XXV.

(L. 27).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāṇa-vijaya-rājyē śrīmad-Āsaṭa-dēvīyē¹ samvatsarē prathamē Vaiśākha-sita-tri(tṛi)tīyāyām Śukra-vārēṇa.

(L. 30).--Pana² (punaḥ) samvat 11 Bhādrapada-śuti 12³.

Genealogy as in No. 1826. In addition to what has been mentioned about Sāhilla, he is here stated to have gained victory over the Turushkas. Records certain grants of land &c. by Sōmavarman to (1) Vishņu established for the sake of the Mahārājaputra Pā(Ā)saṭa,4 (2) to Hari founded for the good of Lakshmaṇavarman, and (3) to Śiva installed by Queen Rarḍhā for the good of Sālākaravarman.5 Of the plots of land granted, one belonged to Kulōṭī which was being enjoyed by Queen Rarḍhā and one to the royal cook (sūpakāra) Surambhaṭa.

For the first part of the grant, the *Dūta* is the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Kāhuka, and the writers, *Karaṇa-Kāyasthas* Śivapa and Manna. The second part is written by the same Śivapa and Manna. Bears the sign-manuals of Sōmavarmadēva and Āsaṭadēva.

1829.—Thundhu (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the Chambā State Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Asaṭa, successor and son of the P. M. P. Sālavāhanadēva and the P. M. Rarḍhādēvī; issued from Chaṇpakā. Ed. by Vogel, in A. S. I., An Rep., 1902-03, pp. 264 f., and Pl. V., and afterwards in Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I, pp. 198 f., and Pl. XXVI.

(L. 20). -Pravardhamāna-kalyāna-vijaya-rājyē samvat 5 Śrāvana-śuti 15.

Dūta, the Akshapaṭalika, Bhuvanapāla. Written by the Karaṇa-Kāyasthas Manna and Sivapa son of Dēvapa.

1830.— Sīyā (Chamtā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of the P. M. P. Asaṭa. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 202, and Pls. XXIII and XXVII.

(L. 1-2).—P. M. P. śrīmad-Āsaṭadēva-rājyē samvat 1 Māgha-suti 13 Chandra-dinē Ārdrā-nakshatrē.

=Either the 13th January 1074 or the 10th January 1077.

¹ This must refer to his reign as the Yuvarāja, first because his name is not coupled with the titles which Somavarman bears in this record or which he himself assumes in his Siyā Fountain Inscription (No. 1830); and secondly because the details of the date in the latter which is also the first regnal year work out correctly, but they do not in the present record.

² Kielhorn reads para.

³ This is the date of the second part of the grant.

⁴ The name is no doubt Pāsata as read by Vogel, but is most probably intended for Āsata as deciphered by Kielhorn.

Most probably identical with Salavahana, father of Somavarman.

The engraving of the two sign-manuals shows that both Sömavarmadëva and Ässtadëva were living when the grant was complete. And as the latter has been called Mahārājaputra, he seems to have been the Yusurēju.

⁷ The same as in No. 1828.

- 1831.—Bharāṛā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the P. M. P. Asaṭavar-madeva (?). Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 238 and Pls. XXXIV and XXXVI
- (Ll. 1-6).—Pravardhamāna-kalyāņa-śrī[mad-Āsaṭa¹]varmadēvapāda-vijaya-rājyē vartamānē samvatsarē sapta-vinśatamē=nkataḥ samvat 27 Bhādrapada-va ti amāvāsyām Chandra-dinē Hasta-nakshatrē.
- 1832.—Löh-Ţikrī (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the reign of the P. M. P. Jāsaṭṭa. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 206, Pls. XXVIII and XXXVII-b.
- (Ll. 1-7).—Samvat 9 Pa[ra*]mabhaṭā(tṭā)raka-Mahārājādhirājā-Paramēśvara-śrīmad(j)-Jāsaṭṭadēva-rājyē.......Jyēshṭha-bati dvādaśyām sūrya-dinē Rēvatyām nakshatrē. —Sunday, 3rd May 1114.
- 1833.—Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb) stone Inscription of the *Mahārāja* Umed Singh. Ed. by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 207.

Sain 30 Bhadrō pra 21 (=A.D. 1754, the date of the erection of a Chāmuṇḍā temple). Pōha pra 29 sa(iii)vat, (the date of the writing).

- 1834. —Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the Chambā State Museum, Image Inscription of the Rājānaka Mahāśrī Nāgapāla. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State; Pt. I. p. 208, and Pl. XXIX.
- 1835.—Devī-rī-kōthī (Chambā State, Panjāb), now State Museum, Inscription of the P. M. P. Raņapāla. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 209, Pl. XXIX.
 - P. M. P. śrīmad-Raṇapāladēva-vijaya-rājyē vartamānē samvat 2 Āsva-vati 8 Budha-dinē, =-Wednesday, 16th August 1161 (see Antiquities of Chamba State, p. 75).
- 1836.—Devī-rī-kōṭhī (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the State Museum, Chambā, Fountain Inscription of the time of Lalitavarman and the Rājānaka Nāgapāla.² Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. pp. 211 f. and Pl. XXX. The first half of the inscription is missing.
 - (L. 19) .- Lalitavarmaņo muni-vidh-unmite vatsare.
 - (L. 22). -śāstrī[yē].
 - =A.D. 1159-60 or 1160-61.

Nāgapāla, who was brought up along with his younger brother by his mother, Balhā, who was prevented from following his father to the other world after his death and received the title of *Rājānaka* from Lalitavarman. Records the construction of a water-tank by Balhā in memory of her deceased husband. *Prašasti* composed by Kamalalānehhana, guru of Nāgapāla.

1837.—Mül-Kihār (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of Vijayēś-vara, scion of the solar race and lord of Chanpaka-purī. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. 1. pp. 228 ff., and Pl. XXXIII.

There was one Rājānaka Gayapālaka, of the Kāśyapa gōtra. His son's son, Gōga (?), married Śūramati and had four sons, namely, Śyāmalu, Lakshmaṇa, Gōlhaṇa and Chhinnu and one daughter Bhappikā. Records the erection of a cistern by Gōga in memory of the deceased Śūramati.

1838.—Sīyā-Dudhār (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription recording the erection of a fountain stone by four brothers in memory of their deceased brother. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 243, Pl. XXXVI.

1839.—Bhaṭkārā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription recording the erection of a fountain stone by one Dhaṇa. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 246, Pl. XXXVIII.

¹ This seems to be the probable restoration in the light of the facsimile.

² Same as in No. 1834.

1840.—Huṇḍān (Chambā State, Panjāb) Fountain Inscription of the time of Sālivikrama. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 247, Pl. XXXVIII.

(I.l. 1-3).—Śrī-Sālivikrama-mahādyuti-vijaya-rājyē samvat [cha*]turthē sita-paksha-ri(ri)tau Grīshmē | Āshādha-māsē Guru-vārē.

1841.—Ghumsāl (Chambā State, Panjāb) temple Inscription¹ recording its crection by Pajiaņi-Kukadēva. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 248, Pl. XXXVIII.

1842.—Chambā (Panjāb) Plate² of the *Mahārāja* Bhōṭavarmadēva, successor of the M. Māṇikyavarman; issued from Chaṇpakā. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVII. p. 10.

1843.—Sāhō (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription dated in the sixth year of the reign of a P. M. P., whose name is lost, and recording the setting up, by one Ukukāṇa, of an image of Vishṇn called Ukukāṇa-svāmin after him. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 249, Pl. XL.

1844.— Markulā (Chambā State, Panjāb) Inscription³ recording the crection of an image of Markulā-dēvī by Thākur Hīmapāla. Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 251, Pl. XL.

1845.—Brahmor (Chambā State, Panjāb) Tibetan Rock Inscription, speaking of a younger prince of the noble family called "Garuda Lords". Ed. by Vogel, Antiquities of Chamba State, Pt. I. p. 253, and Pl.

1846.—Nāļ (Chambā State, Panjāb), now the State Museum, Chambā, Fountain Inscription mentioning one *Pratīhāra* **Muhuşuka**. Noticed by Vogel, *Antiquities of Chamba State*, Pt. I. p. 241, Pl. XXXV.

(g) RĀJPUTĀNĀ.

1847.—Bijayagadh (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) Inscription⁴ of a *Mahārāja Mahāsēnāpati*, whose name is lost, of the *Gaṇa* of the Yaudhēyas. Noticed by Fleet in *I. A.*, Vol. XIV. p. 8. Ed. by same, *C. I. I.*, Vol. III. p. 252, and Pl. Historical significance pointed out by D. R. Bhandarkar, *Carmichael Lectures*, 1918, pp. 166 f.

1848.— Bayānā (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā), now Ajmēr Museum, memorial stone Inscription⁵ of the time of Nanna, recording the death of one Durgāditya in a cattle raid. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1908-09, p. 49.

1849.- Kāmā or Kāmavana (Bharatpur State, Rājputānā) pillar Inscription⁶ of some princes of the Śūrasēna family. Lithograph published by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XX. and Pl. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, I. A., Vol. X. pp. 34 f, and Pl.

Phakka, married Dēyikā; their son, Kulabhaṭa, married Draṅgiṇī; their son, Ajita, married Apsaraḥpriyā; their son, Durgabhaṭa, married Vachchhullikā; their son, Durgadāman, married Vachchhikā; their son, Dēvarāja, married Yajňikā; their son, Vatsadāman.

1850.—Jhālrapātan (Rājputānā) Varāha Image Inscription⁷, speaking of Īkānaja-mu[ni] who is compared to Lakulīka and his artisan the sūtradhāra Sīhaṭa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 56, no. 2098; J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXII. p. 158.

1851.—Pushkar (Ajmēr Dist., Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of King Vākpatirāja.

Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1910-11.

⁴ Of the 13th or 14th century.

^{*} Of about the fourteenth (?) century A.D.

^{*} Of about the middle of the 16th century.

⁴ Of about the 5th century A.D.

⁵ Of about the 8th century A.D.

[•] Of about "the eighth century A.D." See No. 71.

⁷ Of the 9th century A.D.

Probably the same as Väkpatiraja (II.), a Chāhamāna king of Sāmbhar.

1852.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscriptions on slabs recording the erection of a stambha (Chitorgadh Jaina Tower?) by one Jīja or Jījāka, son of Sanaya of the Ghēravāla caste. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1905-06, p. 62, Nos. 2225-9.

1853.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on slab from a Jaina temple near Gomukh, mentioning Sukosala-muni (probably the first Tirthamkara) and Namdi-gana of the Kharatara gachchha. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 58, No. 2069.

1854.—Bijöliā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription on rock, consisting of a poem entitled the *Uttamaśikharapurāņa* of Siddhasūri. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 58, No. 2143.

1855.—Chandrāvatī (near Jhālrapātan, Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Šītalēávar Mahādēv temple pillar Inscription¹ of $R\bar{a}$ ($R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$) Kusumadēva, son of $R\bar{a}j\bar{a}$ Bālhaṇadēva. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1912-13.

1856.—Chandrāvatī (near Jhālrapātan, Jhālawār State, Rājputānā) Šītalēśvar Mahādēv temple pillar Inscription recording the names of Dahia Rāuta Bhīvasiha and his son Rāuta Ūdā. Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1912-13.

1857.—Jaipur (Rājputānā) Inscription². Noticed by Gaurishankar Ojha, An. Rep. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, 1920-21, p. 2.

Composed by Pandit Nishkalankasēna.

1858.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription of **Tējahpāla**. Ed. by H. Lüders, E. I., Vol. VIII. p. 228, No. XXVIII.

Records construction by Tējaḥpāla of a subsidiary shrine adorned with the image of) Tīrtha-kara Śrī-Vāhujina for the benefit of his sister, Sā[ū]dēvī.

1859.—Mount Ābū (Rājputānā) Inscription. Noticed by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 150. Records certain repairs to the temple of Vastupāla by Pēthaḍa. ³

1860.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) fragmentary Inscription of the time of Rāṇā Kumbha, dealing with architectural matters. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 58, No. 2067.

Specifies the various types of stambha and gives the names of Jaya and Aparājita as two authorities on the science of architecture.

(h) BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1861.—Śirpur (Khāndesh Dist., Bombay Presidency) Plate of the *Mahārāja* Rudradāsa. Ed. by Bhagvanlal Indraji, *I. A.*, Vol. XVI. pp. 99 f., and Pl.

(I., 9).--Varsha 100 (?) 10 8 (?) vaitrayaya.

1862.—Waļā (Kāthiāwār) clay seals of the Mahārāja Mahā[sēnā]pati Pushyēṇa, son of the Mahārāja Ahivarman, descended from Jayadratha. Ed. by Bühler, I. A., Vol. XII. p. 275. Referred to by Fleet, Imp Gazet., Vol. II. p. 39. Corrected by Hultzsch, I. A., Vol. XXXVIII, p. 145, and Pl.

¹ In characters of the 11th or 12th century A.D.

² Of the 12th century A.D.

^{*} Cf. Peterson's Fourth Report, pp. 92 f.

^{4 ()}f about "the sixth century A.D." (1). The characters shew "a certain amount of resemblance to the characters used in the Vakāṭaka inscriptions," Nos. 1703 ff.

[•] Chaitra-dvittyāyam(?)

[•] Of the first half of the 6th century.

1863.—Vērāval (Junāgadh State, Kāthiāwār) Inscription of the temple-priest Bhāva-Brihaspati.¹ Published in Bhāvnagar Inscr., pp. 208 ff.

Mentions the Chaulukyas [Jayasimha-] Siddharāja, Kumārapāla, Ajayapāla, Mūlarāja (II.), and Bhīmadēva (II.).

1864.—Kumbhāriā (Mahī-Kāntha Agency, Bombay Presidency) memorial stone Inscription mentioning Mahīpāla, king of Ārāsaņa. Referred to by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1905-06, p. 45.

'The English equivalent of the date contained in it is A.D. 1274.'

1865.—Vanthalī (Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkōt, incomplete Inscription of the time of Vijayānanda and Nāgaladēvī. Abstract published in the Kathiawar Gazetteer (Bomb. Gazet., Vol. VIII.), p. 682. Ed. by D. B. Diskalkar, An. Bhand. Inst., Vol. V. pp. 176 ff.

Jagatsimha who defeated Maṇḍalīka² and built a temple of Viñjhalēśvara iu Vāmanasthalī; his younger brother, Arisimha; his son, Kshēmānanda, the best of the feudatories, who married Prīmaladēvī, daughter of the Chaulukya king Vīradhavala; their son, Vijayānanda, also called Vidyānanda, who married Nāgaladēvī; from them two sons, Sāmantasimha and Tējaḥsimha, and two daughters Hīrādēvī and Tārādēvī, the former of whom was married to the Chaulukya Lāvanyadhavala but died during the lifetime of Nāgaladēvī.

Pedigree of Nāgaladēvī: In the Rāshṭrakūṭa family, Uddāla, standard-bearer (chihna-dhara) of the Chaulukya Lavaṇaprasāda; his son, Jaitrasimha; his son, Bhīmasimha, who fought for king Vīsala; his daughter, from Mīnaladēvī, Nāgaladēvī.

Speaks of Lāvanyaśarman as the preceptor of Vijayānanda.

1866.—Ajanta (Nizām's Dominions) Inscription³ recording the excavation of a cave-temple by the Buddhist mendicant Buddhabhadra. Ed. by Bühler, Archool. Surv. of West. India, Vol. IV. pp. 133 f., and Pl.

Mentions Bhavvirāja and Dēvarāja, the ministers of an Asmaka king; and also the ascetic, the Sthavira Achala.

(i) CENTRAL INDIA.

1867.—Besnagar (Gwalior State, C. I.) clay scal⁴ of the *Mahārāja* Viśvāmitra. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, A. S. I. An. Rep., 1914-15, p. 81, No. 1.

1868.—Sänchī (Bhopāl State, C. I.) pillar Inscription.⁵ Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 280, and Pl.

Appears to have recorded the gift of the pillar by the Vihārasvāmin Rudra....., the son of Gōśūrasimhabala.

1869.—Gwalior (C. I.), now Indian Museum, Calcutta, Inscription of the 15th year of the reign of Mihirakula⁶ (who broke the power of Pasupati), son of Tōramāṇa. Text and translation published by Rajendralal Mitra, J. A. S., Vol. XXX. pp. 267 ff. Lithograph published by the same scholar, *ibid.*, Vol. XXXI. Pl. i, No. I. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 162 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 4-5).—abhivarddhamāna-rājyē pamchadaś-ābdē..........Kārttika-māsē prāpt[ē*] gagana-[patau(†) ni]rmmalē bhāti......tithi-nakshatra-muhūrttē samprāptē supraśasta-dinē.

¹ See No. 1380.

³ Seems to be of the Yadava Chūdasamā family.

Probably of about "the latter half of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century A.D.".

⁴ Of about the 4th century A.D.

[•] Of about "the fifth century A.D."

See No. 1870.

Records the building of a temple of the Sun, by a person named Mātrichēţa, on the mount Gōpa (Gwalior).

1870.—Mandasor (Gwalior State, C. I.) pillar Inscription¹ of king Yaśödharman.² Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XV. p. 256, and C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 146 f., and Pl. Corrections by R. G. Bhandarkar, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXII. pp. 96 f. and by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XVIII. p. 219 and Vol. XX. p. 188. A note by M. B. Garde, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1922-23, pp. 185 and 187.

Ruled over territories which were bounded by the Lauhitya (Brahmaputra), the Mahēndra range, the Himālayas and the western ocean and which were enjoyed neither by the Gupta lords nor the Hūṇa rulers. Homage was done to him by Mihirakula, on account of whom the Himālayas boasted of being inaccessible (durga).

Composed by Vāsula, son of Kakka. Engraved by Gövinda.

1871.—Khajurāho (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription, on the lotus seat of the figure of Buddha, consisting of the well-known Buddhist formula Yē dharmmā, etc. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 47, No. 1991.

1872.—Rāṇōd (-Nārōd, Narvād, Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. I. pp. 354 ff.

Gives an account of certain Saiva ascetics (Kadambaguhāvāsin, Saṅkhamaṭhikādhipati, Tērambipāla, Āmardakatīrthanātha, Purandara, Kavachaśiva, Sadāśiva, Hridayēśa, and Vyōmaśiva), and mentions (in connection with Purandara) a king Avanti or Avantivaraman who resided at Mattamayūra.

Composed by Devadatta.

1873.—Gurgī (Rewah State, C. I.) Inscription of the ascetic **Prabodhasiva** of the Mattamayūra (spiritual) lineage. Noticed by R. D. Banerji, *PRAS. WC.*, 1920-21, pp. 51 f. Transcribed and translated by same, *Memoir A. S. I.*, No. 23, pp. 122 ff.

Mentions (the Kalachuri) Yuvarāja, son of Mugdhatunga, as contemporary of Prabhāvasiva and his pupil Prasāntasiva.

Composer's name lost, but he was the son of Trayīvardhana and of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra. Written by Śivanāga, son of Avvōka. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Mādhava, son of Mada-sara.

1874.—Khajurāho (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription in a Jaina temple, recording the name of Bhāṭaputra Dēvaśarman. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 47, No. 1992.

1875.—Khajurāho (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Inscription in a Jaina temple recording the name of Bhāṭaputra Gōlūla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1994.

(j) CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERĀR.

1876.—Rithour (Amraoti Dist., Berār) Plates' of Bhavattavarman of Nala-nripa-vamsa; issued from Nandivardhana. Noticed by Y. R. Gupte, Quarterly of the Bhārata-itihāsa-samsō-dhaka-mandala, Vol. IV. pp. 115 f. Ed. by same, E.I., Vol. XIX. pp. 102 f., and Pl.

⁴ For a fragmentary duplicate copy of this inscription, see I. A., Vol. XV. p. 258 and C. I. I., Vol. III. p. 149 and Pl.

^{*} See No. 9.

⁸ See No. 1869.

⁴ He also engraved the Mandasor inscription, viz. No. 9.

In characters of the 9th century A.D.

[•] See above, Nos. 1221 and 1577.

Of the 5th century A.D. according to Y. R. Gupta.

(Ll. 20-21).-Ch-aikādaśē-tha varshē Kārttika-māsasva bahula-saptamyām.

Engraved by Böppadeva, grandson of Paddöpadhyaya. Written by Chulla at the oral instructions of the king.

1877.—Eran (Saugor Dist., C. P.) stone Boar Inscription of the first year of the reign of the M. Tōramāṇa. Text translation and lithograph published by James Prinsep, J. A. S. B., Vol. VII. pp. 631 ff. and Pl. xxx. Revised text and translation by Fitz Edward Hall, *ibid.*, Vol. XXX. pp. 20 ff. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 159 f., and Pl.

(Ll. 1-3).—Varshē prathamē prithivīm prithu-kīrttau prithu-dyutau mahārājādhirāja-śrī-Tōramāņē prašāsati ! (||) Phālguna_divasē dašamē | ity=ēvam rājya-varsha-māsa-dinaiḥ [!*]ētasyām pūrvvāyām sva-lakshaṇair-yukta-pūrvvāyām ! (||)

Records the building of the temple, in which the Boar stands, by Dhanyavishņu, younger brother of the deceased *Mahārāja* Mātrivishņu.

1878.—Arang (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Mahājayarāja**; issued from Śarabhapura. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. pp. 55 ff. and Pls. xxiv and xxv. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 193 f., and Pl. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 96, No. 121.

(L. 24). -pravarddhamāna-vijaya-samvvatsara 5 Mārgaśira 20 5.

1879.—Khariār (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of Mahāsudēvarāja; issued from Śarabhapura. Ed. by Sten Konow, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 172 f. and Pls. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 97, No. 123.

(L. 22).—savvatsara² 2 Śrāvaņa di 20 9.

The pedigree on the seal is as follows: Sudēvarāja, son of Mūnamātra, who was a descendant of Prasanna. Engraved by Drōṇasiṅgha.

1880.—Rāipur (Raipur Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of **Mahāsudēvarāja**; issued from Śarabhapura. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. XVII. pp. 55 ff. and Pls. xxvi and xxvii. Ed. by Fleet, C. I. I., Vol. III. pp. 197 ff., and Pl. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 96 f., No. 1222.

(L. 12).—uttarāyaņē.

(L. 27).—pravarddhamāna vijaya samvvatsara 103. Māgha 93.

1881.—Särangadh (Chhattisgadh Dist., C. P.) Plates of Mahāsudēvarāja; issued from Sarabhapura. Published by R. L. Mitra, J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXV. pp. 195 ff. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. pp. 283 f. Noticed by same, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P and Berar, p. 169, No. 239.

Records a grant made by Rājya-mahādēvī and princes and assented to by the Parama-Bhāgavata Mahūsudēvarāja.

1882.—Sirpur (Raipur Dist., C. P.) River Gate-way Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2018. Referred to by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 102 f., No. 133.

Engraved by Gonnasiva.5

¹ See above No. 1287.

^{*} Read samvaisara.

^{*} Expressed by numerical symbols.

⁴ Of about the 8th century A.D.

Apparently the same as the Gönna of the Sirpur Lakahmana Temple Inser. of Mahäsivagupta (No. 1654).

1883.—Rājīm (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription¹ from the temple of Rājīvalōchana. Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. p. 18 and plate ix.; by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. 48, No. 2000. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 103, No. 134.

Contains the names of Nala, Prithivīrāja, Virūparāt, Vilāsatunga and so forth; and records the erection of a temple of Vishnu. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Durgahastin.

1884.—Khārōḍ (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription on the base of an image, from the Lakh-nēévar temple. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 54, No. 2039.

Account followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 117 f., No. 154.

Records that the image is of one Pandita Dāmodara.

1885.—Dantewārā (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of Māsakdēvī, younger sister of Rājabhūshaņa Mahārāja of the Chhindaka family of the Nāga race. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of the Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 152 f., No. 213.

Notifies certain rules for the collection of rents from the agricultural classes.

1886.—Damoh (Damoh Dist., C. P.) now Nagpur Museum, stone Inscription of Vijaya-sirhha. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 49, No. 68.

One Vijayapāla, of the Viśvāmitra-gōtra, conquered a hero, Kāī; his son, Bhuvanapāla; his son, Harsharāja, who defeated kings of Kālañjara, Dāhali (Dāhal), Gurjara and the Deccan; his son, Vijayasimha, devoted to Bhambhukadēva, who fought at Chitōr, conquered the Delhi armies, scattered the Deccan forces close to Mahāgaḍa, and drove out the Gurjara.

1887.—Pujārīpālī (Sārangadh State, C. P.), now Raipur Museum, Inscription of Gōpāla. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2023; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 169 f., No. 240.

Records the erection probably of a temple by a certain chief Gōpāla. Composed probably by a poet Nārāyaṇa, author of the *Rāmābhyudaya-kāvya*; written by Paṇḍita Dēdū and engraved by Dhanapati.

1888.—Sunārpāl (Bastar State, C. P.) Inscription of the time of the Nāgavamsī Rūjādhirāja Mahārāja Jayasimhadēva. Noticed by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 163; Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 151, No. 210. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. X. pp. 35 ff.

Records grant of Mahādēvī of Jayasimhadēva of the Nāga race, the supreme lord of Bhōgā-vatī and with the tiger and calf as his crest.

1889.—Bhairamgadh (Bastar State, C. P.) incomplete Telugu Inscription of the Nāgavamsī Mahārāja Jagadēkabhūshana and his feudatory Ramgayādēva, together with his son. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 156, No. 218.

1890.—Deokūṭ (Raipur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of the time of Vāghaxāja³ (of Kanker). Noticed in Raipur Dist. Gaz., p. 280; by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. IX. p. 185, n. 1; and Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 104, No. 137.

1891.—Gurur (Drug Dist., C. P.) pillar Inscription of the time of Somavamái Rānaka Vāgharāja, devout worshipper of Mahēsvara (Siva), of Kākaraya (Kanker). Noticed by

¹ Of about the middle of the eighth century.

² No. 1229 refers itself to the reign of a chief named the Rāṇaka Göpāladēva who may be the same as this Göpāla.

[•] See Nos. 1117 and 1891.

⁴ Compare Nos, 1117 and 1890.

Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 123, No. 169. Transcribed by the same, I. A., Vol. LV. p. 44.

1892.—Harchaukā (Chāng Bhakār State, C. P.) Inscriptions containing pilgrim records, two by Karachulis or Kalachuris and one by a Chauhān. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 175, No. 242.

1893.—Kanker (C. P.) rock Inscription of the time of (the Kanker Chief) Chandrasēnadēva. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 160, No. 231.

1894.—Drug (C. P.), now Raipur Museum, stone with the two sides inscribed, referring to the *Mandalēša* Śivagaṇapati (Śivadēva). Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII. pp. 3 f.; by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1996; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 122, No. 166.

1895.—Kosgain (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of Vāharēndra¹ of the Haihaya dynasty, who won a victory over the Paṭhāns. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscription C. P. and Berar, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1896.—Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Mahāmāyā temple Inscription, mentioning Vāharēndra² and his governor Gōvinda at Ratnapura. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. No. 2033, and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 114, No. 150.

1897.—Kosgain (Biläspur Dist., C. P.), now Nägpur Museum, Inscription, speaking of a Räjä Ghāṭamā and his minister Gōrakha. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1898.—Lānjī (Bālāghāt Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription, referring to a Yādava Chief, Rāmanāyaka. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 19, No. 24.

1899.—Mallär (Biläspur Dist., C. P.), now Biläspur Town Hall, Inscription, referring to Nānnadēva, Chēdi-dēša, and the sūtradhāra Kalhana. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2021. Account followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 119, No. 158.

1900.—Pāli (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription mentioning the name of Vikramāditya, son of the *Mahāmandalēśvara* Malladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 52, No. 2032. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 112 f., No. 148.

1901.—Tewar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) fragmentary Inscription, containing the name **Bhīmapāla**. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX. p. 85.

1902.—Pithoria (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2052. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscres. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 48, No. 66.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī-samvachharē=dya 883 Śrāvina(vaņa)......

1903.—Gōpāļpur (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription² of a Kāyastha lay Buddhist. Ed. by V. Natesa Aiyar, E. I., Vol. XVIII. p. 74.

Speaks of a Kāyastha as a Buddhist layman of the Mahāyāna sect.

¹ Apparently Bäharsāi who flourished about 1519 A.D. (Biláspur Dist. Gaz., pp. 365 f.),

^{*} See No. 1595.

³ Of the 11th or 12th century A.D.

(k) Madras Presidency.

1904.—Chicacole (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Mahārāja Nandaprabhañjanavarman, lord of the whole of Kalinga; issued from Sārapalli. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. XIII, pp. 49 f., and Pl.

1905.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plate of the P. M. P. Dandi-mahādēvī; issued from Guhēsvarapātaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 141 f.

(L. 32. Utrāyanē (Uttarāyaņē).)

Genealogy, as in No. 1413. Written by the *Mahākshapaṭalika* Bhōgaḍa; engraved by the copper-smith [Kanṭha?] kaka.

1906.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga Mahārāja Prithivivarmadēva, son of Mahindravarmadēva, of Kalinga; issued from Śvētka (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 199 ff.

(L. 18).—vishuka(va)-sankrānyā(ntyām).

1907. Godāvari District (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Rājā Prithivimūla, the son of the Mahārāja Prabhākara, recording a grant which was made at the request of Mitravarman's son Indrādhirāja, the conquerer of a certain Indrabhaṭṭāraka¹; issued from Kāndāļi. Ed. by Fleet, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 116 ff. and Pls.

(Il. 34-35).— Prava[r*]d[dh*]amāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarāņi pañchavi[m*]śa* 20 5 vāsā 4 (?)* divasarh *.

1908.—Kolleru lake (Godāvari Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the Šālankāyana* Mahārāja Vijayanandivarman, eldest son of the Mahārāja Chandavarman; is issued from Vēngīpura. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. V, pp. 176 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 9-10).—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saptama-sa[m*]vatsarasya Paushya(sha)-māsa-krishņa-pakshasy=āshṭamyām.

1909.—Kōmarti (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Chandavar-man, lord of Kalinga; issued from Simhapura. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. IV, p. 144, and Pl.

(I. 20).—Santvatsarah shashthah 67 Chaitra-māsa-sukla-pamchami (mī)-divasah |

1910.—Parlā-Kimedi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the Ganga Dāraparāja, son of Chôla-Kāmadirāja, of the reign of the Ganga M. Vajrahas-tadēva; issued from Kalingānagara. Ed. by Kielhorn, B. I., Vol. III, pp. 223 f. and Pl.

¹ Probably the Indrabhaţţārakavarman of No. 1777.

Read pańchavimiatih.

The published text has Våsäka-divusam; I take the original to mean varshå-pakshah 4; compare E. I., Vol. I, p. 7, l. 49, "våsa 6 diva 5." Kielhorn.

[&]quot;By Dr. Fleet this is taken to mean of the Śālankāyana götra."

[&]quot;" According to Dr. Hultzsch (E. I., Vol. IV, p. 143), he may be identical with the Chandavarman of No. 1909, at any rate, the two Chandavarmans must have belonged to the same period."

See No. 1908 and n. 2.

Denoted by a numerical symbol.

^{* &}quot;Of about the 11th century A.D., and therefore, probably of the reign of the Vajrahastadëva who issued the Nadagām plates," (No. 1093).

The pages numbered same number issued with	265 and 266 now issued she part vii of volume XX.	uld be put in place	of the pages of the

Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 123, No. 169. Transcribed by the same, I. A., Vol. LV, p. 44.

1892.—Harchaukā (Chāng Bhakār State, C. P.) Inscriptions containing pilgrim records, two by Karachulis or Kalachuris and one by a Chauhān. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 175, No. 242.

1893.—Kanker (C. P.) rock Inscription of the time of (the Kanker Chief) Chandrasēnadēva. Referred to by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 160, No. 231.

1894.—Drug (C. P.), now Raipur Museum, stone with the two sides inscribed, referring to the *Mandalēša* Sivagaņapati (Sivadēva) Noticed by Cunningham, A. S. I. R., Vol. XVII, pp. 3 f.; by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS. WC.*, 1903-04, p. 48, No. 1996; and by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 122, No. 166.

1895.—Kosgain (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription of **Vāharēndra**¹ of the Haihaya dynasty, who won a victory over the Pathāns. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1896.—Ratanpur (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.), Mahāmāyā temple Inscription mentioning Vāharēndra³ and his governor Gōvinda at Ratnapura. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, PRAS. WC., 1903-04, p. No. 2033, and by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar, p. 14, No. 150.

1897.—Kosgain (Bilaspur Dist., C. P.), now Nägpur Museum, Inscription, speaking of a Räjä Chäṭamā and his minister Gōrakha. Noticed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, pp. 114 f., No. 151.

1898.— Länjī (Bālāghāt Dist., C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Inscription, referring to a Yādava Chief, **Rāmanāyaka**. Noticed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 19, No. 24.

1899.—Mallär (Biläspur Dist., C. P.), now Biläspur Town Hall, Inscription, referring to Nännadēva, Chēdi-dēśa, and the sūtradhāra Kalhaņa. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, 1903-04, p. 50, No. 2021. Account followed by Hiralal, Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar, p. 119, No. 158.

1900.—Pāli (Bilāspur Dist., C. P.) Inscription mentioning the name of **Vikramāditya**, son of the *Mahāmandalēśvara* Malladēva. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*, *WC.*, 1903-04, p. 52, No. 2032. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Insers. in C. P. and Berar*, pp. 112 f., No. 148.

1901.—Tewar (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) fragmentary Inscription, containing the name **Bhīmapāla**. Noticed by Kielhorn, I. A., Vol. XX, p. 85.

1902.—Pithoriā (Saugor Dist., C. P.) Inscription. Noticed by D. R. Bhandarkar, *PRAS*. WC., 1903-04, p. 55, No. 2052. Account followed by Hiralal, *Descriptive Lists of Inscrs. in C. P. and Berar*, p. 48, No. 66.

(Ll. 1-2).—Śrī-samvachharē=dya 883 Śrāvina(vaṇa)......

1903.—Göpälpur (Jubbulpore Dist., C. P.) Inscription³ of a Käyastha lay Buddhist. Ed. by V. Natesa Aiyar, E. I., Vol. XVIII, p. 74.

Speaks of a Kāyastha as a Buddhist layman of the Mahāyāna sect.

¹ Apparently Baharsai who flourished about 1519 A. D. (Bilaspur Dist. Gaz., pp. 365 f.).

² See No. 1895.

Of the 11th or 12th century A. D.

(k) Madras Presidency.

1904.—Godāvari District (Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Rājā* **Prithivimūla**, son of the *Mahārāja* **Prabhākara**, recording a grant which was made at the request of Mitravarman's son **Indrādhirāja**, the conqueror of a certain Indrabhaṭṭāraka; issued from Kāndāṭī. Ed. by Fleet, J. B. R. B. A. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 116 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 34-35).—Prava[r*]d[dh*]amāna-vijaya-rājya-sam-vatsarāņi panchavi[m*]śa³ 20 5 vāsā 4 (?) divasam⁴.

1905.—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the *Mahārāja* Nandaprabhañjanavarman, of lord of the whole of Kalinga; issued from Sārapalli. Ed. by Fleet, *I. A.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 49 f. and Pl.

1906.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plate of the Bhauma-Kara P. M. P. Dandimahādēvi; issued from Guhēśvarapātaka. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 141 f.

(L. 32).—Utrāyanē (Uttarāyanē).

1907.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency), Plates of the Ganga M. Mahārāja Prithivivarmadēva, son of Mahindravarmadēva, of Kalinga; issued from Švētka (?). Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 199 ff.

(L. 18).---Vishuka(va)-sańkrānyā(ntyām).

1908.—Komarti (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the *Mahārāja* Chaṇḍavarman, lord of Kalinga; issued from Simhapura. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. IV, p. 114, and Pl. (L. 20).—Samvatsarah shashthah 6 Chaitra-māsa-suklapanichami(mī)-divasah.

SUPPLEMENT.

Inscriptions dated according to the Vikrama Era.

1909.—V. 703.—Sāmōlī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), Ajmer Museum, Inscription of the time of the Guhila king Śīlāditya, Ed. by B. R. Halder, E. I., Vol. XX, pp. 97 ff. and with Pl. (Addendum to No. 12).

(L. 12) .- 700 3|| Kati[ka] (Kārtika).

1910.—V. 1108.—Charkhārī State (Bundelkhand, C. I.) Plate of the Chandella P. M. P. Dēvavarman, devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Kālimjara. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XX, p. 128 ff.

(Ll. 3-4).—Samvatsara-sahasr-aikā ashţ-ōttara-śat-ādhikē aṃkatō=pi 1108 Mārggasira-sudi 15 Sōma-dina.

(L. 14).—Adya Paurņņimā-som-āgrahē.

Genealogy same as in No. 129.

Written by the Akshapatalika Yasobhata.

1911.—V. 1184.—Tālā (Partabgarh District, U. P.) Plate^e of (the Gāhaḍavāla) P. M. P. Gövindachandradēva. Ed. by N. C. Mehta, E. I., Vol. XIX, p. 292.

3 Road panchavimbatih.

⁵ Possibly identical with Nandavarman, an Earlier Eastern Ganga king (See Genealogical Lists below).

¹ Indradhirāja may be an Eastern Ganga prince with the date Cn. 39 (See Genealogical Lists below).

² Seems to be the Vishpukupdin king of that name (See Genealogical Lists below).

^{&#}x27;The published text has Vūsāka-divasam. I take the original to mean varshā-pakshaḥ 4; compare E. I., Vol. I, p. 7, l. 49, "rāsu 6 diva 5." '—Kielhorn.

[•] It is doubtful whether this is a genuine grant. Because in the first place it is full of inaccuracies. Secondly the formal part of the grant which is in proceedes not conform to the standard of the Gahadavala charters and is without any mention of Dūtaka, writer or engraver, which is unprecedented. Thirdly, the plate is without any ring hole for the seal. [Argument insufficient—Ed.]

- (L. 13).—Samvat 1184 Phālgunyām=amāvāsyāyām tithau Gurau
- =(?) Thursday, 21st March A. D. 1129.
- 1912.—V. 1215.—Karnāvad (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription of (the Paramāra) Dēvapāla. From Garde's transcript.
 - (L. 1).—Samvat 1215.
- 1913.—V. 1236.—Charkhāri State (Bundelkhaṇḍ, C. I.) Plate of the Chandella P. M. P. Paramarddidēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālanjara; issued from Vilāsapura. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XX, p. 131 ff.
- (Ll. 8-9).—Shattrimśad-adhika-śatadvay-öpēta-sahasratamē samvatsarē Chaitra-mūsi śukla-pakshē saptamyān-tithāv=aṅkatō=pi samvat 1236 Chaitra-sudi 7 Sōmavārē

=Monday, 27th March A. D. 1178.

Engraved by Pālhaṇa, son of Rajapāla.

- 1914.—V. 1311.—Charkhārī State (Bundelkhaṇḍ, C. I.) Plate of the Chandēlla P. M. P. Viravarmadēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālañjara; issued from Vilāsapura. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XX, p. 134 ff.
 - (L. 12).—Samvat 1311 Āśvina śudi 8 Somavārē=Monday, 21st September Λ. D. 1254.
- P. M. P. Madanavarmadēva; P. M. P. Paramarddidēva; P. M. P. Trailōkyavarmadēva; P. M. P. Vīravarmadēva.

Records grant of a village apparently to a non-Brāhman Rāuta Abhi, son of Rāuta Haripāla, son of Rāuta Jagdēva, son of Rāuta Dēvashamū, of the Kāsyapa-gōtra and belonging to the line of Chandrēsvara, in recognition of his valour in a tussle with Dabhyuhadavarman in the battle of Sōndhī.

- 1915.—V. 1337.—Böhör (Rohtak District, Panjäb) "Pālam Bāolī" Inscription of the time of the Hamīr Gayāsadīna. Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archwology, Calcutta, 1908, p. 18. (Addendum to No. 598).
- 1916.—V. 1346.—Charkhārī State (Bundelkhaṇḍ, C. I.) Plates of the Chandēlla **Hammīra-varmadēva**, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva) and lord of Kālaňjara. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XX, p. 137 f.
 - (L. 13).—Samvat 1346 samayē || Bhādrapada-vadi 12 Ravau l Pushya-nakshatrē || =Sunday, 11th September A. D. 1346.
- P. M. P. Shāhi Mahārāja Paramarddidēva; P. M. P. Shāhi-Mahārāja Trailōkyavarmadēva; P. M. P. Shāhi-Mahārāja Vīravarmadēva; Paramabhaṭtāraka Shāhi-rāj-āvali-tray-ōpēta Hammi-ravarmadēva.
- 1917.—V. 1344.—Delhi Museum Stone-slab Inscription of the time of Jalāl-ud-dīn Firūz Shāh Khaljī. Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archwology, Calcutta, 1908, p. 28. (Addendum to No. 626).
- 1918. V. 1381. Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasuri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, pp. 12-13, No. 8.
 - "Sam 1381 Vaišāsha vadi 5,"
- 1919.—V. 1384.- Delhi Museum Stone-slab Inscription of the time of Mahammada Sāhi. Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archaelegy, Calcutta, 1908, p. 29. (Addendum to No. 682).
- 1920.—V. 1384.—Another Delhi Museum Inscription of the time of Mahammada Sāhi. Discussed and partly edited by Vogel in Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archwology, Calcutta, 1908, p. 33. (Addendum to No. 683).

- 1921.—V. 1423.—Gōgandā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Šītalmātā Temple Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā Kshetrasimha (of Mewār). Referred to by Harbilas Sarda in Mahārānā Kumbha (2nd Ed.), Bibli. p. xix, No. 4.
 - "Ashadh Bad 13, V. S. 1423 (A. D. 1366)."
- 1922.—V· 1464.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapūtaka*, p. 17, No. 19.
 - "Sam° 1464 varshē Āshā° Su° 13."
- 1923.—V. 1469.—Dēlvādā (Uadipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 16, No. 17.
- 1924.—V. 1469.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 14, No. 12.
 - "Sam" 1469 varshë Magha 6 Ravau."
- 1925.—V. 1469.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 15, No. 16.
 - "Samvat 1469 varshē Māgha sudi 6 dinē".
- 1926.—V. 1473.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 15, No. 15.
 - "Samvat 1473 varshë Jyështha sudi 4 Guruvarë."
- 1927.—V. 1475.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 12, No. 7.
 - "Samvat 1475 varshē Jvēshtha sudi 7 Guruvārē."
- 1928.—V. 1476.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 19, No. 25.
 - "Sam" 1476 varshē Mārgra śu" 10 dinē."
- 1929.—V. 1485.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāļaka*, p. 10, No. 2.
 - " Sam° 1485 Vai° śu° 3."
- 1930. V. 1486. Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaku*, p. 18, No. 22.
- 1931.—V. 1486.—Two Dēlvādā (Uadipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscriptions. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 14, Nos. 10 and 11.
 - "Samvat 1486 varshē Jyeshtha vadi 5."
- 1932.—V. 1487.—Amborī (Udaipur State, Rājputānā), now Victoria Hall, Udaipur, Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Rāṇā Mōkala (of Mewār). Referred to by Harbilas Sarda in Mahārāṇā Kumbha (2nd Ed.), Bibli. p. xxii, No. 10.
- "The 5th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha, Samvat 1487 (16 May, 1431 A. D.) and Shaka 1352."

Gives an account of a Gauda Brāhman family from Hariyānā.

- 1933.—V. 1491.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription of the time of the Guhila Rāṇā Kuṃbhakarņa. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri, in Dēvakulapāṭaka, p. 20, No. 26.
 - "Samvat 1491 varshē Kārtika sudi 2 Somē."

Mentions Rānā Hamīra, Rānā Shētā (:Khētā), Rānā Lāshā(=Lākhā) and Rānā Mōkala.

- 1934.—V. 1491.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in Dēvakulapāṭaka, pp. 14-15, No. 13.
 - "Samvat 1491 varshe Magha vadi 5 dine Budhe."

- 1935.—V. 1491.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in Dēvakulapāţaka, p. 13, No. 9.
 - "Samvat 1491 varshē Māha-sudi 5 Budhē."
- 1936.—V. 1493.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in Dēvakulapāţaka, pp. 17-18, No. 21.
 - "Samvat 1493 varshē Vaišākha vadi 5."
- 1937.—V. 1494.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāţaka*, p. 10, No. 3.
- 1938.—V. 1494.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription of the time of the Guhila king Kumbhakarņa, son of Mēkala, of Mēdapāṭa. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri, in Dēvakulapāṭaka, p. 16, No. 18.
- "Saṃvat 1494 varshē Māghasudi 11 Guruvārē Śrī-Mēdapāṭadēśē Śrī-Dēvakulapāṭaka puravarē narēśvara-Śrī-Mōkala-putra-Śrī-Kumbhakarṇa-bhūpati-vijayarājyē."
- 1939.—V. 1494.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapāṭaka*, p. 9, No. 1.
 - "Sam" 1494 varshë Phalguna-vadi 5."
- 1940.—V. 1495.— Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in Dēvakulapāṭaka, p. 15, No. 14.
 - "Sam° 1495 Jyeshtha sudi 14 Budhe."
- 1941.--V. 1500.--Kadiyān (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Inscription of the time of the (Guhila) Mahārāṇā Kumbha. Referred to by Harbilas Sarda in Mahārāṇā Kumbha (2nd. Ed.), pp. 173-4.
 - " Māgh-Sud 5, V. S. 1500."
- 1942.—V. 1503.—Two Dēlvāḍā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscriptions. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dērakulapāṭaka*, pp. 10-11, No. 4 and 11-12, No. 6.
 - " Sam° 1503 varshē Āshā° Śu° 7."
- 1943.—V. 1505.—Chitorgadh (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) Šringār Chāvdī Inscription of the time of Rāṇā Kumbhakarņa (of Mewār). Addendum to No. 798.
 - Mentions Vēlāka, son of Kōlā, a Jeweller (ratna-bhandārī) and Treasurer of the Rānā.
- 1944.—V. 1506.—Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in *Dēvakulapūţaka*, p. 11, No. 5.
 - "Sam° 1506 Phā° śudi 9."
- 1945.—V. 1654.—Röhtasgarh (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription of the time of Rājādhirāja Mahārāja Mānasi(nha). Noticed by M. Hamid in An. Manuments in Bih. and Or., pp. 168-9 (iii).
- (I.l. 1-4).—Ambhōdh-īshu-ras-ē(m)dubhiḥ parimitē puṇyā(m)yanē hāyanē Chaitrē māsi valamksha(!)¹pakshē(ksha)-valitē shashyām(shṭhyām) tithau Śītagōh(r)vārē.
- Records the completion of repairs to the palace at Röhitāśvāchala. Composed by the king's priest Bhatṭa Balabhadra.
- 1946.—V. 1689.-Dēlvādā (Udaipur State, Rājputānā) stone Inscription. Transcribed by Vijayadharmasūri in Dēvakulapātaka, p. 18, No. 23.
 - "Samvat 1689 varshē Āshādha bahula 4 Sanau."
- 1947.—V. 1837.—Rājgir (Bihār and Orissa) Nāga image Inscription. Noticed by M. Hamid in An. Monuments in Bih. and Or., p. 134.
 - Samvat 1837 varshē māsē Māha-sudi 5 tad=dinē.
- 1948.—V. 1901.—Baragarh (Sāmbalpur District, Orissa) Oriya *irakaṭā Plate of the time of M. Nārāyaṇa Siṅghadēva of Sāmbalpur. Ed. by Patnaik. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVIII, p. 219 with Pl.; text and translation by Ramdas, Ibid, p. 222.
 - (Ll. 22-23).—Mītī Mārgašī-šu 7-3 bāra smata 1901 sāla:

The correct reading is valuksha (-white))—Ed.

Inscriptions dated according to the Saka Era,

1949.—Ś. 653.—Balsār (Surat District, Bombay Presidency) (unpublished) Plate of the Gujarāt Chalukya Jayāśraya—Maṅgalarāja, also called Vinayāditya-Yuddhamalla. Referred to by Bhagwanlal Indraji, J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XVI, p. 5 and I. A., Vol. XIII, p. 75.

Genealogy upto Jayāśraya-Mangalarāja same as in No. 1220.

- 1950.—S. 971.—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga king Vajrahasta III(?). Noticed in An. Rep. S-I. Ep. for 1918-19, No. 3, p. 14.
 - "Saka 971 Karkataka, Sukla-paksha Trayodasi, Sunday."
 - -Sunday, 16th July A. D. 1049.
- 1951.—S. 976.—Mandāsā (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the Ganga P. P. Anantavarman of Kalinganagara and issued by his feudatory, the Kadamba Rāṇaka Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Dharmmakhēḍi, son of Rāṇaka Bhāmakhēḍi, ruler of Five Districts and residing at Jayantyā-pura. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1917-18, App. A., p. 138, para. 17. Ed. by G. Ramdas, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVII. p. 184, and Pl.
 - (Ll. 14-15).--Sakābda navašatak asapta-rasa-mļi]ta2.
- 1952.— **S. 982.**—Triplicane (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Vajrahasta IV. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1924-25 No. 5, p. 7.
 - "Saka 982 Kärttika prathama-paksha tritiyê Sölmalvarê (?)."
- 1953.—Ś. 998.—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga king Dēvēndravarman Rājarājadēva, son of Vajrahasta III. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1918-19, No. 4, p. 14.
 - "Saka 998. Chaitra, Vishņu-Sankrānti."
- 1954.—S. 1003.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1924-25, No. 6, p. 8.
 - "Saka 1003 mīna krishņa-panchamī Sunday."
- 1955.—S. 1004.—Mukhalingam (Gañjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1893-96, Nos. 244 and 246, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 102, Nos. 3 and 4.
- "Šakha-varushambūlu 1004 Šrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara prava[rddha]-m[ā]na,-vijaya-rājya-sam(vach)chbaralu 8 yagu śrāhi-yuttarāvana-sam-kr[ā]nti."
- 1956. S. 1006. Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva, son of Rājarāja and Rājasundarī. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1918-19, No. 6, p. 14.
- 1957.— Ś. 1015.—Rōṇānki (Madras Presidency)Inscription³ of the Ganga king Anantavar—man-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 392; also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 102, No. 5.
- 1958.—Ś. 1020.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 167; also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 102, No. 7.
- "Saka-varushambulu 1020 nēņţi Srīmad-Anamttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambul[u] [2]3 śrāhi Simha-śukl-āshṭamī-yun-Ādi-vāra "

This date is irregular.

¹ Printed as Ugrakhedi in the 'Abstract of contents' (Ibid, p. 187).

[&]quot; Taken by Ramdas as 7+6-:13 and not 76.

³ No. 393 of An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. has the same date, with a slight difference in wording.

- 1959.—**\$. 1024.**—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 140; also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, p. 102, No. 8.
- "Saka-varsha 10[2]4 nēņţi Śrīmad-Anantavarmma-dēva[ra] pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saṃvatsara [2]8 nēm[ti] Vishuva-saṃkrānti . . . "
- 1960.—S. 1034.—Ganjām (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Ganga king Anantavar-man-Chōdagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1924-25, No. 7, p. 8.
 - "Saka 1034 uttarāvana."

=14th December, A. D. 1118.

- 1961.—\$. 1040.—Rāyipādu (Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Ananta-varman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 390, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, p. 102, No. 10.
- " Śrīmad-Anamtavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[*ra] 44 gu śrāhi Śāk-ābdānā[mpramāṇē] gagana-jala-viyach-chamdra-gē + + 40 tivra-rasmē[r-]Mārggē bhē . . . mavāsyām Śani-dina-yuktē Vyātipātē "
- 1962.—\$. 1043.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chodaganga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 173; also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, p. 103, Nos. 11 and 12.
- "Saka-varusha[m]bulu 104[3] agunēņţi Srīmach-Choḍagamgga-dēvara pravarddhamāna vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 4[5] śrāhi ēdur[ē]ņṭi Uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti"
- 1963.—S. 1045.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, Nos. 177, 221 and 2242, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, p. 103, Nos. 13-15.
- "Śaka-varushambulu 1045 gu [ne]ņṭi Śrīmad-A[nanta] varmma-dēvara pravard(dh)amāna=vi(ja)ya-rājya-sam[vatsa] (ra) [4]9 gu śrā(hi) rēindi [Mē]sha-samkr[ā](n)tti "
- 1964.—\$. 1046.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarma-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 222, also by Chakravarti in J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 103, No. 16.
- "Śrīmad-Anainttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sainvatsa[*ra] 49 śrāhi Śak[*ā] bdainbulu 1046 gunēdi Uttarāyaņa-sainkrāinti . . . "
- 1965.—S. 1048.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarma-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 166, also by M. Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 103, No. 17.
- "Śaka-varushambulu 1048 gunēņţi Śrīmad-Ananta[varma]-dēvara-pravarddhamānavijaya-rājya-samvatsa[*ra] 53 gu śrāhi Karkkaṭāka-samkr[ā]mtti . . ."
- 1966.—\$. 1049.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 143, also by M. Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 103-04, No. 18.
- "Sakha(śaka)-varushambulu 1049 agunēmţi Srīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[*ra] 53 s(s)rāhi mahā-dvā[*da]si"
- 1967.—Ś. 1050.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarma-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 151, also by M. Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 20.

¹ No. 234 of An. Rep. S.-1. Ep. has the same date with a slight difference in wording.

² Of these No. 221 is dated in 48th regnal year, and in Uttarāyaņa-samkrāmti; and No. 224 speaks of a lunar colipse.

"Śaka-varushambulu 1050 agunēņdi Śrīma[*ch]-Chōdagamgga-dē[vara] prava[rddha]māna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsaramulu 54 śrāhi[Maka]r-āmāvāsya[yu]Vyatīpātāna . . . "

According to Sūryasiddhānta corresponds to 23rd December, A. D. 1128, Sunday.

- 1968.—\$. 1051.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 156, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 21.
- "Śaka-varushambulu 1051 ag[u]nē[nṭi] Śrīmad-Anamtavarmma-dēvara pravard[*dh]amānavijaya-rājya-sam + + + bulu 55 śrāhi Vriśchika-samkrāmttiy[u]Viti[pā]ta . . ."
- -26th October A. D. 1129. But the Vyītapāta yōga had passed away 1 gh. 49 pals before the sunrise,
- 1969.—Ś. 1053.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōdagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 220, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 22.
- "Śak-ābdambu[lu] 1053 nē[ṭi] Śrīmach-Chōḍagamga-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samva[tsa] *ra] 57 gu s(ś)rāhi Vrišchika-šukla-mahā "
- 1970.—**Ś. 1054.**—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 149, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 23.
- "Śrīmad-Anam|tta|varmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[*ra] 5[8] śrāhi Saka-varushambu|lu] 1054 gunēndi Kanyā-samkrānti."
- 1971.—Ś. 1055.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 104, No. 24.
- "Saka-varashambulu 1055 agu Śrīmad-Anamtavarma-dēvara pravard-[*dh]amāna-vijaya-rājya-samhvatsaram-bulu 59 śrāhi Mēsha krishņa tra 13 yōdaśiyu Budha-vāramuna " =5th April, A. D. 1133 (Purnimānta).
- 1972.—S. 1055.--Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 185, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 25.
- "Saka-ābdambulu 1055 gunēņļu Srīmad-Anamttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāņavijaya-rājya-samvatsa[*ra] 59 srāhi Kumbha-māsamuna Sūryya-grahaņa¹ "

=Saturday, 27th January, A. D. 1134.

- 1973.—S. 1055.—Mahēndragiri (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 395, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 26.
- "S(Ś)aka-varushambulu 1055 nēṇṭi Śrīmad-Ana[nita]varmma-Śrī-Chōḍagamgga-dēvara vijaya-rājya-sa[mva*]tsa[*ra] 6[0] śrāhi Kanyakrishṇa-pamchamiyu Budha-vāramuna Vyātīpāta . . . ''
 - -Wednesday, 10th September, A. D. 1134 (but the Vyatīpāta yōga did not fall on that day.)
- 1974.—\$. 1055.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 153, also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 27.
- "Šaka-varushambulu 1055 gunēdu S(S)rīmad-Anam[tava]rmma-dēvara pravarddhamānavijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 5[9] šrāhi ēdurēņṭi Dhanu[r-mmā] sa-šukla-ashṭamiyu Mamggalavā[ra]-munādu-Yuttarāyaṇa-samkrāmti . . . "

Tuesday, 25th December, A. D. 1134.

¹ According to Schram's Table A, in Sewell's *Indian Calendar*, p. 122, the sun-eclipse was annular, and the conjunction took place at 2 hours 24 min. after mean Lanka sunrise.



1975.—Ś. 1056.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōdagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 154. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 28. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 388.

Sak-ābdamulu 1056 gunē[ņṭi] Śrīmad-Anamttavarma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[ra*] 5[9] śrā[hi*] edur-ē[ṇḍu] Dhanur-māsa-śuddha-ashṭamiyu Mamggala-vāramu-nan-Uttarayana-samkrānti.

1976.—S. 1056.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōṭagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep., for 1895-96, No. 187. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 105, No. 29. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 396.

Saka-varushambulu 1056 gunēņdu Śrīmad-Anamttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsaramulu 59 yagu śrāhi edurēmţṭi-Yuttarāyana-samkrā[nti].

1977.—S. 1057.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōdagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 219. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, pt. I, p. 105, No. 30. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 404.

Saka-varushambulu 10[5]7 [gunē]nţi Śrīmach-Chōdagamgga-devara prava[rddhamā]na-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[ra*] 59 śrāhi edur[ēnţi] [Pau]sha-māsamuna śukla pamchamiyukusa(ja)-vāramuna

1978.—S. 1058.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 193. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 31. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 398.

Srīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara prava[rddha]māna-vijaya-rājya-samva[tsa][ra*] [6]1 s[r*]āhi sa(sa)[ka]-varushambul[u] 105[8] gunēmṭi Vishuvu-samkrāmti.

1979.—\$. 1060.—Mukhalingan (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅgadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 201. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 33. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 400.

Saka-varushambulu 1060 yagu[nēṇḍu] Śrīma[d-Ana]mttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rāje-samvatsa[ra*] 63 [śrā*]hi Rishabha-[kri]sh[ṇa]-sa(cha)turdasiyu Sōma-vāramuna . . =Monday, 9th May, A. D. 1138 (Pūrṇimānta).

1980.—S. 1060.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 205. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, p. 106, No. 34. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 401.

Saka-varsha[m*]bulu 1060 nendu Śrī[ma*]d-Anamttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-[sam]vatsa[ra*] 64 śrāhi Uttarā[ya*]ņa-samkrāmtti...

1981.—S. 1061.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 236. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 35. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 403.

Saku(a)-varushambula(u) 1061 agunēdu Srīmad-Ana[m*]ttava[r*]mmadēvara pravard-dham[ā]na-vijaya-rāj[y*]a-samva[tsa*]ramulu 64 śrāhi Vishuma samkrānti . . .

1982.—\$. 1068.—Arasavilli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 387. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 36. Published as An. Rep. No. 388 in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 488.

Šaka-varshambulu 10[6]8 yagu-Šrīmad-Anamtavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamā[na]-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 72 śrāhi Gumbha-māsamu-yamāvasyayun-Ādi-vāramu Mahāvyātipāta.. =Sunday, 2nd February, A. D. 1147, but the Vyātipāta-yōga did not fall on that day.

1983.—S. 1069.—Arasavilli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōdagangadēva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 388. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 106, No. 37. Published as An. Rep. No. 389 in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 488.

Saka-varshambulu 1069 dagunēņţi Srīmad-Ananttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vi-[ja*]ya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 72 srāhi Vishuva-samkrāmttiyu sukla-tritīyayu Sōma-vāra-munāndu...

The date is irregular.

1984.—¹Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōḍagangadeva. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 182. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 106-7, No. 38. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 395.

Srīmad-Anantavarmmadēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa [50] śrāhi Makara-māsa Uttarāvana-samkrānti....

1985.—Ś. 1070.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-(Kāmārņava VII.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 269. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 111, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 418.

Srīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsaramulu 3 śrāhi Šaka-varushāmulu 1070 agunēmți Dakshiņāyana-samkrānti....

1986.—S. 1070.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman—(Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 204. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 111, No. 3. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 401.

Srīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa. śrāhi Saka-varu-shambulu veyidebbhad-avunēņţi Simha-kri 4 yo Guravāramuna....

1987.—S. 1070.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of Jatēs(s) varadēva.² Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 178. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 111-12, No. 4. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 394,

Saka-varushambulu 10[70] nēņţi Srīmatu-Jaţēs(s)vara-dē[va]ra pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya- samvatsarambulu 3 śrāhi Uttarāyana-samkr[ā]mtti....

1988.—S. 1071.—Srīkūrmath (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Madhukāmārņava of Kalings. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Rp. for 1895-96, No. 383. Also by Chakraverti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 5. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 482.

¹ This inscription is dated in the regnal year of Chôdaganga and not in the Saka era. It has aberefore to come properly after No. 2066.

² The inscription is dated in the time of Anantavarman-Kāmārpava (VII). Chakravarti took it either to be another name of the Ganga king or that of some other revolted feudatory of his (J. A. S. B. 1903, Pt. I, p. 113). There is nothing in the inscription to connect him with the Ganga line. But use of "presardihamana, samualsqrambulu" shows that he claimed sovereign powers.

Šak-ābdambulu 1971 Srima(d-A]nanta[varma]-Madhu-kām[ārna]vadēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsara[ni]bu[lu*] [4] árāhi Karkaṭa-kṛi 2 dvi[tlya]n-Ādi-vāramuna..... —Sunday, 26th June, A. D. 1149.

1989.—S. 1074.—Srikūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Kāmārņava VII.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-1. Ep. for 1895-96, Nos. 384 and 385. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. 1, p. 112, No. 6. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 483.

Sāk-ābdambulu 1074 nēmdu Śrīmad-Anamttavarma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 7 śrāhi Vishuvu-samkrāmti....

1990.—S. 1077.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Kāmārṇava VII.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 270. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 8. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 418.

Saka-varushambulu 1077 nëmtti Śrīmad-Anamttavarmmadēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[ra*] 10 śrāhi Uttarāyaṇa-[samkrām]tti....

1991.—S. 1078 (?).—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscriptions of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Kāmūrņava VII.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 382. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 112, No. 7. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 482.

Sak-ābdanbulu 1078 nēmdu Šrīmad-Anamttava[r]mma-dēvara pravarddhamā[na]-vijayarājya-samvatsa[ra*] 9 śrāhi Vishuma-samkrāmti....

1992.—Ś. 1093.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Rājarāja II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 266. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 113-14, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 417.

Saka-varshambulu 109[3] gunēņţi Śrīmad-Anamttavarmma-dövara-pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsa[ra*] 3 śrāhi Dakshiņāyana-samkrāmtti....

1993.—S. 109[7].—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Rājarāja II?). Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 242. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 114, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 410.

Saka-varshambulu 109[7] nēņţi Srīmad-Anantavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara 4[8] śrāhi Karkāṭaka-kṛishņa 5 yu Guru-vāramuna....

=Thursday, 10th July, A. D. 1175 (Pūrņimānta).

1994.—S. 1109.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Rājarāja II.). Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 180. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 114, No. 3. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 394.

Saka-varshambulu 1109 gu[nēmṭṭi] Śrīmad-Anam[ta]varmma-dēvara pravarddhamānavijaya-rājya-samvatsa[ra*] 22 gu śrāhi Uttarāyana-samkrāmttiyu Guru-vāramuna....

The date is irregular.

1995.—S. 1114.—Mukhalingam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Rājarāja II.) of Kakinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Rep. for 1895-96, No. 265. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII. p. 114, No 4. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V. p. 417.

Saka-varshambulu 1114 gunēmtti Srīmad-Anamttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarambulu 27 érāhi Uttarāyaṇa-samkrāmttiyu Guru-vāramuna....

The date is irregular.

1996.—S. 1128.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Anantavarman (Rājarāja III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 381. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 116, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 481.

Saka-varshambulu 11[2]8 gunēņţi śrīmad-Anamttavarmma-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarambulu 11 śrāhi Kumbha-kri [2] Sukra-vāramuna....

=Firday, 6th February, A. D. 1207 (Amanta).

1997.—S. 1145.—Bhuvanēśvar (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) main temple Inscription of the Ganga king Ananga Bhīma (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 118, No. 4.

(L1. 1-3.)—Šak-āvd-aikādaśa-śatē chutvārisat-ād(dh)ikē-pamchamakaimbha (?) (vī)ra-Ananga-Bhīma-dēvasya pravaddhati-samvatsarē----....Dhanu krishna-pratipadi Bhauma-vārē

=Tuesday, 9th January, A. D. 1224 (Amanta).

1998.—S. 1172.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimha (I.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 307. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 120-21, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 432.

Saka-va[r*]shambulu 1172 nē[ți] Makara-śukla 13 yu Sōma-vāramuna Pratāpa-vīra-Śrī-Narasimhya-dēvara śrībhuja-varddhanagā....

=Monday, 6th February, A. D. 1251.

1999.—Ś. 1193.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Bhānudēva (I.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 351, Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 125, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 453.

Sāk-ābdē lōka-ratn-āvani-śaśi-gaṇitē Vriśchikam yāti bhānau suklē Kamdarppa-tithyām Mm(M)udusali-śachivā(? vō) Bhānu-dēv-ābhivridhyai....

2000.—Ś. 1197.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Bhānudēva (I.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 353. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 125, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 454.

Sāk-ābdē śaila-ratna-kshiti-śaśi-gaņitē Kārttikē śukla-pakshē Saumyē vārē daśamyām..... Vīra-Śri-Bhānu-dēvasya....

=Wednesday, 30th October, A. D. 1275.

2001.—S. 1201.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 356. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 125-6, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 455.

Saka-varushambulu 1201 gunēmti Pratāpa-Vīra-Śrī-Narasimhya-dēvaru(ra?) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvvatsarambulu 3 gu śrāhi Chaitra-krishņa 13 yu Guru-vāramuna.... —Thursday, 1st March, A. D. 1280 (Pūrņimānta).

2002.—Ś. 1204.—Śrikūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 375. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 472.

Šaka-varushambulu 1204 gunēmtti Vīra-Narasimhya-dēvara vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 7 gu árāhi Makara-krishna 7 yu Guru-vāramu-nāmdu..

=Thursday, 21st January, A. D. 1283 (Amanta).

2003.—\$. 1211.—Śrikūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 297. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 3. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 428.

Saka-varushambulu 1211 gunēmţi Vīra-Śrī-Narasimhya-dēvaru(ra) vijaya-rūjya-samvvat-sa[ra*]mbulu 14 gu śrāhi Mithuna-śukla 11 yu Mamgaļa-vāramuna....

=Tuesday, 14th June, A. D. 1289.

2004.—\$. 1212.—\$rīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 272. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 4. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 419.

Saka-varshambulu 1212 nēmti Vīra-Šrī-Narasimha-dēvara vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 14 śrāhi Mēsha-śukla 4 Sukra-vāramuna....- (and on another face) [Sā*]ka-varshō ravi-ravi-gaņitē Mēsha-śauklyām chaturthyām sō=yam Sukrasya vārē.....

=Friday, 14th April, A. D. 1290.

2005.—S. 1212.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 335. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126. No. 5. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, pp. 446 f.

Saka-varushambulu 1212 gunēmtti Pratāpa-Vīra-Šrī-Narasimhya-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 15 gu śrāhi Makara-śuddha 10 yu Guru-vāramuna....

=Thursday, 11th January, A. D. 1291.

2006.—\$. 1214.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 304. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 126, No. 6. Published in S. ř. I., Vol. V, p. 431.

Saka-varushambulu 1214 agunēmți Pratā[pa*]-Vīra-Śrī-Narasimha-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 17 agu śrāhi Mārgaśira-krishņa 10 yu Sukra-vāramuna (and also in words) Sāka-varshē manu-ravi-gaņitē Mārga-krishņē daśamyām Sukrē vārē.

=Friday, 5th December, A. D. 1292 (Amanta).

2007.—S. 1215.—Srīkūrman (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 367. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 126-7, No. 7. Partly transcribed by H. K. Sastri, E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 267-8, No. 4. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, pp. 459

(Ll. 1-4.)—Saka-varushambulu 1215 gun-ēmdu Vīra-Srī-Naranārasimhya-dēvaru(ra) vijaya-rājya-sa[m*]vvatsarambulu 18 gu śrāhi Rishabha-śukla-paurņņamiyu Guru-vāramuna.

=Thursday, 21st May A. D. 1293.

2008.—\$. 1215.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 363. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 8. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 457.

Šaka-varushambulu 1215 gunēm**du** Šrī-Vīra-Naranārasimhyarāvutu-dovaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 18 gu śrāhi Vrishabha-śukla 13 yu Šukra-vāramuna.

The date is irregular.

2009.—S. 1217.—Këndupëtnë (Bihër and Orissa) Plates of the Ganga king Narasimhadëva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed by N. Vasu in Vidva-kieka (Bengali), Vol. V, p. 321. Also by Chakravarti, A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 10.

Sapiā-daš-ottara-dvādašā-šata-mitē gatavati Saka-vatsarē....Mīsha-krishņa-chaturdašyām Sauri-vārē....svā-tājyasya dvāvīmsaty-ankē....

=Saturday, 14th May, A. D. 1295 (Pürnimanta).

2010.—\$. 1218.—Kēndupāṭnā (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the Ganga king Nara-sirhhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed by N. Vasu, in *Vièva-kōsha* (Bengali), Vol. V, p. 321. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 9.

Saka-nripatitah samatitē shṭayā-daś-ōttara-dvādaśa-śata-vatsarēshu Mēsha-śukla-pañcham-yān=Guru-vārē....

=Thursday, 21st April, A. D. 1295.

2011.—\$. 1219.—\$rīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the time of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalīnga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 323. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 12. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 440.

Saka-varushambulu 1219 gunēmdu Vīra-Śrī-Narasimhya-dɔ [va*] sya-pravarddhamānavijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 23 gu siāhi Karkataka-sukla 5 Guru-vāramuna (and in words) Sāka-varshē maṇi-tasi-ravigē Srāvaṇē sukla-pakshē pañchamyām Jīva-vārē.

=Thursday, 25th July, A. D. 1297.

Records the grant of a minister of his named Garuda-Nārāyaņadēva, son of Dōsādityadēva.

2012.—S. 1227.—Śrikūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 273. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 14. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 419.

Saka-varashambulu 1227 gunēmdu Srīmad-Anamttavarma-Pratāpa-Vīra-Srī-Naranārasimhya-dēvara pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samhvatsarambulu 33 gu śrāi Vishumusamkrāmti....

2013.—S. 1231.—Srīkūrmain (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Eastern Chālukya Purushottamadēva a feudatory of the Ganga king Bhānudēva II. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 332. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 129-30, No. 1. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. V, pp. 35 ff.

(L1. 10-13.)—Saka-varshainbhu(bu)lu 1231 gunēm[ṭṭi] Śrī-Jaga[nn]āthadēvara vijaya-rājya-sain[v]atsarambulu 3 gu śrāhi Kanya-śukla 5 yu Guru-vāramuna Śri-Vīra-Bhāṇūdevajī[yya]-naingāri (and also in words).

(Ll. 1-3.)—Śrī-Śaka-varshē śaśi-guṇa-ravigē ch=Ā[śvayuk-śu] kla-pakshē māsē Kaumtēya-ti-thvām Sura-guru-divasē.

The date is irregular.

2014.—S. 1243.—Srīkūrmam (Ganjām Distict, Madras Presidency) Inscription of Srī-Rāma-sēnāpati¹, a military chief of the Ganga king Bhānudēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 302. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 130, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 480.

¹ He is described as the military chief of Kalinga (Kalinga-rakehapāla), breaker of Kumēļi (Kumēļi-bhamjana), sibyer of Kānōkha (Kumēļi-bhamjana), reducer of Konda (Kondāu-mardam), a lion to Cantra-riāmu Kōrama (Gumdra-dimhgam-alria) and lastly the two 'servant and minister '(amātjā) of Bhāng-dēva II.

Saka-varasam(rusham)bhu(bu)lu 1243 gunēmți Karkkāțaka-sukla-trayodasiyu Guru-văra-munămdu Srī-Vīr-ādi-Vīra-Śrī-Bhānu-dēvaru(ra).

-Thursday, 6th August, A. D. 1321.

2015.—S. 1252.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 331. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, pp. 443 f.

Sāk-ābdō śaśi-nētra-bāņa-[na]yanē tv-Āshādha-kri(kri)shņē tithau saptamyām (and again below).

Prata(ā)pa-Ērī-vīra-Naranārasimgga-dēvamkkara vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[ra*] 4 śrāyini Karkkaṭaka-kri(kṛi)shna 7 Ravi-vārē.

=Sunday, 8th July, A. D. 1330.

2016.—\$. 1263.—\$rīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 345. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 4. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 450.

Saka-varu[sha*]mbulu 1263 gunēmiņi J[y*]ēshtha-sukla-pamchamī Guru-vāramunāmdu (and also in words).

Sāk-ābdē Rāma-tarkka-śravaņa-śaśi-yutē J[y*]ēshtha-śuklē cha pakshē pamehanyām Jīvavārē-bhijiti śubha-dinē.

The date is irregular

2017.—Ś. 1263.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 300. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 5. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 429.

Saka-varshambulu 1263 gunnēmtti Pratāpa-Srī-Vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēva-vijaya-rūjya-samyatsarambulu 18 śrāhini Kumba(bha)-krishna-daśamī Sukra-vārāna (and also in words).

Sak-ābdē Rāma-tarkka-dvi(dyu)-maņi-parimitē Kumbha-krishņā dasamyām vārē Kāvyē cha lagnē-bhijiti.

=Friday, 1st February, A. D. 1342 (Pārnimānta).

2018.—S. 1265.—Śrikūrman (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 308. Also by Chakraverti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 6 Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, pp. 433 f.

Saka-varshambulu 1265 gunnēmtti Jyēshtha-sukla dvitīyyayu Ravi-vāramunāmdu (and also in words).

Bāņa-tarkk-ākshi-śaśi-samkhya-gaņ-[ā]nviṭā Śrēshṭhē māsi dvitīyyāyāsi áukla-pakshē-rkkavārakē.

=Sunday, 25th May, A. D. 1343.

2019.—\$. 4267.—Śrikārman (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasirihadāva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 358. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 7. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 456.

Saka-varshambulu 1267 gunnēmţţi-Pratāpa-Śrī-vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēvaru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 22 gu śrâhini Jyēshṭha-kṛishṇa-dviṭiyyayu Mamgala-yāramunāmḍu.

=Tuesday, 19th April, A. D. 1345 (Pürnimanta).

2020.—Ś. 1267.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 344. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 8. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V p. 450.

Saka-vatsarē muni-ru(ri)tu-nnētrēndu-samkhy-ānvitē māsē śākshara-śabditē pratipadē Subhrāmśu-vārē śubhē Srīmat Srī-Narasimhya-dēva-dharaņī-nāthasya.

The date is irregular.

2021.—Ś. 1267.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 319. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 9. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 438.

Šaka-varushambulu 1267 gunēmții Pratūpa-vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēvasya pravarddhamānavijaya-rājya-samvyatsarambulu 23 śrāhi Kumbha śukla-pratipada Buda(dha)-vārāna.

=Wednesday, 22nd February, A.D. 1346.

2022.—S. 1271.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 309. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 132, No. 10. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 434.

Sāk-ābdē śruti-simdhu-nētra-dharaņī-samkhy-ānvitē Mārggakē māsē Mamggaļa-śukla-paksha-divasē ēkādaśī-samyutē vārē Kāvya-dinē Nrišimhya-nripatē.

=Friday, 20th November, A.D. 1348.

2023.—\$. 1271.—\$rīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 310. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, pp. 132-3, No. 11. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 435.

Šaka-varusambulu 1271 nēṭi Vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēva-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 28 gu śrāhi Dhanu-śukla-ēkādaśī Mamggaļa-vāramunāmdu.

2024.—Ś. 1271.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription recording gifts by Gangādēvī-Mahādēvī and Sītādēvī. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 343. Also by M. Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 133, No. 12. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 449.

Sa(Sa)kha(ka)-varusambulu 1271 kamdd-agunēmti Śrī-vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēva-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[ra*] 28 śrāi Mīna-šukla 11 Sauri-vāramun[ā].

=Saturday, 20th March, A. D. 1350.

2025.—Ś. 1272.—Śrikūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 355. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 133, No. 13. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 455.

Saka-varushambulu 1272 gunēmti Srī-vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēva-pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambu 29 gunēti Pusya-sukla-saptamini Bhānu-vārāna (and also in words).

Sāk-ābdē ravī-sāgar-ākshim-sahitē Paushē cha māsē tithau saptamyām śukla-[pakshē] si(† di)tisuta-saitē.

The date is irregular. 1

^{[1} The date does not seem to be irregular. It may correspond to Sunday, 5th December, A.D. 1350,—Rd]

2026.—\$. 1275.—Śrikūrman (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king **Bhānudēva** (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 324. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 134, No. 2. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 441.

Vīra-Šrī-Bhānu-dēvasya pravarddhamāṇa-vijaya-rājya-tritīyāŭkkē Makarasthe ravau Paushē šukla-pratipadi Bhrigu-vārē (and also in words).

Śāk-ābdē ravi-bāṇa-sāgara-yutê [Pau]sh-ādi-śuklē dinē,

=Friday, 27th December, A.D. 1353.

2027.—\$. 1275. —\$rīkūrmain (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Bhānudēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 336. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 134, No. 3. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 447.

Saka-varshambulu 1275 gunemți Mina-śukla-pratipadă Soma-varana Śri-Vīra-Bhānu-devara vijaya-rājya-samvatsara 3 anka śrāhini (and also in words).

Sāk-ābdē śara-sinidhu-nētra-dharaņī-sanikhy-ānvitē. Phālguno māsē Mīna-sitō tithau pratipadi śrī-Chandra-vārē śubhē.

=Monday, 24th February, A.D. 1354.

2028.- \$. 1276. Śrikūrman (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Bhānudēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 315. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 134, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 436.

Saka-varushambulu 1276 gunēmți Pratāpa-vīra-Bhāņu-devara pravard[dh*]amānavijaya-rājya-sam[va*]tsarambulu 3 śrāi Bhādrapada-šukla-pratipadā Paṇḍita-vāramuna.

=Wednesday, 31st July, A.D. 1353.

- 2029.—S. 1511 and 1512.—Atagad (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of Bāhubalēndra (Narasimhadēva) king of Utkala. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1913-14, No. 187. Ed. by Rajah Bahadur of Tekkali, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XV, pp. 196 ff. Also a note by R. D. Banerji, *ibid.*, pp. 201 ff.
- (Ll. 14-15.)—Sahasr-ördhvain painchcha-śatain tad-ördhvain dvädaśain śarat Virödhau Chaitr-ādi-pakshé daśamyāin Guru-vāsarē.
- (Ll. 16-18.)---Śākō chandradriyēšōšašinam-upagatō Jāyānē-Virōdhī Mandē vārē sitē hnē sakala-šubha-padē Kārttikō māsi.
 - (L. 24.)—Pandarasa-vāra-uttara-sakarēm.

The inscription mentions one Muhammad Qulī Qutb Nizām Bādshah¹ and after him Narasimhadēva, apparently his subordinate, who is stated to have constructed a tank.

Inscriptions dated according to the Kalachuri Era.

- 2030.— K. 812.— Rēwā (C. I.) Inscription of (the Kalachuri) Karṇadēva, son of (Gāṅgēyadēva) and grandson of Kōkalla. Transcribed and translated by R. D. Banerji, *Memoir A. S. I.*, No. 23, p. 130.
- (L. 20.)—Samvatsara 812 śrimat-Karņņa-prakāšē vyavaharaņayā navama-samvatsarē Māgha-śudi 10 Gurau.
 - =Thursday, 24th January, A.D. 1062.

Composed by Virūka, son of Hrishīkēśa, of Tarmma, whose wife Pravarā-Nayanāvalī set up an image of Umā-Mahēśvara.

Probably king of Golconda who reigned from 1580 to 1611 A.D.

2031.—K. 831.—Amōdā (Bilāspur District, C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the Kalachuri *Mahāmandalēšvara* Prithvīdēva (I.). Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 78 ff., and Pl.

(L. 27.)-Phālguna-krishņa-saptamyām Ravi-dinē.

(L. 41.)—Chédīśasya sam 831.

=Sunday, 27th January, A.D. 1079.

In the Haihaya lineage sprung from Kārtavīrya, was Kōkkala, lord of Chēdi and other countries. He vanquished Karnāṭa, Vaṅga, Gūrjara, Kōṅkaṇa and Śākambharī kings and also the Turushkas and the Raghus. He had eighteen sons, the eldest of whom became king of Tripurī and the other feudatory chiefs. To one of these younger brothers was born Kaliṅgarāja; his son, Kamalarāja who defeated king of Utkala; his son, Ratnarāja who married queen Nōnnalā, daughter of Vajuvarman, prince of Kōmō-maṇḍala; their son, Pṛithvīdēva, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara, lord of the whole of Kōśala, and who obtained a boon from Vaṅkēśvara.

Sāmdhivigrahika Śrēshthin Dhodhāka.

2032.—K. 912.—Amōdā (Bilāspur District, C. P.) of (the Kalachuri) Jājalladēva (II.) (of Ratnapura). Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 211 ff., and Pl.

(L. 37.)—Samvat 91[2] [Śrāva]ņa vadi 5 Sukra (Śukrō).

=Friday, 14th July, 1161 A.D.

Genealogy as far as Prithvidova II, same as in No. 1234; his son, Jājalladova (II.), alias Raņarangamalla. Records grant to the court astrologer Rāghava and the family priest Nāmadova apparently for freeing the king from Yaksha Dhīrū with whom he was possessed. Written by Chitrabhānu, son of Vatsarāja, of the Vāstavya community.

2033.—K. 994.—Rēwāh (C. I.) Buddhist Inscription of Malayasinha, feudatory of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Vijayasinha of Tripurī. Noticed by Banerji, *PRAS*, WC., 1920-21. Transcribed and translated by same in *Memoirs A. S. I.*, No. 23, pp. 135 ff. Ed. by same, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 296 ff., without translation but with Pl. (No. 1251 corrected and amplified).

(L. 26.)—Chatvārimsaty-adhikē=v(b)dē chaturbhir=nnavamē šatē Šukrē Sāhasamall-āmkē* Nābhasyē prathamē dinē Samvat 944 Bhādrapada-s(s)udi 1 Šukrē šrīmad-Vijayasimhadēva-rājyē.

=Friday, 30th July, A.D. 1193.

Jāṭa, in charge of a province (vishaya), who helped Karṇadēva to vanquish enemies; his son, from Tārā, Yaśaḥpāla devoted to Gayākarṇa; his son, Padmasimha, who was the only counsellor (mantrī) of the Chēdi king Vijayasimha and had Chandrasimha as his younger brother; Padmasimha's son, Kīrtisimha; his son from Talhaṇadēvī, Malayasimha, who mangled in battle Salakshaṇa' ruler of Karkarēḍī and excavated a tank with 1,500 tankakas stamped with the figure of Bhagavat (Buddha).

Garga, son of Raņasinha, like Chitragupta was Chief Officer of *Dharma*, although already in charge of Education, Stable and Treasury. Harisinha, son of Jagatsinha, who was Betelnut Distributor. Uddharaṇa, a Vāstavya by caste; his son, Śrīdhara; his son, Thakkura Lakshmīdhara; his son, Vidyādhara, who was in charge of the excavation of the tank. Purushōttama, a Vāstavaya, son of Valhaṇa who designed it. Rāmachandra, who performed five sacrifices,

¹ See No. 1234.

It means that the Kalachuri era was called Sāhasamallābda. For ahka compare ākhyā in kālasya Vikramākhyasya in No. 27; compare also No. 401. The dates in Nos. 402 and 476 called Sāhasa may also be years, of the Kalachuri era, as they work out alright for this era also.

⁸ See Nos. 432, 580 and 532,

his son, Divākara, an astrologer; his son, Purushottama, of the Krishnātreya gotra and a native of Kāśī, who composed the praśasti. Engraved by the sūtradhāra Ananta, son of Galhana. Ralhana, son of Dalhana, who was the door-keeper.

Inscriptions dated according to the Gupta Era.

2034.—G. 61.—Mathurā (U. P.) Pillar Inscription of the time of Chandragupta (II.), son of M. Samudragupta. Ed. by D. R. Bhandarkar, E. I., Vol. XXI, pp. 8-9 and Pl.

(Ll. 2-5.)—Bhaṭṭāraka-ma[hārāja]-[rājādhi]rāja-śrī-Chandraguptasya vijaya-rājya-samvatsa[rē].... Gupta-kāl-ānuvarttamāna-samvatsarē ēka-shashṭhē 60 1 Āshāḍha-māsē [pra]-thamē śukla-divasē pamchamyām asyām pūrvvā[yām*].

The Inscription speaks of Uditāchārya as tenth in descent from Kuśika¹, fourth from Parāśara disciple's disciple of Upamita and disciple of Kapila, and records that he installed, in the Teachers' Shrine (gurvv-āyatana), (the Lingas) Upamitēśvara and Kapilēśvara for the commemoration of the preceptors.

2035.—G. (?) 83.—Shorkot (Jhang District, Panjāb), copper cauldron Inscription. Noticed in J. P. II. S., Vol. I, p. 74. Ed. by Vogel, E. I., Vol. XVI, p. 15.

(L. 1.)—Sam 80 3 Māgha-śukla-di 5.

Speaks of Sibipura same as Shorkot.

2036.—G (?) 138.—Koroshandā (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plate of *Mahārāja* Viśākhavarman recording a grant for the spiritual good of his father. Transcribed by Satyanarayan Rajguru, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XIV, pp. 28 f. Ed. by G. Ramdas, E. I., Vol. XXI, pp. 24 f.

(L. 8.)-Samvat 138 mā 7 divasa 20.2

Ajñā-bhōgika, Bōdudēva.

2037.—G. 159.—Pāhārpur (Rajshahi District, Bengal) Plate; issued from Puṇḍravardhana by the Āyuktaka and the government of the town (adhishṭhān-ādhikaraṇa) headed by the Ārya Nagaraśrēshṭhin. Ed. by Dikshit, E. I., Vol. XX, pp. 61 ff. and Pl. Correction by Hirananda Sastri, ibid., p. 61, n. 5. Re-edited by Radhagovinda Basak, (Bengali) Baṅgīya Sāhityaparishat-patrikā, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 143 ff., and Pl.

(Ll. 20-21.)—Sam 100 50 9 Mägha di 7.

Records an endowment, for the worship of Arhats, to a Vihāra, in Vaṭa-gōhāli presided over by the disciples descended from the Nirgrantha (Śramaṇ-āchārya) Guhanandin, who was a Pañcha-stūpa-nikāyika and had come from Kāśī.

2038.—G. 188.—Gunaighar (Tippera District, Bengal) Plate of Mahārāja Vainyagupta, devotee of Mahādēva; issued from Krīpura. Ed. by D. C. Bhattacharyya, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. VI, pp. 53 and ff. and Pl. Corrections by M. Ghose, ihid., p. 561.

(Ll. 14-15.)—Varttamān-āshţūšīty-uttara-śata-sāmvatsarē Pausha-mūsasya chaturvvinśati-tama-divasē.

(L. 31.)—Sam 100 80 8 Poshshya4-di 20 4.

Records a grant of land by the king, at the instance of his vassal (pāda-dāsa), Mahārāja Rudradatta, in favour of the Buddhist Vaivarttika Samgha of the Mahāyāna sect established by Āchāryya Śāntidēva in the Avalökitēśvara-vihāra which was being constructed (by Rudradatta).

¹ He is doubtless the first pupil of Lakuli, the founder of the Lakula-Pāšupata sect (E. I., Vol. XXI, pp. 5 ff.).

² [This date as read by Rajguru is wrong. The correct date is Samvvat 7 Hēmam 7 divasa 20.—Ed.]

³ It is a pity that this plate is unserviceable.

⁴ Read Paushao.

Dūtaka, the Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Vijayasēna who bears the further official titles of Paūchādhikaraņ-ōparika, Pāṭy-uparika, and Purapāl-ōparika. Written by the Sandhivigrahādhikaraṇa-Kūyastha Naradatta.

2039. -G. 210.- Iyāveja (Pālitānā State, Kāthiāwār), now Watson Museum, Rājkot, Plate of the *Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna I. Ed. by Diskalkar, E. I., Vol. XIX, p. 126 and Pl.

(L. 13.)---Sam 200 10 Bh[ā]drapada-badi 9.

This seems to be the second half of the grant, the first half of which is noticed in No. 1591. Dūtaka, Rudradhara. Written by Kīkaka.

2010.—G. 312. -Kondedda (Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śailōdbhava Dharmarāja; issued from Saumyapura. Noticed by G. Venkoba Rao, An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1920-1921, p. 93. Ed. by Y. R. Gupte, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 267 ff. and Pls.

(L. 61.)--Samva1 [312] Vaišākha-su 8.

Genealogy upto Ayaśōbhīta-Madhyamarāja same as in No. 1675, his son, Dharmarāja who first defeated at Phāsikā one Mādhava, apparently his y, brother, who had seized the kingdom and afterwards shattered him to pieces at the foot of the Vindhyas when he was accompanied by Trivara².

 $D\bar{u}taka$, Charampadēva, written by Dāmōdara; sealed by a $[P\bar{e}]!p\bar{a}la$ whose name is gone; and engraved by Sthavirāvriddha.

2041. -G. 312.- Purī (Bihar and Orissa) Uttarapāršva Temple Plates of the Šailōdbhava Dharmarāja issued from Mātrichachāṭaka. Ed. by S. N. Rajaguru, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 178 ff. and Pls.

(L. 61.)- Samva 3123 Vaišākha-sudi 8,

Contents, same as No. 2040. Dūtaka the Mahāsāmanta Göpākadēva Brihadbhōgī. Written by Sāmanta. Sealed by Pējapāla Balavarman. Engraved by Sthaviravriddha.

Inscriptions dated according to the Harsha Era.

2042.—H. [2*]93. -Dhauli (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Cave Inscription of the time of Sāntikara-dēva. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIX, p. 264 and Pl.

(I.l. 1-2.) Śrī-Śāntikara-dēva-rājva-samvat 90 34.

Records the erection of a matha by Bhatta Lōyōmaka, son of the physician (Vaidya) Nannata and Ijvā, and inhabitant of Virajō.

2013.- H. (!) 293.- Talmul (Angul District, Bihār and Orissa) Plates of the Nanda Mahāsāmantādhipati, **Dhruvānanda**, devotec of Buddha (Parama-Saugata); issued from Jayapura. Ed. by Banerji-Sastri, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XV, pp. 90 ff. and Pls. Re-edited by Tripathi, ibid., Vol. XVI, pp. 464 ff. Further corrections by Tripathi, ibid., Vol. XVII, pp. 196-7.

(Ll. 39-40.) -- Samvat 200 90 35 Bhādrapada-sudi pañchamī.

In the Nandōdbhava family, Jayānanda; his son, Śivānanda; his son, Dēvānanda; his son, the Nanda Vilāsatunga Dhruvānanda.

Written by the Sāmdhivigrahika Dhada. Engraved by Uddhāka.

¹ Gupto reads it as sumvat 30 and takes it as a regnal year. But this date seems to be the same as that of the Puri Plates of the same king (No. 2041).

² Trivara is probably a mistake for Tivara, a prince of the Pāṇḍava family of the lunar race (see Genealogica/Lists).

^{*} Wrongly read as 512 by Rajaguru. The date of the grant seems to be the same as that of another grant of the same king (No. 2040).

⁴ The sign for 200 seems here to have been inadvertently omitted. Compare No. 97.

Banerji-Sastri makes no attempt to read the year, but Tripathi reads it as 281 and refers it to the era begun in 502-93 A. C. by Yayati, the founder of the Kesari line.

2044.—H. (?) 302 (?).—Chitalpur (Hindol State, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the Bhauma-Kara P. M. P. Subhākara (II.), issued from Guhadēva-pāṭaka. Ed. by Binayak Misra, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 77 ff. and Pl.

(L. 25.)—Samvat 300 (!) 2 Śrāvana-śudi 7.

In the Bhauma lineage flourished kings named Lakshmīkara, Kamalākara and Bhāskara. In that lineage, arose *Parama-Saugata* Śubhākara; his son, Śāntikara, his son, from Tribhavana Mahādēvī of the Nāga family, Śubhākaradēva (H.).

The grant was made at the request of Pulindarāja. Dūtaka, the Mahākshapaṭal ādhikṛita Bṛihadbhōgī. The writer, Mahākshapaṭalika Bhōgī Haravara. Heated by Pēḍārpala Rāmadēva. Engraved by Naṭṭakāra Vijayadēva, son of Ānandajiya.

Inscriptions dated according to the Gangeya Era.

2045.- Gāṅgēya-s. 39.- Jirjingi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga, 'lord of Three Kaliṅgas', *Mahārāja* Indvavarmadēva; issued from Damapura. Ed. by R. Subba Rao, *Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc.*, Vol. III, p. 51 and Pls.; Vol. V, p. 268. A note by Sirear, *ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 229.

(L. 25.) Pravarddhamāna sam 39 Vaišākha di (21).

Written by the Sāndhivigrahika Dēvasimha-dēva.

2046. Gāṅgēya-s. 87.- Sānta Bommāli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga Mahārāja Indravarman-Rājasiṁha, ruler of all Kaliṅga and devout worshipper of Mahōsvara (Siva); issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagdeva in Joar, Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. IV, pp. 23 ff and Pls.

(L. 23.) -Prayarddhamāna-vijava rājya-satāyatsarah 87 Jyeshtha-diyasa 10.

Written by Vinavachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

2047.—Gāngēya-s. 88. (*). Tirlingi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plates. Only last plate found; donor's name not known. Ed. by P. S. Rajaguru, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. 111, p. 55 and Pl.

(14. 4-5.)- -pravarddhamāna-rājya-sanīvatsarasya ashṭhaśītas asya Phālguņa-krishn-āshtanīvānī.

Written and engraved by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

2018.- Gāṅgēya-s. 184. Pārlākimedi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidence), Dharma-lingēšvara Temple Plate of the Gaṅga Mahārāja Dēvēndravarman, son of Guṇārṇava. Transcribed by Satvanarayaṇ Rajaguru in Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. 11, p. 275.

(Ll. 23-4.) - pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara-šatē chatur-āsittē(-ašītē) 184. Engraved by Sarvachandra, son of the *bhōgika* Chaṇḍichandra.

2049. Gāṅgēya-s. (?) 204. Pārlākimedi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Dharmakingēkvara Temple Plates of the Ganga Mahārāja Anantavarman, son of the Mahārāja Dēvēndravarman; issued from Kalinganagara. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Ed. Satyanārāyaṇa Rājaguru in Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. II, p. 273.

(Ll. 31-3.) -pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara-šatadvayē chatur-uttarē 201 Mārgašīrsha-šukla-paksha-trayōdašyām. Mentions Anantavarman's brother, Jayavarman, who was apparently dead.

2050.— Gāṅgēya-s. (!) 221.— Sānta Bommāli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga Mahārāja Nandavarman, son of Anantavarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by Satyanārayaṇa Rajaguru, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. II, p. 187.—Note by G. Ramdas, vòid., Vol. III, p. 15.

¹ This is obviously the same Vinayachandra as that referred to in Nos. 1171-2 & 2016. This shows that Rajaguru's reading of the date, riz., ashlavimsati, is not correct.

(L. 18.)—Sūryy-oparagē.....

(Ll. 31-2.)—pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvachhhara-satē 221 Āshādha-dina pañchamī. 2051.—Gāṅgēya-s. 342.—Mandasa Plates (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) of the Gaṅga king Rājēndravarman, son of Anantavarmadēva; issued from Kalinganagara. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ev. for 1917-18, App. A., No. 13, p. 137.

2052.—Gāṅgēya-s. 397.—Cheedivalasa (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga M. P. Dēvēndravarman, son of Bhūpēndravarman; issued from Kaliṅganagara. Ed. by R. Subba Rao, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. II, p. 149 and Pls.

(L. 22.)--Sürvagrahana-nimittē.

(Ll. 40-1.)—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sambatsarāņām šatatraya-sapt-ādhikā navati-ankēn-āpi 397.

Records a grant of villages to Vangaja Brāhmans.

2053.—Gāṅgēya-s. 520.—Sānta-Bommāli (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the Ganga P. P. Dēvēndravarman, son of Mahārāja Anantavarman, residing at Kalinganagara, and issued by his feudatory, the Kadamba Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāṇaka Dharma-kheḍi, ruler of Five Districts and residing at Jayantyāpura, son of Rāṇaka Bhīmakheḍi who was son of Rāṇaka Niyārṇṇava.² Ed. by Satyanarayaṇa Rajaguru, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. III, pp. 178 ff. and Pl.

(1.1. 12-3.)---Ganga-Kadamba-vamsa-pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-sanīvatsarē panicha-satē vīsōttarē.

2054.—Gāṅgēya-s. 526.—Chicacole (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Gaṅga king Madhukāmārnavadēva, son of Anantavarman. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1918-19, No. 5, p. 14. Ed. by G. Ramdas, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVIII, pp. 272 ff. and Pls.

Inscriptions of the Bhañja Kings.

2055.—Patna (Bihār and Orissa) Museum Plate of the *Rāṇaka* Raṇabhañjadēva of Khiñjalimaṇḍala; issued from Dhṛitipura. Summarised by Krishna Sastri, *PR.*18. *EC.*, 1915-6, p. 4, para 5. Ed. by Banerji, *E. I.*, Vol. XX, pp. 100 ff.

(Ll. 55-6.)---Vijaya-rājyē(jya)-sammva(samvat)sar-ēndu-vvāg-višanti-varisē(varshē).3

In the Bhañja family, Śilābhañja; his son, Śatrubhañja, after him, Raṇabhañja, with epithets as in No. 1492. The donor is Mahādēvī Vijyā, daughter of Rāṇaka Niyārṇama.

Engraved by Vanik-surarnakāra Šivaņāga, son of Pandi.4

2056.—Antirigām (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jayabhañjadēva⁵; issued from Kölāḍa-kaṭaka. Ed. by Tarini Charan Rath, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 43 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 10-11.)—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē tritīyā-samvatsarē Jyēshṭha-śukla-pañchada-śyām soma-grahaṇa-vēlāyām.

¹See No. 1951.

Most probably the same as Niyarnama mentioned in No. 2055.

Read samvatsara-indu-väg-vimšati-varshē. Banorji thinks that indu-väg-vimšati-varshē "stands for 22, väk being taken in the sense of 1." Hirananda Sastri in a note suggests that väk may stand for 4. The date seems to be 20 (vimšati) + 1 (indu) + 4 (väk) = 25.

⁴ Compare No. 1493.

[•] The legend on the seal is read śrimad-sūbha Jadēva-nripatih by Rath and śrimad-Yaśa-Bhañjadēva by Hirananda Sastri. Possibly it has to be read śrimaj-Jayabhañjadēva.

^{*} Compare this Inscription with No. 1504 of his brother Yasobhañjadeva who was a contemporary of Jagadekamalla (II.) and therefore lived about A.D. 1139-1149. The first lunar cellipse in Jyeshtha after this date came off on Friday, 22nd May 1164. Jayabhañja therefore came to the throne in A.D. 1161.

In the Bhañja family, Vīrabhañja; his son, Rāyabhañja; and his son, Jayabhañja, the grantor. Mentions Vīrabhañja (II.) as Yuvarāja; Vajrādatta as Akshapaṭalin; Puṇanāga as Sandhivigrahin; Bhūpāla as Pratihāra; Lakshmīkalaša as Rāṇaka; Jaṭhīnāga as rāja-mātula; and Arapōta as Vyavahārin.

2057.—Devlapedi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Bhañja Mahāmandal-ēśvara Nēṭṭabhañja, devout worshipper of Vishņu, son of Raṇabhañja, and grandson of Mahāmandalēśvara Nēṭṭabhañja (I.); issued from Kumārapura. Ed. by Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagadeb in Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. VII, pp. 112-3.

(L. 19.)—Phālguņa-paurņņamāsyām soma-grahaņē.

The grant was made with the consent of Mahādēvī Santoshamādhavī; Yuvarāja Rāyabhañja; Pātra Yaśodhara; Akshapaṭalin Ājñā; Pratihāra Dhāvinnā and so forth. Engraved by Vaṇik Malaka.

Inscriptions of the Bhauma Kings.

2058.—Hāiyungthal (Nowgong District, Assam) second Plate of the (Bhauma) P. P. **Harjjaravarmadēva** (of Prāgjyōtisha), issued from Hārūppēśvara. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharya, *Kāmarūpa-sāsanāvali*, p. 48 and Pl.

Reference to some Mlēchehha kings and Bhagadatta. Then are mentioned Sālastambha, his son, Vijaya; after him Pālaka, Kumāra and Vajradēva in succession. Then Harshavarman; his son, Balavarman; after him, the princes Chakra and Arathī, the latter of whom became king and married Jīvadēvī; their son, Harjara who married mahādēvī Mangalaśrī; their son, Yuvarāja Vanamāla.

Mahā-sainyapati Gaṇa; mahā-dvārādhipati Jayadēva; mahāpratihāra Janārdana; mahāmātya Gövinda.

2059.—Chaurāśi (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of the (Bhauma-Kara) P. M. P. Sivakaradēva (II.); issued from Guhēśvarapāṭaka. Ed. by Narayan Tripathi, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XIV, pp. 304 ff.

(L. 25.)—Sambat 13 Kārtika-sudi dvādaśī.

In the Bhauma lineage, the Kara Śivamkara; his son, from Jayāvali, the P. M. P. Śubhākara, lord of Utkala; his son, from Mādhavadēvī, the P. M. P. Śivakara.

Written by Harivardhana.

2060.—Balichchai (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Plate of the (Bhauma)-Kara P. M. P. Subhākara (II.); issued from Guhadēvapāṭaka. Ed. by S. Rajaguru in Jour. Andhra Ilist. Res. Soc., Vol. IV, pp. 193 ff. and Pl.

(L. 25.)-Samvat 3º Chaitra sudi

Genealogy same as in No. 2044.

2061.—Assam Plate of the (Bhauma-Pāla) P. P. M. Dharmapāladēva successor of the P. P. M. Harshapālavarmadēva, worshipper of Varāha and ruler of Prāgjyōtisha. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharyya, Kāmarūpa-śāsanāvali, pp. 150 ff. and Plate.

(L. 47.)—Rājyē nijē narapatih pradadau trivarshē

¹ This name occurs in the text, but the translation has Kalyūņapura.

² This is the reading of Rajaguru. The facsimile accompanying his paper is unfortunately so bad that nothing can be made out of it. But if we compare it with No. 2044 which is another grant of Subhākara, we may say that the date in question probably was 303.

From Boar and Earth, Naraka; his son, Bhagadatta; in the latter's family, Brahmapāla; his son, Ratnapāla; his son, Purandarapāla, who died as *Yuvarāja*; his son, Indrapāla; his son, Gōpāla; his son, Harshapāla, who married Ratnā; their son, Dharmapāla.

Composed by Prasthānakalaša a Gövarnnamāna Vaidya.

2062.—Pushpabhadrā (near Gauhāti, Assam) Plate of the (Bhauma-Pāla) P. P. M. **Dhar-mapālavarmadēva** worshipper of Varāha and ruler of Prāgjyōtisha. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharyya, *Kāmarūpa-sāsanāvali*, pp. 171 ff. and Pl.

From Boar and Earth, Naraka; from him, Bhagadatta; in his lineage, Brahmapāla and others; in that family, Gōpāla, who married Nayanā; their son, Harshapāla of the Pāla family; from him Dharmapāla.

Composed upto v. 8 by Dharmapāla, who was the sun to the lotus, namely the Pāla family and a crest-jewel in the circle of the poets; and the rest by Aniruddha. Engraved by the takshakāra Vinīta.

2063.— Gurjākuchi (Kāmrūp District, Assam) Plate of the (Bhauma-Pāla) P. P. M. Indra-pālavarmmadēva, grand-son of P. P. M. Rattnapālavarmmadēva, worshipper of Varāha and ruler of Prāgjyōtisha; issued from Durjayā-nagari. Ed. by Padmanath Bhattacharya, Kāmarūpa-śāsanācali, p. 133 and Pl.

(L. 48.)-Rājyasva datt ēvam-ēkavimšati-vatsarē.

Genealogy as in No. 1681. The inscription ends with the thirty-two epithets of Indrapala.

Inscription of the Chandra Dynasty.

2064.—Dhullā (Bengal), now Dacca Museum, Plate of **Śrīchandradēva**, successor of **Tr**ailōkvachandradēva, of the Chandra family; issued from Vikramapura. Summarised by N. G. Majumdar from Bhattasali's transcript, in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. 111, pp. 165-7.

Inscriptions of the Eastern Gangas.

2065.— Vishamagiri (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency), now Madras Museum, Plates of the (Ganga?) Mahārāja Indravarmadēva, devout worshipper of Mahāsvara (Šiva), (that is) Gōkarnāsvara on the summit of the Mahāndra mountain, and who overpowered the sovereign of the whole Kalinga, issued from Śvētaka. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1917-18, p. 139, No. 9. Ed. by Rath, E. I., Vol. XIX, p. 135 ff. and Pl.; and by Subba Rao, Jour, Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. 111, p. 185 and Pls.

Dūtaka, the Mahūsāmanta, Nāgakhēddi. Written by the Mahūpratihāra Ādityavarman. Registered (lānchhita) with a seal by the Mahūsandhivigrahika Chandapāka. Engraved by the Kāmsāraka Dēvapila.

2066.—Pārlākimedi (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the time of the Ganga king Vajrahasta (II.) of Kalinga-nagara; and issued by his feudatory the Ganga Dāraparāja, son of Chōla-Kāmadirāja. Ed. by Kielhorn, E. I., Vol. III, pp. 223 ff. and Pls.

Protector of the village granted, Ugrakhēdirāja of the Kādamba family. The bearer of the order, the Kāyastha Vachchhapayya. Written by the Mahāsandhivigrahin Drōṇāchārya. Engraved by the sātradhāra Namkanchyēmācharin.

Contains also a later grant by Rānaka Udayakhēdin.

12067.- Bhuvanësvara (Puri District, Bihār and Orissa) Krittivāsa Temple Inscription of the time of the Ganga king **Aniyanka-Bhīma** (Ananga Bhīma II.) of Kalinga. Noticed by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I., p. 115, No. 1.

¹ [No. 1984 should come before No. 2067—Ed.]

(Ll. 2-4.)—Srīmad-Aninka-Bhīma-dēvasya pravarddhamāna-sāmrājyē chatusitāttam**ē** ankē Makara-svēkādasi(ī) Sukra-vārē......

Friday, 15th January, A. D. 1193.

- 2068.—Bhuvanëśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Krittivāsa Temple Inscription of the time of the Ganga king **Aniyanka-Bhīma** (Ananga Bhīma II.) of Kalinga. Noticed by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 115, No. 2.
- (Ll. 1-4.)—Śrīmad-Aniyańka-Bhīma-dēvasya pravarddhamāna Purushōttama Sōmbhāńkē (?) chatustinattamē aṅkē......
- 2069.--Bhuvanēśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Temple Inscription of the Ganga king **Ananga-Bhīma** (III.), son of Rājarāja (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 118, No. 1.
- (Ll. 1-1.)—Rājarāja-tanuja-Anaṅga-Bhīma-vīra.....rājasya sāmrājy-ābhishēka-chaturtha-saṃvatsarē......
- 2070.—Bhuvanēśvara (Purī District, Bihār and Orissa) Krittivāsa Temple Inscription of the Ganga king **Ananga-Bhīma** (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed by Chakravarti, *J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 118, No. 3.
- (Ll. 2-5.)—Jayati sakala-varņa-jan-ālaŭkrita-rāja-Śrī-Bhīmadēv-ābda..... tritīyā**yē** Guru-vārē Magha-nakshatrē......
- 2071.---Śrīkūrmain (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S.-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 362. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 127, No. 13. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 457.
- Vīra-Šrī-Narasinhya-dēvara vijaya-rājya-samvatsara 33 amka śrāhi Chaitra śuddha-paurnnamī Ravi-v[ā]rē....

The date is irregular.

2072.--Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (II.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 292. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 128, No. 15. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 426.

Vīra-Šrī-Narasinhya-dēvara vijaya-rājya-samvatsarambulu 34 agunnēmti Kārttika-kṛishņa 13 Gurū-vārāna....

2073.—Śrīkūrmain (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 337. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 1. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 447.

Šrī-Pratāpa-vīr-ādi-vīra-Naranārasimhya-dēvoru(ra) pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samv. vatsarambulu 7 śrāhi Simhya-śukla 7 Guru-vūramuna....

=Thursday, 1st September, A. D. 1329.

2074.—Śrīkūrmam (Ganjām District, Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Ganga king Narasimhadēva (III.) of Kalinga. Noticed in An. Rep. S-I. Ep. for 1895-96, No. 314. Also by Chakravarti, J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 131, No. 3. Published in S. I. I., Vol. V, p. 436, correction ibid., Vol. VI, p. 494.

Pratāpa-vīra-Šrī-Naranārasiiihhyadēvasya pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvvatsa [ra* { frāi Rishabha-sukla-paurnnamī Sōma-vāramuna....

=Monday, 11th May, A. D. 1332.

Inscriptions of Other Dynasties.

2075.—Nālandā (Patna District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate¹ of P. M. P. Samudragupta, devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishnu); issued from Ānandapura. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep. 1927-28, p. 138. Summarised from an estampage sent by Sastri.

(L. 10.)—Sambat 5 Māgha-di 2 niva(ba)ddha(m).

Kumā[ra] Chandragupta is mentioned in last line apparently as Dūta. Written by the order of Gōpasvāmin who was Akshapaṭal-ādhikṛita of the [Nā]landā village and also Mahāpīlapati and Mahābalādhikṛita.

2076.—Balijhari (Narasinghpur State, Orissa) Plate of the P. M. P. Mahā-Bhavaguptarājadēva, alias Uddyōtakēśarī, successor of the P. M. P. Mahā-Sivaguptarājadēva (-Yayāti), both styled devout worshippers of Mahēśvara (Siva), forehead ornaments, of the Soma race, and lords of Trikalinga; issued from Yayūtinagara. Ed. by Binayak Misra, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVII, pp. 15 ff. and Pls.

(Ll. 74-77.)—M. P. Śrīmad-Uddyōtakēśarirājadēvasya pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājyē chaturthē samva(tsa)rē Mārgga-vadi-daśamyām yatr=ānkē samvat(at) 2 Mārggē-vadi 10.

In the lineage of the moon, Janamējaya; then, Yayāti; then Bhīmaratha; then, Dharmaratha; his brother, Nahusha; his younger brother Yayāti, who was a representative of Madhusūdana and who wrested Kōsala and Utkala from the hostile princes; his son, Uddyōtakēśarī.

Mahāsandhivigrahin of Utkala and Kōsala, Rudradatta. Mahākshapaṭal-ādhyaksha Daksha wrote the charter. The goldsmiths, Bāhēru and Mangāka, engraved it.

2077.—Ratnagiri (Cuttack District, Bihār and Orissa) Plate of a Gupta king of the lunar race. First plate only of the grant found. Ed. by Tripathi, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVI, pp. 209 ff.

Genealogy given as far as Yayati only and same as in No. 2076.

2078.—Plates of the Maitraka Mahāsāmanta Mahārāja Dhruvasēna I. issued from Valabhī. Ed. by Vats, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 303 f.

Genealogy as in No. 1296. Dūtaka, the Pratīhāra Manımaka. Written by Kikkaka.

2079.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) fragmentary Terra-cotta Seal Inscription of **Iśānavar-man.** Noticed by M. Hamid in An. Monuments in Bih. and Or., pp. 88-9, No. 18.

2080.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) fragmentary Terra-cotta Plaque Inscription of king Harivarman⁴. Noticed by M. Hamid in An. Monuments in Bih. and Or., p. 88, No. 17.

2081.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) Terra-cotta Seal of **Sarvavarman** Maukhari. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in A. S. I., An. Rep., 1927-28, p. 139.

2082.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) Plate of **Dharmapāla**; issued from a jaya-skandhāvāra whose name is defaced. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in A. S. I., An. Rep., 1927-28, pp. 138-9.

2083.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) metal image Inscription of Dēvapāla. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in A. S. I., An. Rep., 1927-28, p. 139.

"Dated in the third regnal year."

¹ Like No. 1540, Sastri thinks this also to be fabricated. But one ungrammatical clause, which is common to both, is not enough to stamp either as spurious. On the other hand, the alphabet of this Plate is really of the time of Samudragupta, though that of No. 1540 is of the 8th century.

^{* [} The symbol after ta may have to be taken as the numerical sign for 4.—Ed.]

Most probably to be identified with Isanavarman of the Maukhari family (See No. 10).

[•] Possibly identical with Harivarman of the Maukhari line. The last two letters of the inscription are Jaya which possibly stands for Jayasvāminī, queen of Harivarman (See No. 1602).

2084.—Jainad (Hyderābād State) Inscription of the time of the Pramāra Jagaddēva¹ and his feudatory the Dāhima Lōlārka. Ed. by C. R. Krishnamacharlu, An. Rep. Archaeol. Dept., Nizam's Dominions, 1337 F. (=1927-28 A. C.), pp. 23 f. and Pl.

In the family of Pramāra, Jagaddēva, whose father was Udayāditya and paternal uncle Bhōja.² He conquered the Andhra ruler, ousted king of Chakradurga,³ entered Dōrasamudra (the Hoysala capital), and terrified king Maladhara. He resumed the work of conquest inaugurated by Jayasinha⁴ and indicated by the wives of the Gūrjara warriors shedding tears in the caves of Arbuda.

In the Dāhima clan was born Lōlārka, who was grandson of Mahēndu and Śumgā and son of Guṇarāja alias Arjuna,⁵ a great favourite of king Udayāditya. Lōlārka's wife, Padmāvatī, founded the temple of the sun-god Nimbāditya.

2085.—Kalvan (Nāsik District, Bombay Presidency) Plates of the time of the (Paramāra) **Bhōjadēva** and **Yaśōvarman**, Governor of the Province (vishaya) consisting of Sēlluṭṭaddhi(?) town and one thousand and a half villages. Ed. by Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 71 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 12-13.)--Chaitra-mās-Āmā[vā]syā[yā]m sūryya-grahaņē.

=Thursday, 17th March A. D. 1048.

Records grants of land, etc., to the Śvētapaṭa temple of Muni Suvratadēva by Amma Rāṇaka of the Gamga family and feudatory (Sāmamta) of the principality (vishaya) consisting of Audrahādi and eighty-four rent-free (mānyaka-paṭṭa) villages, who was enlightened by the Śvētāmbara teacher Ammadēva. The grant was made at the holy place of Kalakalēśvara and he was joined by his wife Queen Chachhāī of the Chālukya family.

Genealogy same as in No. 108. Bhōjadēva is said to have vanquished the kings of Karṇṇāṭa, Lāṭa, Gūrjjara and Chēdi and the ruler of Kōmkaṇa.

2086.— The Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) terra-cotta Seal of Harsha of Thānesar. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri in A. S. I., An. Rep., 1927-28, p. 139.

¹ Possibly identical with Lakshmadëva, whose expedition of conquest over the whole of India is described in the Nagpur Museum Inscription (No. 170). Identical with the Mülava ruler, Jagaddëva, mentioned in *Scavana Belanta Inscr.* No. 349 (Ep. Carnat., Vol. II, [Revised ed.]).

² This clearly shows that Udayaditya was a brother of Bhoja.

³ Chakradurga seems identical with Chakrakōta or Chakragotta, a fortress in Dhārā territory, laid waste by the Hoysala Ereyanga (C. 1075 A. D.), by Vikramāditya for his father, the western Chālukya Sōmēśvara II. (A. D. 1069-76) and by the Eastern Chālukya Kulūttunga-Chōḍadēva I. (A. D. 1063-1112) (Bomb. Gaz., Vol. I. Pt. II. p. 442 and n. 2 and p. 494). [Chakradurga is undoubtedly identical with Chakrakōta in the Bastar State as suggested by Hiralal (above, Vol. IX. p. 178). The goddess Māṇikyadēvī as mentioned in a Hoysala inscription (Ep. Carn. Vol. V. Bēlūr No. 58, p. 132) is stated to have her seat at Chakrakūta. The same goddess is mentioned in the Bhairamgadh Telugu inscription (Hiralal's List of Inscriptions in O. P. and Berar, 2nd ed., No. 289, p. 169) belonging to the Nāgavamēī kings.—Ed.]

Legends no doubt associate Jagadēva or rather Jagdēv with (Siddharāja-) Jayasimha of the Chaulukya dynasty (Forbe's Rās Mālā, Bk. I, Chap. VIII), but this is well nigh impossible chronologically. Jayasimha montioned in this inscription must be Jayasimha, son of Bhōja, who seems to have lost his life in the combination against him of (the Chaulukya) Karna and the Karnātas (see No. 170, where, however, Karna has been wrongly taken as the Chēdi Karna). It seems that the Chaulukya Karna with the help of the Hoysala and the Western and Eastern Chālukya kings referred to in n. 5 above, killed Jayasimha at Chakradurga in Mālwā and temporarily overthrew the Paramāra power which was regained (for Udayādītya) by his son Jagaddēva, by solzing Chakradurga and defeating the Gurjara (Chālukya) king and the Hoysala, the Andhra (Eastern Chālukya) king and Maladhara, probably an officer of the Western Chālukya family.

⁵ Arjuna is wrongly taken by Krishnamacharlu as another name of Lölärka.

[•] Svētapata is wrongly read by Banerji as Śvētapada which is taken as the name of the country round about Nāsika. Svētapata however is the same as Śvētāmbara mentioned down below.

- 2087.—Ellore (West Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Sālankāyana Mahūrāja (Vijaya-)Dēvavarman, meditating on the feet of Holy Chitraratha, devout worshipper of Mahēšvara (Šiva) and performer of horse-sacrifice; issued from Vēngīpura. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. IX, pp. 58 f. Language, Prākrita, except in benedictory verses.
 - (I.l. 14-15.)—Vijaya-samvvachchharāņi terasa 10 3 Pausha-kāla-pakkha-dasamī 10?
- 2088.—Kollēru lake (Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Šālaṅkāyana Mahārāja (Vijaya-) Nandivarman, devout worshipper of Bhagavat (Vishņu), meditating on the feet of Holy Chitraratha, and eldest son of the Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman; issued from (Vijaya-) Vēṇgīpura. Ed. by Fleet, I. A., Vol. V, pp. 176 f. and Pl.
- (1.1. 9-10.)---Pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-saptama-sa[m*]vatsarasya Paushya(sha)-māsa-kṛishṇa-pakshasy āshṭamyāin.
- 2089.—Pedavēgi (West Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Šālankāyana Mahārāja Nandivarman (II.), ² Parama-Bhāgarata and meditating on the Holy Chitraratha; issued from Vēngipura. Ed. by Subba Rao, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. I, pp. 101 ff. and Pl.
- (Ll. 18-20.) -Pravardhamāna-vijaya-rājya-samvatsarasya dašamasya 10 Śrāvaṇa-māsa-śukla-pakshasya pratipadi.

Mahārāja Hastivarman; his son, Mahārāja Nandivarman (I.); his son, Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman; his eldest son, Mahārāja Nandivarman (II.).

- 2090. Kantēru (Guntūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Šālankāyana Mahārāja Nandivarman (with epithets as before), issued from Vēngīpura. Ed. by Lakshmana Rao, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. V, pp. 31 f.
- 2091.- Kantēru (Guntūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Śālańkāyana Mahārāja (Vijaya)-Skandavarman, meditating on the feet of Holy Chitraratha; issued from Vēngī. Ed. by Lakshmana Rao, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. V. p. 30.
- (Ll. 13-14.) Pravarddhamāna-śrī-vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē pradhamē Vaišākha-paurņimāsyām.
- 2092. Paikore (Bīrbhūm District, Bengal) image Inscription, mentioning **Vijayasēna**. Noticed by Dikshit, A. S. I., An. Rep. 1921-22; pp. 78-80 and Pl. XXVIII, b.

2093.—Bakultalā (Sundarban, 24-Parganas, Bengal) Plate of (the Sēna) P. P. M. Lakshmanasēnadēva, a devout worshipper of Narasiniha and successor of M. Ballālasēna. First mentioned in Marshman's History of Bengal, 1868, p. 4. First published by Ramagati Nyayaratna in his Essay on Bengali Language and Literature (Bengali), Pt. II, p. 371, and by Hiranmay Mukherji in the Mitrēdaya, Vol. 1, No. 6, p. 37; and afterwards (in 1880) by Kailaschandra Sinha in the Bhāratī, Vol. IV, pp. 459-62. An improved version by N. G. Majumdar in Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III, pp. 171-2.

Sam 2(3 !) Māgha-dinē 10.

Dūta, the Sāndhivigrahika Nārāyanadatta.

2094.—Šaktipur (Murshidābād District, Bengal), now Bangīya Sāhitya Parishat, Plate of the P. M. P. Lakshmanasēna of the Sēna dynasty, devout worshipper of Vishņu and successor of M. Va(Ba)llālasēnadēva; issued from Vikramapura. Ed. by Rames Basu (Bengali) Bangīya-

¹ Sec No. 2089.

Apparently same as Vijayanandivarman of No. 2088.

Most probably the same as Hastivarman, mentioned as a contemporary of Samudragupta in No. 1538.

Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 221 ff., and Pl. Note by Bhaṭṭasali, ibid., Vol. XXXIX, pp. 73 ff. Also a note by J. C. Ghosh, (Bengali) Paūchapushpa, Vol. V, pp. 369 ff. Ed. by D. C. Ganguly, E. I., Vol. XXI, pp. 216 ff. and Pl.

(L. 47.)—Sūryya-grahē

(L. 88.)—Sam 3 Śrāvaḥa-dinē 2.1

Records, to Kubēraśarman, greatgrandson of Aniruddha, a grant originally given to a Gayāla Brāhman by Ballālasēna.

Genealogy as in No. 1688.

Dūta, the Sāndhicigrahika Tripurārinātha, under the guidance of Kuvēraka.

2095.—Patna (Bihār and Orissa) Museum single Plate, originally from C. P., of the Vākāṭaka Mahārāja Pravarasēna (II.). Ed. by Altekar, J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XIV, p. 472.

Records grant for the merit and welfare of his (living) mother Prabhāvatī-guptā for this as well as the other world.

2096.—Īpūr (Guņṭūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishņukuṇḍin Mahārāja Mādhavavarman, son of Mahārāja Gōvindavarman; issued from the vijaya-skandhāvāra of Kudāvādavāsaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XVII, pp. 336 f. and Pl.

(L. 14.)—Pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rājya samvatsarē saptātrišē gi pa 7 di 10 5 ||

2097.—Polamūru (East Godāvari District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishnukundin Mahūrāja Mādhavavarman Janāśraya, son of Gövindavarman Vikramāśraya and grandson of Vikramahēndra. Ed. by R. Subba Rao, Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. VI, pp. 19 ff. and Pls.

(L. 26.)- Phālgunyāni paurņamāsyāni Soma-rāhu-sagraha-nimittē.

(L. 41.)- -Samvatsarē 48.2

Records the grant of the village of Pulōbūru ³ in the Guddavādi vishaya when the king was crossing the river Gōdāvarī " with the desire of conquering the Eastern region."

2098. Rāmatīrtham (near Vizianagram, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishņukundin Mahārāja Indravarman, devout worshipper of Mahēšvara (Šiva), son of king Vikramandra (L) and grandson of Mahārāja Mādhavavarman, performer of eleven ašvamādhas and thousand kratus; issued from Puraņisangama-vāsaka. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XII, pp. 131 f. and Pl.

(Ll. 15-16.)- Śrīmatō rājya-kļāļlah varshāņ-Īndravarnmaņah saptavinišatikani Jyēshṭhamāsa-sukla-paksha-saptamyāni.

2099. Ipūr (Guṇṭūr District, Madras Presidency) Plates of the Vishṇukuṇḍin Mādhava-varman (II.), devoted to Lord Śrīparvatasvāmin, son of Dēvavarman and grandson of Mahārāja Mādhavavarman (I.); issued from Amarapura. Ed. by Hultzsch, E. I., Vol. XVII, pp. 338 f. and Pl.

. (L. 13.)-- Sam[40] 7 vã pa 7 di 7.

¹ Bhattasali, however, reads it as sain 6, etc.

² K. V. Lakshmana Rao has deciphered the symbol as 48, but the reading is doubtful.

^{*}See the Polamūru grant of the Eastern Chalukya king Jayasimha I., Jour. Andhra Hist. Res. Soc., Vol. IV. pp. 74 ff., and Pls. where the village granted is the same and the grantee is the son of the grantee of this Number, This shews that Mādhavavarman immediately preceded Jayasimha in time.

^{*} Same as Indrabhattarakavarman of No. 1717.

2100.—Rāmganja (Dinājpur District, Bengal) Plate of the *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Tśvaraghōsha of the Ghōsha family; issued from Dhēkkarī. Noticed by Maitra in (Bengali) Sāhitya, Vol. XXIV, pp. 35-43, 172-78 and 275-76 with Pls. facing pp. 172 and 176. Ed. by N. G. Majumdar in *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. III, pp. 152 ff. and Pls.

(L. 31.)-Märgga-samkräntau.

(L. 47.)—Samvat 351 Mārga-dinē.

In the Nāga lineage, Dhūrta-Ghōsha, after him, Bāla-Ghōsha of the Ghōsha family; his son, Dhavala-Ghōsha, who married Sadbhāvā; their son, Īsvara-Ghōsha.

The seal bears the name Parakrama-mula.2

2101.—Barabar cave (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription, mentioning the pilgrim Āchārya Yōgānanda. Noticed by M. Hamid in An. Monuments in Bih. and Or., p. 42, No. 19 (ii).

2102.—Baudh State (Bihār and Orissa), now Patna Museum, Plate of the Chōla Mahāvyūhapati Rāṇaka Sōmēśvara (II.)³ Lord of the whole Kōsala, and a devout worshipper of both Mahēšvara (Siva) and Vishņu, who was a successor of Jasarāja (II.), who himself was a successor of Chandrāditya; issued from Suvarṇapura. Noticed by H. Krishna Sastri in PRAS. E. C., 1916-17, p. 4. Ed. by R. D. Banerji, E. I., Vol. XIX. pp. 98 ff. and Pl.

(Ll. 34-5.)-Samvat 17 Jyaishtha sudi 6.

In the Chōla family sprung from the sun, Challamarāja; his son, Jasarāja (I.) who conquered Kōsala; from him, Sōmēśvara (I.), a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); his brother's son, Jasarāja (II.), a devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva); his son, Sōmēśvara II.

Written by Pandita Nārāyana. Engraved by the Vijnānin Lokanātha.

2103.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) terra-cotta Seals of the Kumārāmāty-ādhikaraņa in the Magadha-bhukti. Noticed by Hirananda Sastri, A. S. I., An. Rep., 1927-28, p. 139.

2104.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) fragmentary Terra-cotta plaque Inscription of a Mahā-rājādhirāja, son of Mahārāja Lavvana (?). Noticed by K. N. Dikshit, PRAS. E. C., 1917-18, p. 45, No. 5 and by M. Hamid in An. Monuments in Bih. and Or., p. 88, No. 10.

Refers to Queen Vittachchade vi] and Mahārāja Šrī Jaravi.

2105.—Nālandā (Bihār and Orissa) Inscription⁶ of the time of Yaśōvarmadēva. Ed. by Hirananda Sastri, E. I., Vol. XX, pp. 37 ff. and Pl. Criticism by R. C. Majumdar, Ind. Hist. Quart., Vol. VII, p. 669 and Vol. VIII, pp. 37 ff.; and reply by Mrithyunjayan, ibid., Vol. VIII, pp. 228 ff. and 615 ff. Criticism by Bhattasali, Modern Review, Sept. No., 1931, and reply by Goutam, Jour. Andhra His. Res. Soc., Vol. VI, pp. 145-6 (No. 1742 revised).

Yaśōvarman's minister was Tikina, who was the Guardian of the Frontier (mārga-pati) and Ruler of the North (*Udīchīpati*). His son, from Bandhumatī, was Mālāda, who made certain gifts to the temple of Buddha, at Nālandā erected by king Bālāditya.

¹ If this year is referred to the Chalukya-Vikrama era, we obtain A. D. 1110 as its English equivalent (Above, p. 236, n. 1).

² Parākrama may here denote the Chālukya-Vikrama (VI.) to whose era the date of the inscription (probably) refers.

Probably identical with Sömēśvara, mentioned in Nos. 1110 and 1606-8. He thus flourished about Saka 1030.

Probably identical with Someévara I. and also mentioned in No. 1096. He thus lived about Saka 983.

⁵ Of about the 5th century A. D.

Presumably of the 8th century A. D. In that case Yaśövarman may be a contemporary of Muktāpīda Lalitāditya of Kāshmīr and patron of Bhavabhūti. Sastri, however, considers Yaśövarman and Bālāditya as identical respectively with Yaśödharman of the Mandasör Inscriptions and Bālāditya eulogised by Hiuen Tsiang "as the subduer of Mihirakula and the founder of the grand temple at Nālandā".

2106.—A fragmentary Inscription of (Maha-Va'?)raha. Ed. by Diskalkar, E. I., Vol. XIX, pp. 175 ff. and Pl. From an ink impression preserved in the Barton Museum, Bhavnagar.

Mentions Krishnarāja apparently as retreating from the Rēvā. Composed by Sambhuvarman, son of Dēvavarman, being prompted by Sarvajāa. Engraved by Dharma, son of Alalaka.

2107.—Chanderī (Gwalior State, C. I.) fragmentary Inscription of (?) the Pratihūra Jaitravarman. Summarised from Garde's transcript.

Nīlakantha; Harirāja; Bhīmadēva; Raņapāla; Vatsarāja; Svarnnapāla; Kīrttipāla; Abhayapāla; Gōvindarāja; Rājarāja; Vīrarāja; Jaitravarman.

2108.—Mahuwā (Gwalior State, C. I.) Inscription³ of Vatsarāja. Summarised from Garde's transcript.

Āryabhāsa; Vyāghrabhanda; Nāgavardhana; Tējōvardhana; Udita; his son, Vatsarāja. Composed by Bhaṭṭa Isana, from Kānyakubja, son of Bhaṭṭa Sōmānka and younger brother of Bhaṭṭa Dēvasvāmin.

2109.—Gwalior (C. I.) Inscription of Mihirakula (who worshipped Paśupati), son of Tōra-māṇa. (No. 1869 revised.)

2110.—V. 999 and 1000.—Rakhetra (Gwalior State, C. I.) Tablet Inscription of the time of (Pratihāra) Vināyakapāladēva.⁵ Noticed by Garde A. S. I., An. Rep., 1924-25, p. 168. Records apparently the construction, at a cost of 95 or 96 crores of (coins?), of some waterwork connected with the Orr river.

2111.—V. 1900.—Lolārak-Kuṇḍ⁶ (Benares, U. P.) Inscription. Transcribed by Amalananda Ghosh, *Ind. Cult.*, Vol. II, p. 147. Samvat 1900 Bhādrē tā 25. Rājasakā 334 San 1250 sāl (in Bengali character).

2112.—S. 997.—Dīrghāsi (Ganjām Dist., Madras Presidency) Inscription of the Maṇḍalika Vanapati or Baṇapati, son of Gōkarṇa, a Brāhmaṇ of the Ātrēya-gōtra and of the time of the Gaṅga king Rājarāja (1.). Ed. by Ramamurti, E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 315 ff.

(L. 17.)—Śrī-Sakunēndlu bhūsati-pai śaila-nand-ābja-bhava-sainkhyan-onda etc.

Though spoken of as a Pratihārī, he is represented as achieving victories over the Chōḍa king, the Utkala, and the kings of Vēngi, Kimiḍi, Kōsala, Giḍrisingi and Oḍḍa and as killing one Daddārņava. He had also the birudas Chalamartigaṇḍa, Bhaṇḍanavijaya and Gaṇḍa-gōpāla.

2113.—K. 918.—Jubbulpore (C. P.), now Nāgpur Museum, Plates of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) P. M. P. Jayasimha, devout worshipper of Mahēśvara (Siva) and Lord of Trikalinga; issued from Tripurī. Ed. by Hiralal, E. I., Vol. XXI, p. 93 and Pl.

(I.l. 25-6).—Samvat 918 Asvina sudi paurņamāsyām tithau Sani-dinē Tripuryām Somagrahaņē etc. etc.

=Saturday, 30th September A. D. 1167.

¹Diskalkar takes this as Adi-Varaha, an epithet of the imperial Pratihara Bhōja I. But what suits the metre is not Adi-Varaha, but Maha-Varaha. For Maha-Varaha as an enemy of the Rashtrukuta king Krishna (I.), see I. A., Vol. XII, p. 159, l. 13. Diskalkar however takes Krishna as Krishna II, whose contemporancity with Bhōja I. is not proved.

² Of the 11th or 12th century.

³ Of the 7th century A. D.

The lacuna of the verse is so taken by Fleet as to mean that he broke the power of one Pasupati; and he was followed by Kielhorn. But the lacuna had better be filled up by bhējē so as to mean that he worshipped the god Pasupati. This agrees with 1.6 of the Mandasor Inscription of Yasödharman (C. I. I., Vol. III, p. 146).

⁵ He had better be identified with Mahipāla-Kshitipāla-Vināyakapāla (I.) of Nos. 49, 53 and 1510 and has to be distinguished from Mahipāla-Kshitipāla-Vināyakapāla (II.) of Nos. 68, 71, 74.

Same as Lölärka mentioned in E. I., Vol. V, p. 118, 1, 18.

In the Kalachuri race, Yuvarājadēva of Tripurī; then came Kōkalla; his son, Gāṅgēyadēva, who died at the root of the fig tree at Prayāga with his hundred wives; his son, Karņadēva, who founded Karņāvatī and married the Hūṇa princess Āvallādēvī; their son, Yasaḥkarṇadēva; his son, Gayākarṇadēva who married Alhaṇadēvī; their son, Narasimhadēva; his younger brother, Jayasimha, who meditated on the feet of P. M. P. Vāmadēva.¹

Mahārājñī, Kēlhaņadēvī; Rājaguru, Vimalasiva; Sāmdhivigrahika, ṭhakkura Purushōttama; Pratīhāra; Kamalasinha; Dushṭasādhya, Padmasinha. Written by Dasamūlin Vatsarāja, son of Dharma and grandson of Abhyuddhara. Engraved by Rūpakāra Tālhaṇa, son of Pālhaṇa and belonging to Kōkāsa family.

2114.—G. 128.—Baigram (Bogra Dist., Bengal), now Gauda Research Society Howrah's, Plate, issued from Panchanagari, by the *Kumārāmātya* Kulavriddhi and the Government of the District (*vishay-ādhikaraṇam*). Ed. by Basak, *E. I.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 81ff and Pl.

(L. 25.)—Sain 100 20 8 Māgha di 10 9.

Kulavriddhi is represented as 'meditating on the feet of the Bhaṭṭāraka' who can be no other than Kumāragupta I. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.

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[The figures refer to numbers; nafter a figure to the foot-note. The following other abbreviations are also used. A=agency; amb.=ambassador; arch.=architect; ansc.=ancestor; asc.=ascetic; Br.=Brāhman; c.=city; ca.=capital; ch.=chief; co.=country; com.=composer; comm.=community; d.=divinity; di.=district; doc.=doctrine; dy.=dynasty; E.=Eastern; e.=cmperor; cngr.=cngraver; ep.=cpithet; Est.=Estato; f.=female; fa.=family; fest.=festival; fcud.=feudatory; fo.=fort; gen.=general; gov.=governor; Imp.=Imperial; k.=king; ksh.=kshatriya; l.=locality; ley.=legendary; lin.=lineage; m.=male; mn.=minister; mod.=modern; mon.=Buddhist monk; mt.=mountain; myth.=mythological; n.=namo; off.=office; parg.=pargana; peo.=people; Pont.=Pontiff; pr.=prince; Presi.=Presidency; Pro.=Province; prs.=princess; q.=queen; r.=ruler; ri.=river; s.a.=same as; sac.=sacrifice; sculp.=sculptor; sip.=sept; Sub.=subordinate; sur.=surnamo; te.=temple, tea.=teacher; tit.=title; tr.=tribe; vi.=villago; W.=Western; wr.=writer.]

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Sāmolī, Udaipur S., Rājputānā, . 12, 1909	1492, 1557, 1567, 1761
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Sanpur, Sirohi S., Rājputānā, 586	Sultanpur, Kängra Dist., Panjab, 1444, 1445
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GENEALOGICAL LISTS OF THE VARIOUS DYNASTIES.

[The following further abbreviations have been used in the Lists below :-b.= brother; d.=daughter; Gn.=Gängēya-Samvat; m.= married; s.=son; y. b.=younger brother.]

The Ādi-Bhañjas of Khijjinga-köţţa¹.

- 1. Vîrabhadra (nripati).
- 2. Köttabhañia.
- 3. Digbhañja, s. of 2.
- 4. Rājabhañja, s. of 3. (No. 1489).
- 5. Ranabhañja, s. of 3.—year 2882 (No. 1487):
- 6. Narēndrabhañja,3 aupayika s. of 5.

2.—The Earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjali-maṇḍala4.

- 1. Šilābhañja (I.).5
- 2. Satrubhañja (Rāṇaka), s. of 1.—year 15 (No. 1490); (No. 1491).

Raņabhañja (Mahārāja), s. of 2.—year 9 (No. 1492); year 16 (No. 1493); year 24 (No. 1494); year 25 (No. 2055); year 26 (1495); year 547 (No. 1496); year 58.8

- 4. Nētribhanja alias Kalyanakalasa (Rājan), s. of 3. (Nos. 1497-99).
- 5. Digbhañja, s. of 3.
- 6. Śilābhañja (II.), s. of 5.
- 7. Vidyādharabhanja alias Amoghakalasa (Ma $h\bar{a}r\bar{a}ja$), s. of 6. (Nos. 1500-01).
- 8. Nētabhanja alias Kalyāņakalaša (Mahārāja), s. of 7. (No. 1502).

3.—The Bhanjas of Baudh.

- 1. Solanabhañja.
- Durjayabhañja, s. of 1.

3. Kanakabhañja, s. of 2. (No. 1503).

The Later Bhañjas of Khiñjali.

- 1. Dēvabhañja (Rājādhirāja).
- 2. Rāyabhañja (I.), s. of 1.
- 3. Vīrabhanja, s. of 2.

- 4. Rāyabhañja (II.), s. of 3.
- 5. Yaśōbhañja, 10 s. of 4. (No. 1504).
 6. Jayabhañja, 11 s. of 4. (No. 2056).
- 1 The Plates of the Bhañja princes are full of inaccuracies, and it is well-nigh impossible to deduce any genealogical list or lists which are full and lucid. The two scholars who have recently made a systematic study of these inscriptions and distinguished between the different families are Mr. Charuchandra Dasgupta (An. Bhand. Or. Res. Ins., Vol. XII, pp. 231 ff.) and the late Mr. R. D. Banerji (History of Orissa, Vol. I, pp. 161 ff.).
 - ² The date, if referred to the Chola Ganga era, becomes 1060 A.D.
 - His real father was Prithvibhañja (No. 1488). This cancels my note 12 on p. 203 of the List.
- Up till the time of Ranabhañja, the family capital was Dhritipura which was transferred to Vañjulvaka in the time of Netribhanja.
 - In No. 1490 Angaddi is given as the name of Satrubhanja's father.
 - Apparently had another name Gandhata (No. 1496).
 - In this year Ranabhañja was Mahārāja; in all other grants he is styled Rānaka.
 - I. H. Q., Vol. X, p. 475. For another inscription of his, see J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XX, pp. 147 ff.
 - For another inscription of his, see J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVII, pp. 113 ff.
 - Was a contemporary of Jagadēkamalla (A.D. 1139-49) of the Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāņī.
 - 11 Probably came to the throne about A.D. 1161. He had a son called Vîrabhañja who was Yuvarāja.

5.—The Bhaumas¹ of Hārūppēsvara.

- 1. Šālastambha (Mlēchchha-nātha).
- 2. Vijaya, s. of 1.
- 3. Pālaka.
- 4. Kumāra.
- 5. Vajradēva.
- 6. Harshavarman.
- 7. Balavarmana, s. of 6.
- 8. Chakra.

- 9. Arathi, m. Jivadēvī.
- Harjara (P. M. P.), m. Mangalasri.—G. 510
 (No. 1376); (No. 2058).
- 11. Vanamāla, s. of 10.—(No. 1677).
- Jayamāla, also called Vīrabāhu and Ranastambha, s. of 11, m. Ambā.
- 13. Balavarman, 4 s. of 12.—(No. 1678).

6.—The Bhauma-Karas of Guhēśvarapāṭaka.

- 1. Lolabhara Kshemamkara (Paramopāsaka).
- 2. Kusumabhāra, s. of 1.
- 3. Lalitabhāra-Sivakara (Parama-Tathāgata), y. b. of 2.
- 4. Santikara, s. of 3.
- Tribhuvana-Mahādēvī, q. of 3 and d. of Rūjamalla.—H(?)160 (No. 1404).
- Subhakara⁶ (P. M. P. and Parama-Saugata),
 of 3 and Jāyāvali and y. b. of 4.—H.
 204(?) (No. 1751).

- 7. Queen (unnamed) . w. of 6.
- Dandi-Mahādēvī (P. M. P.), d. of 7.—H. (?) 280 (No. 1413), 287 (No. 1416); (No. 1905).
- Śivakara (II.), s. of 6 and Mādhavadēvī (No. 2059).
- 10. Santikara (II.), s. of 6.—H. 293 (No. 2042).
- Subhākara (II.) (P. M. P.), s. of 10 and Tribhuvana-Mahādēvī of the Nāga family.
 —H. 302 (?) (No. 2044); (No. 2060).

7.—The Bhauma'-Pālas' of Durjayānagarī.

- 1. Brahmapāla, m. Kuladēvī.
- 2. Ratnapāla (M.).—(Nos. 1679-80).
- 3. Purandarapāla, s. of 2, m. Durlabhā.
- 4. Indrapāla (P. P. M.), s. of 3.—(Nos. 1681, 2063).
- 5. Gopāla, s. of 4, m. Nayanā.
- 6. Harshapāla, s. of 5, m. Ratnā.
- Dharmapāla (P. P. M.), s. of 6.—(Nos. 2061-62).
- 8. Jayapāla (?).—(No. 1727).

- * Seems identical with Harisha of No. 1677.
- Perhaps identical with Pralambha of No. 1677.
- 4 Only twelve kings after Śālastambha are so far traceable, but No. 1679 speaks of twenty-one ending with Tyāgasimha.
 - ⁵ Also called Lönabhāra.
- Identified by Sylvain Lévi with "the fortunate monarch who does what is pure, the lion", from whom the Chinese emperor Te-tsong received in 795 A.D. an autograph manuscript as a token of homage (E. I., Vol. XV, pp. 363-4).
- ⁷ Like the Bhaumas of Hārūppēšvara, they trace their descent, through Bhagadatta, from Naraka who was a Bhauma, being born of Varāha (Boar) and Bhāmi (Earth). No. 1679 also speaks of their relationship with the family of Śālastambha, the Mlōchehha-nātha.
 - 8 No. 2062 also calls them Pālas.
 - Plied as Yuvarāja (No. 2061).

¹ Kings of both this and the next dynasty trace their descent from Bhagadatta, son of Naraka who was a Bhauma inasmuch as he was born of Vishqu as Boar and Earth (*Bhūmi*). For other kindred dynastics see Genealogical Lists Nos. 7, 57 & 67-68.

8.—The Feudatory Chāhamānas of Bhrigukachchha.

- 1. Mahēśvaradāman (Rājā).
- 2. Bhīmadāman, s. of 1.
- 3. Bhartrivaddha (I.), s. of 2.
- 4. Haradāman, s. of 3.

- 5. Dhrūbhatadēva, s. of 4.
- Bhartrivaddha (II.), s. of 5. Feudatory of Nāgāvaloka (-Nāgabhaṭa I.) of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.—V. 813.

9.—The Feudatory Chāhamānas of Phölpur.

- 1. Isuka.
- 2. Mahisharāma, s. of 1, m. Kaņhullā, who became satī.
- 3. Chanda (Chandamahāsēna), s. of 2.—V. 898.

10.—The Imperial Chahamana1 dynasty of Sambhar and Ajmer.

- 1. Vāsudēva.2
- 2. Sāmantarāja, descendant of 1.
- 3. Jayarāja, s. of 2.
- 4. Vigraharāja (I.), s. of 3.
- 5. Chandrarāja (I.), s. of 4.
- 6. Göpēndrarāja, b. of 5.
- 7. Durlabharāja, s. of 5.
- 8. Gövindarāja or Güvaka (I.), s. of 7.
- 9. Chandrarāja (II.), s. of 8.
- 10, Gűvaka (II.)-Gűváka, s. of 9.
- 11. Chandanarāja, s. of 10.
- 12. Vākpatirāja (I.)-Vappayarāja,3 s. of 11.
- 13. Vindhyanripati, successor of 12.
- 14. Simharāja4 (M.), s. of 12.
- 15. Vigraharāja (II.), 5 s. of 14.—V. 1030.
- 16. Durlabharāja (II.), s. of 14.—V. 1056.
- 17. Gövindarāja (III.), s. of 16.
- 18. Vākpatirāja (II.), s. of 17. (No. 1851).
- 19. Vīryarāma, s. of 17.
- 20. Chāmunda, b. of 19.
- 21. Simghata (Rānaka-vara).
- Durlabha (III.)-Dūsala, alias Vīrasimha,
 of 20.

- 23. Vigraharāja (III.)-Vīsala, b. of 22, m. Rājadēvī.
- 24. Prithvīrāja (I.) (P. M. P.), s. of 22, m. Rāsalladēvī.—V. 1162.
- Ajayarāja-Salhaņa, s. of 23, m. Sōmalēkhā or Sōmalladēvi.
- 26. Arņōrāja-Ānāka-Ānalladēva (P. M. P.), s. of 25.—V. 1196.
- 27. Jagaddēva, s. of 26, from queen Sudhavādēvī.
- Vigraharāja (IV.)-Vīsaladēva (M. P.), y. b. of 27 and s. of 26, from queen Sudhavā.
 V. 1210, 1211.
- 29. Aparagāngēya, s. of 28.
- Prithvibhaţa (II.)^o (P. M. P.), s. of 27.—
 V. 1224, 1225.
- Sömēśvara (P. M. P.), s. of 26, from queen Kāñchanadēvī; m. Karpūradēvī d. of the Kalachuri Achalarāja of Tripurī.— V. 1226, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1234.
- 32. Prithvīrāja (III.), s. of 31.—V. 1236, 1239, 1244, 1245.
- 33. Harirāja, y. b. of 32; m. Pratāpadēvī. V. 1251.

Probably identical with the Chahmana Vasudeva of the Sassanian coins (I. A., 1911, pp. 25-6).

- 3 Vākpatirāja had two more sons, Vatsarāja and Lakshmana of whom the latter was the founder of the Mārwār Branches of the Chāhamānas.
 - 4 Simharāja also had two more sons, Chandrarāja and Gövindarāja.
 - ⁵ He was succeeded apparently by his paternal uncle Vatsarāja for whom we have the date V. 1055 (No. 97).
 - Daughter of the Paramara king Bhoja.
- 7 Besides Sudhavādēvī of Avīchi, he had two more queens, Kānchanadēvī, daughter of Siddharāja-Jayasimha and Dēvaladēvī, sister of Kumārapāla.
 - Known from the Hammira-mahākāvya only.
 - His queen Sühavadēvi mentioned in No. 342.
- 10 His title occurs only in No. 390 and is Maharaja. He had a grandson Valanadeva or Bathapa according to the Hammira-mahakavya (see No. 465.

¹This genealogical list has been constructed principally from Nos. 82 and 344 and the *Pritkvīrāja-Vijnya* (J. R. A. S., 1913, pp. 262 ff.).

11.—The Chähamänas of Rapastambhapura.1

- Ajmēr.
- 2. Valaņadēva or Bālhaņadēva.2—V. 1272.
- 3. Prahlādadēva, s. of 2.
- 1. Gövindarāja, s. of Prithvīrāja (III.) of | 4. Vīranārāyaņa, s. of 3. (Poisoned at Delhi, and Ranthambhör captured by the Muhammadans).
 - 5. Vāgbhaṭa, s. of 2 and y. b. of 3.
 - 6. Jaitrasimha.—V. 1339.
 - 7. Hammīra.—V. 1345, 1349.

12.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwār (Nādōl Branch).

- 1. Lakshmaņa⁴ (s. of Vākpatirāja of Śākambharī).—V. 1024, 1039,
- 2. Śōbhita, s. of 1.
- 3. Balirāja, s. of 2.
- 4. Mahēndra-Mahīndu, s. of Vigrahapāla, the s. of 1.
- 5. Aśvapāla, s. of 4.—No. 561.
- 6. Ahila, s. of 5.
- 7. Anahilla, s. of 4.
- 8. Bālaprasāda, s. of 7.
- 9. Jendrarāja-Jesala, s. of 7.
- 10. Prithvīpāla, s. of 9.
- Jōjalla-Yōjaka, s. of 9.—V. 1147.

- 12. Āśārāja-Aśvarāja (M.), s. of 9.—V. 1167.
- 13. Katukarāja⁶ (M.), s. of 12.—V. 1172 (No. 189), (?) Simha-s. 31 (No. 1460).
- 14. Ratnapāla (M.), s. of 10.—V. 1176.
- 15. Rāyapāla, (M.), s. of 11.—V. 1189, 1195, 1198, 1200.
- 16. Alhanas (Mahārāja), s. of 12; m. Annalladēvī.—V. 1209, 1218.
- 17. Kelhana (M.), s. of 16; m. Mahibaladevi and Jālhanadēvī.—V. 1220, 1221, 1223, 1224, 1227, 1231, 1233, 1236, 1241,
- 18. Jayantasinha¹⁰ (M.), s. of 17.—V. 1251.

13.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwār (Söngirā Branch).

- 1. Kīrtipāla¹¹ (Kītū).
- 2. Samarasimha12 1239, 1242.
- 3. Udayasimha¹³ (M.), s. of 2.—V. 1262, 1274, 1305, 1306.
- ¹ Partly from inscriptions and partly from the Hammira-mahākāvva.
- He was a grandson of Prithvirāja (III.) of Ajmēr.
- * I)ate of his death as given by the Hammīra-mahākāvua.
- 4 He had another son called Vigrahapāla.
- According to No. 200 Vigrahapāla succeeded Balirāja.
- He had a son Jayantasinha, who was Yuvurāja (No. 1460).
- ⁷ He had two wives; (1) Padmalladēvī, from whom he had Sahajapāla (No. 1505) and (2) Mānaladēvī, from whom he had Rudrapāla and Amritapāla (No. 226).
- He had three other sons, Gajasimha, Kirtipāla who was the founder of the Söngirā Branch and Vijayasimha who was the founder of the Sanchora Branch. For the first we have the date V. 1219 and for the second V. 1218, both as Mahārājaputras.
- He had two other sons, Simhavikrama with the date V. 1236 (No. 384) and another Södhaladeva with dates V. 1241 and 1250 (Nos. 403 and 428). He had one daughter named Sringaradevi who was married to the Paramara king Dhārāvarsha (No. 437) and another named Lālhapadēvī who was married to the Pratīhāra chief Vigraha (No. 475).
 - ¹⁰ We have also another date V. 1239 (No. 397) for him, when he was Maharajaputra.
 - 11 He was a son of Ålhana of the Nädöl Branch. We have the date V. 1218 for him as Mahäräjaputra (No. 310).
- 18 He had another son called Manavasimha (Mahapasimha) who was the founder of the Dövdä Branch and a daughter called Lilädevi who was married to Chaulukya Bhīmadeva II (E. I., Vol. XI, p. 74).
- 18 Ho had two other sons besides Chāchigadēva, one called Chāmundarāja (from Pralhādanadēvi), and the other Vähadasimha.

- Chāchigadēva¹ (Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rōja), s.
 of 3, from queen Prahlādanadēvī; m.
 Lakshmīdēvī.—V. 1319, 1323, 1330 (?)
 (No. 581), 1332, 1333, 1334.
- Sāmantasimha (Mahārājakula), s. of 4.—
 V. 1339, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1348, 1352, 1353, 1355, 1356, 1359, 1362.
- 6. Kānhadadēva, s. of 5.
- 7. Māladēva, s. of 5.
- 8. Vaņavīradēva, s. of 7.—V. 1392, 1394.
- 9. Raņavīradēva, s. of 8.—V. 1443.

14.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwār (Dēvḍā4 Branch).

- 1. Mānavasimha (Mahaṇasimha), s. of Samarasimha and elder b. of Udayasimha of the Sōngirā Branch.
- 2. Pratāpa (Pratāpamalla), s. of 1.
- Vījaḍa Daśasyandana (m. Nāmalladēvī), s. of 2.
- 4. Lāvaņyakarņa (Lūņiga), eldest s. of 3.
- Luntiga (Lundha), y. b. of 4.—V. 1372, 1373, 1377.
- Lūṇavarman⁵ (Lumbhaka), y. b. of 5.—V. 1378.
- 7. Tējasimha, s. of 4.—V. 1387, 1393.
- 8. Kānhadadēva, s. of 7.—V. 1394.

15.—The Chāhamānas of Mārwār (Sānchōrā Branch).

- 1. Vijayasimha7.
- 2. Padmasimha, s. of 1.
- 3. Söbhita (Söbhrama), s. of 2.
- 4. Sālha, s. of 3.

- 5. Vikramasimha, s. of 4.
- 6. Sanigrāmasiniha, s. of 5.
- Pratāpasimha, s. of 6; m. Kamaladēvī, daughter of the Umaţā Paramāra Suhadaśalya.—V. 1444.

16.—The Western Chalukyas of Navasārikā.

[For the Imperial Chālukyas of Gujarāt, better known as the Chaulukyas of Anahilapāṭaka, see Genealogical List No. 22.]

- Dharāśraya-Jayasimhavarman, s. of Pulakēśin (II.), the Chālukya sovereign of Vātāpi.⁸
- Śryāśraya-Śīlāditya (Yuvarāja), s. of 1.—K. 421, 443.10
- Jayāśraya-Mangalarāja, s. of 1.—Ś. 663 (No. 1949).
- Avanijanāśraya-Pulakēśirāja, y. b. of 3, who repulsed an attack of the Tājika or Arab army.—K. 490.¹¹

- In the bardic chronicles of Sirohi, Vijada is called Dēvarāja, from whom the name Dēvdā was derived.
- Botween 5 and 6 is placed another brother, Lakshmana, by No. 677.
- He had apparently a younger brother called Dēvļā Tihuņāka (Tihuņa), mentioned in Nos. 677 and 701.
- 7 Taken from Mütä Nensi's chronicle (E. I., Vol. XI, p. 79).
- 8 Kielhorn's Southern List, Nos. 9 ff.
- ⁹ Seems to have died without coming to the throne.
- ¹⁰ In K. 421 his father was a feudatory of his own brother P. M. P. Vikramāditya (Kielhorn's Southern List, Nos. 18 ff.), and in K. 443, of the latter's son Vinayāditya (Kielhorn's Southern List, Nos. 26 ff.).
- 11 Possibly two more inscriptions may be noted in connection with this family. The first bears the date K. 394 (No. 1214) but is a forgery. The second is edited in I. A., Vol. IX, p. 124 and is undated. It is not a genuine grant (I. A., Vol. XXX, p. 216, No. 21) but perhaps gives a correct genealogy (Bomb. Gazet., Vol. I, Pt. I, pp. 111-2). We may thus hold that Dharāśraya-Jayasimhavarman had a fourth son, named Tribhuvanāśraya-Nāgavardhana (Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 17).

¹ He had a daughter called Rūpādēvī who was married by Tējasimha (No. 605). Sometimes he adopted the titles Rājādhirāja and Mahārājakula.

² He had a son called Viramadēva, as known from Mūtā Nēņsi's chronicle. We have the dates V. 1353 and 1356 for him as Yuvarāja (Nos. 640 and 645).

³ E. I., Vol. XI, pp. 78 f.

17.—The Chālukyas or Chaulukyas of Lāṭa.

- 1. Vārapparāja.
- 2. Göggirāja, s. of 1.
- 3. Kīrttirāja, s. of 2.—\$. 940.

- 4. Vatsarāja, s. of 3.
- 5. Trilochanapala, s. of 4.—S. 972.

18.—The Chālukyas of Surāshţra.

- 1. Kalla,1
- 2. Rājēndra (?), s. of 1.
- Bāhukadhavala, s. of 2 (contemporary of the Pāla king Dharma).
- 4. Avanivarman (I.), s. of 3.

- Balavarman, s. of 4; feudatory of the Pratihāra Mahēndrapāla I.—Valabhī-s. 574 (No. 1379).
- Avanivarman (II.), s. of 5; feudatory of the Pratihāra Mahēndrapāla I.—V. 956.

19.—The Chandellas (Chandratreyas) of Jejabhukti.

- 1. Nannuka.
- 2. Vākpati, s. of 1.
- 3. Jayaśakti (Jējā, Jējjāka), s. of 2.
- 4. Vijayaśakti (Vijaya, Vījā, Vijjāka), s. of 2.
- 5. Rāhila, s. of 4.
- Harsha (M.), s. of 5; m. Chāhamāna princess Kañchhukā; contemporary of Kshitipāla.²—(No. 1510).
- 7. Yaśōvarman-Lakshavarman (M.), s. of 6; m. Puppā; contemporary of hayapati Dēvapāla, son of Hērambapāla.— (No. 68).
- Dhanga (M.), s. of 7³; feudatory and contemporary of Vināyakapāla. V. 1011, 1055, 1059.
- 9. Ganda, s. of 8.
- Vidyādhara (M.), s. of 9; contemporary
 (?) of Paramāra Bhōja.⁵
- Vijayapāla (M.), s. of 10; contemporary
 of Kalachuri Gāṅgēya.
- Dēvavarman (M.), successor of 11 and s. of Bhuvanadēvi.—V. 1107.

- 13. Kirtivarman (M.), s. of 11; contemporary of Kalachuri Karna.—V. 1154 (No. 163), (No. 1512).
- 14. Sallakshanavarman, s. of 13.
- 15. Jayavarman, s. of 14.—V. 1173.
- 16. Prithvīvarman (M.), y. b. of 14.
- 17. Madanavarman^a (M.), s. of 16.—V. 1186, 1187, 1188, 1190, 1208, 1211, 1215, 1219 (also No. 1513).
- Paramardin (M.), s. of Yaśōvarman who was s. of 17. Contemporary of Chāhamāna Prithvīrāja III⁸—V. 1223, 1224, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1239, 1240, 1252, 1258.
- Trailōkyavarman (=Trailōkyamalla) (M.),
 s. of 18.—V. 1261, 1269, 1297, 1298.
- Vīravarman (M.), s. of 19; m. Kalyāṇadēvī.—V. 1317, 1318, 1325, 1337, 1342.— (also Nos. 336 and 1514).
- 21. Bhōjavarman.—V. 1345 (No. 620).—(No. 1515).
- 22. Hammiravarman.—V. 1365 (No. 660).

¹ Had a y. b. Mahalla.

² See No. 65.

³ Yaśōvarman had another son called Krishṇapa and grandson from the latter called Dēvalabdhi (No. 1511).

⁴ See No. 68.

⁵ See No. 1512.

[•] Had a younger brother called Pratapavarman (No. 1514).

⁷ See No. 431.

⁴ See No. 398.

20.—The Chandras of Vikramapura (East Bengal).

- 1. Pürnachandra.
- 2. Suvarnachandra, s. of 1.
- Trailōkyachandra (M.), s. of 2; m. Śrīkāñchanā. Support of the king of Harikēla and ruler of Chandradvīpa.
- 4. Śrichandra (M.), s. of 3.—(Nos. 1516-1518).
- 5. (?) Gövindachandra.1
- 6. (?) Layahachandra.—(No. 1519).

21.—The Chāpas of Surāshţra.

- Vikramārka.
- Addaka, s. of 1.
- 3. Pulakēśi, s. of 2.
- 4. Dhruvabhata, s. of 3.

 Dharnīvarāha (Mahāsāmant-ādhipati), y.
 of 4. Feudatory of Mahīpāla of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.

22.—The Chaulukyas of Anahilanataka (Gujarat).

- 1. Rāji (M.).
- 2. Mūlarāja (I.) (M.), s. of 1.—V. 1030, 1043, 1051.
- 3. Chāmundarāja, s. of 2.
- 4. Vallabharāja, s. of 3.
- Durlabharāja, b. of 4; m. Durlabhadēvī, sister of the Nādōl Chāhamāna prince, Mahēndra.
- Bhīmadēva (I.) (M.), s. of Nāgarāja, the y. b. of 5.—V. 1086, 1088 (No. 677), 1119.
- Karņa Trailōkyamalla (M.), s. of 6.—V.
 1131, 1148.
- Jayasimha Siddharāja (M.), s. of 7.—V.
 1186, 1193, 1195, 1196, (?) 1198 (No. 250),
 1200 (No. 1521).

- Kumārapāla (M.) (s. of Tribhuvanapāla,
 s. of Dēvaprasāda,
 s. of Kshēmarāja,
 s. of 6)².—V. 1202, 1205, 1207, 1208,
 1209, 1210, 1213, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1221,
 1228; (Nos. 1522-3).
- Ajayapāla (M.), s. of Mahīpāla, the elder b. of 9.—V. 1229, (?) 1231 (No. 361).
- 11. Mūlarāja (II.), s. of 10.
- Bhīmadēva (II.)-Abhinavasiddharāja (M.),
 s. of 10.---V. 1235 (?) (No. 381), 1253,
 1256, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1273, (?)
 1275 (No. 471), 1283,3 1287, 1288, 1295.
- Jayantasimha³ (-Jayasimha)-Abhinavasiddharāja (M.).—V. 1280 (No. 478).
- 14. Tribhuvanapāla (M.).—V. 1299 (No. 534).

23.—The Chaulukya-Vāghēlās of Aņahillapāṭaka.

- 1. Arņorāja, m. Salakshaņadēvī.
- Lavanaprasāda (Lūņigadēva)⁴ [Rānaka], s. of 1; m. Madanadēvī.
- 3. Vīradhavala (Mahāmandalēśvara), s. of 2; m. Vayajaladēvī.—V. 1287, 1288.
- Vīsaladēva⁵ (Viśvaladēva, Viśvamalla) (M.),
 s. of 3; m. Nāgalladēvī.—V. 1308, 1311,
 1315, 1317;—(No. 1524).
- 5. Pratāpamalla, y. b. of 4 (did not reign).
- 6. Arjunadēva (M.), s. of 5.—V. 1320.
- Sārangadēva (M.), s. of 6.—V. 1332, 1333, 1335, 1343, 1346, 1348, 1352.
- ¹ The Tirumalai Inscription of Rajendra Chola I. (1020-1037 A.D.) refers to this king as ruling over Vangaladeśa (Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 733). Considering the date and the territory over which he ruled there is no difficulty in taking him as a member of the Chandra family of East Bengal.
 - ⁸ See No. 1522.
- * Between V. 1275 and 1283 came No. 13, that is, Jayantasimha, apparently as a temporary occupant of the Chaulukya throne necessitated by circumstances. He is referred to also in No. 1660.
 - P. Peterson's Fifth Report (1892-98), p. 94, gives V. 1288 as his date.
 - The earliest date, V. 1298, for him is supplied by a Ms. ([Gujarūti] Purātatīva, Vol. II, p. 416).

24.—The Gāhaḍavālas of Kānyakubja (Kanauj).

- 1. Yaśōvigraha.
- 2. Mahichandra (Mahiala, Mahiyala, Mahitala), s. of 1.
- Chandradēva (M.), s. of 2; acquired the sovereignty over Kānyakubja.—V. 1148 1150, 1154, 1156.
- Madanapāla (Madanadēva) (M.), s. of 3.—
 V. 1161, 1162, 1164, 1166.
- Gövindachandra¹ (M.), s. of 4 from Rālha (Rālhaņa)-dēvī; m. Nayaņakēlidēvī and Gösaladēvī.—V. 1171, 1172, 1174 (No. 192), (?)1174 (No. 193), 1175-78, 1181-91, 1196, 1200, (?) 1201 (No. 262), 1202, 1203, 1207, 1208, 1211.
- 6. Vijayachandra (M.), s. of 5.—V. 1224, 1225.
- Jayachchandra (M.), s. of 6—V. 1226^a
 (No. 345), 1228, 1230-34, 1236, (?) 1240
 (No. 401), 1243, 1245.
- 8. Harischandra³ (M.), s. of 7.—V. 1253 (Nos. 433 and (?) 434).

25.—Early Ganga Kings of Kalinga.

- 1. Indravarman⁵ (I).—Gn. 39 (No. 2045).
- 2. Hastivarman-Rājasinha.—Gn. 80 (No. 1471).
- Indravarman-Rājasimha.—Gn. 87 (Nos. 1472 and 2046), (?) 88 (No. 2047), 91 (No. 1473).
- 4. Dānārņava, s. of 3.
- Indravarman (II.), s. of 4.—Gn. 128 (No. 1474), 137 (No. 1476), 138 (No. 1475), 154 (No. 1477).
- 6. Gunārņava (I.).
- Dēvēndravarman (I.), s. of 6.—Gn. 183
 (No. 1478), 184 (No. 2048), 192, 195
 (No. 1479).
- 8. Jayavarman, s. of 7.
- 9. Anantavarman, s. of 7.—Gn. 204 (No. 2049).

- 10. Nandavarman, s. of 9.—Gn. 221 (No. 2050).
- Dēvēndravarman (II.), s. of 9.—Gn. 251
 (?) (No. 1480), 254 (No. 1481).
- 12. Rājēndravarman, s. of 11 (?).
- Anantavarman (II.), s. of 12.—Gn. 284^s, 304 (No. 1482).
- 14. Dēvēndravarman (III.), s. of 12.—Gn. 310 (No. 1483).
- Rājēndravarman (II.), s. of 13.—Gn. 313,⁹
 314,¹⁰ 342 (No. 2051).
- 16. Satyavarman, s. of 14.—Gn. 351 (No. 1484).
- 17. Vajrī (Vajrahasta).11
- 18. Bhūpēndravarman-Mārasimha, s. of 17.
- 19. Dēvēndravarman (IV.), s. of 18.—Gn. 397 (No. 2052).
- ¹ Gövindachandra had a son named Rājyapāla (see No. 251) and another son named Åsphötachandra, who, as Yuvarāja, according to No. 228, made a grant in V. 1190.
 - * Issued on the day of his coronation.
 - ³ The date of his nama-karana ceremony, V. 1232, is specified in his father's copper-plate grant (No. 369).
- ⁴ For much useful work on early Ganga Chronology and the Genealogical Table of the Early Ganga Kings done by Mr. R. Subba Rao and Mr. Satyanarayan Rajaguru, see Jour. Andhra His. Res. Soc., Vol. II, pp. 154 ff. and p. 189; Vol. V, pp. 275 ff.
 - ⁵ His father probably was Mitravarman mentioned in No. 1907.
 - ⁶ I. H. Q., Vol. XI, p. 301.
 - Probably the same Jayavarman as that of Inscription published in I. H. Q., Vol. XII, pp. 490 ff.
 - ^e An. Rep. S-I. Ep., 1917-18, pp. 137-8; 1923-24, pp. 97-8.
 - * Ibid., 1923-24, p. 97.
 - 10 J. O. R., Madras, Vol. IX, p. 60. Here he is called Yuvaraja.
- 11 Between this and the preceding king who are unconnected has probably to be placed the Ganga Samantavarman mentioned in No. 1528.

26.—The Later Gangas of Kalinga.1

[From Ananta (Vishņu), through the Moon, to Gāngēya; from him, Kōlāhala, the founder of Kōlāhalapura in Gangavādī; his son, Virōchana; then, after 81 kings of Kōlāhalapura.]

- 1. Vīrasimha.
- Kāmārņava (I.), s. of 1, after defeating Bālāditya or Sōbarāditya took Kalinga (reigned 36 years at Jantavura or Dantapura).
- 3. Dānārņava, s. of 1 (reigned 40 years).
- 4. Guņārņava (I.), s. of 1; ruler of Amvavādivishaya.
- Mārasimha, s. of 1; ruler of Söda- or Sēdamaņḍala.
- Vajrahasta (I.), s. of 1; ruler of Kantakavartani.
- Kāmārņava (II.), s. of 3 (reigned 50 years at Nagara).
- 8. Raņārņava, s. of 7 (reigned 5 years).
- 9. Vajrahasta (II.), s. of 8 (reigned 15 years).
- Kāmārņava (III.), s. of 8 (reigned 19 years).
- Guṇārṇava (II.) (Guṇamahārṇava), s. of 10 (reigned 27 years).
- 12. Vajrahasta (III.), s. of 11 (reigned 44 years); omitted in No. 1103.
- Jitāńkuśa (Pōtāńkuśa), s. of 12 or 11 (No. 1103) (reigned 15 years); omitted in No. 1100.
- 14. Kaligalānkuśa, brother's s. of 13 (reigned 12 years); omitted in No. 1100.
- 15. Gundama I., father's b. of 14 and son of 12 (reigned 7 years according to No. 1103 and 3 years according to No. 1091).
- Kāmārņava (IV.), y. b. of 15 (reigned 25 years according to No. 1103 and 35 years according to No. 1100).
- 17. Vinayaditya, y. b. of 16 (reigned 3 years).
- 18. Vajrahasta (IV.)-(Anantavarman-Aniyan-kabhīma I.), s. of 16 (reigned 35 years).

- Kāmārņava (V.)-(Dēvēndravarman), s. of 18 (reigned ½ year).—Gn. 520 (No. 2054).
- 20. Gundama (II.), s. of 18 (reigned 3 years).
- Madhu-Kāmārņava, s. of 18 by another wife (reigned 19 years).—Gn. 526 (No. 2053), 528.²
- Vajrahasta (V.)-Anantavarman (M.), lord of Trikalinga, s. of 19 or 21 (No. 1103) from Vinayamahādēvī of the Vaidumba family (reigned 30 or 33 years).—Ś. 960 (coronation) (No. 1090), 967 (No. 1091), 97[1] (No. 1950), 976 (No. 1951), 979 (No. 1093), 982 (No. 1952), 984 (No. 1095).
- Rājarāja (I.)-Dēvēndravarman, s. of 22 from Nangamā (reigned 8 years). S. 991, 992 (coronation), 9973, 998 (No. 1953), 999.4
- Anantavarman-Chōḍagaṅga (M.), lord of Trikaliṅga, eldest s. of 23 from Rājēndra-Chōḷa's daughter Rājasundarī (reigned 70 years).—\$\frac{8}{2}\$. 999 (coronation) (No. 1099), 1003 (Nos. 1100 and 1954), 1004, 1006, 1015, 1020, 1024 and 1034 (Nos. 1955-60), 1040 (Nos. 1103 and 1961), 1043, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056 (Nos. 1962-76), 1057 (Nos. 1104 and 1977), 1058 (No. 1978), 1060, 1061, 1068, 1069 (Nos. 1979-84).
- Ananţavarman-Kāmārṇava (VII.) (Madhu-Kāmārṇava), s. of 24 from Kastūrikāmōdinī (reigned 10 years).— S. 1064 (coronation) (No. 1106), 1070 (Nos. 1985-7), 1071 (No. 1988), 1074 (No. 1989), (?) 1076 (No. 1990), 1077 (No. 1991).
- Rāghava, s. of 24 from Indirā of Solar race (reigned 15 years).

¹ There is a good deal of discrepancy in the genealogical accounts contained in the records of this family. We cannot therefore be certain that the dynastic list here given is full and accurate. To take one instance, in the grant of Anantavarman-Chodaganga (No. 1103), Vajrahasta (IV.) is mentioned without mentioning, however, Vajrahasta (III.) whose name and position in the genealogy are known only from No. 1091.

¹ J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VIII, p. 170.

^{*} E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 315 and 318.

⁴ J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VIII, p. 168.

- 27. Anantavarman-Rājarāja (II.), s. of 24 from Chandralēkhā (reigned 25 years); m. Suramā, sister of Svapnēśvaradēva, erector of the Mēghēśvara temple.—S. 1093 (?), 1097 (?) and 1110 (Nos. 1992-5).
- Aniyankabhima (II.) (Anangabhima I.),
 s. of 24 from Lakshmi¹ (reigned 10 years),
 A. D. 1193 (Nos. 2067-68).
- Anantavarman-Rājarāja (III.) (Rājēndra ?),
 of 28 from Bāghalladēvī (reigned 17 years).—\$\text{S}\$. 1128 (No. 1996).
- Anangabhīma III.-Trikalinganātha, s. of 29, by Mankuna-dēvī (? Sadgunadēvī or Gunadēvī) of Chālukya family (reigned 33 or 31 years)².—Ś. 1145 (No. 1997); (Nos. 2009-70).
- Narasinha (I.) (Nṛisinha), s. of 30 from Kasturādēvī) (reigned 33 years). Built the Sun-temple at Köṇākōna (Konārak). —Ś. 1165³, 1172 (No. 1998).
- Vīra-Bhānudēva (I.), s. of 31 from Mālava king's daughter Sītādēvī (died in the 11th aika year of his reign).—\$\text{S}\$. 1193 and 1197 (Nos. 1999-2000), (?) 1200 (No. 1115).

- Narasimha (II.) (Nṛisimha or Naranārasimha), s. of 32 from Chālukya princess Jākalladēvī (reigned 34 years).—Ś. 1291 (No. 2001), 1204 (No. 2002), 1211 and 1212 (Nos. 2003-5), 1214 and 1215 (Nos. 2006-8), 1217, 1218 and 1219 (Nos. 1116 and 2009-11), 1227 (No. 2012); A. D. 12984.
- Vīra-Bhānudēva (II.), s. of 33 from Chōdadēvī (reigned 24 years); at war with Gayāsudīna, i.e., Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq (A. D. 1320-25).—S. 1231 (No. 2013), 1243 (No. 2014).
- Narasinha (III.) (Nrisinha or Naranārasinha), s. of 34, from Lakshmī (reigned 24 years). —A. D. 1329 (No. 2073), S. 1252 (No. 2015); A. D. 1332(No. 2074), S. 1263 (Nos. 2016-17), 1265 (No. 2018), 1267 (Nos. 2019-21), 1271 (Nos. 2022-24), 1272 (No. 2025).
- Vīra-Bhānudēva (III.), s. of 35 from Kamaladēvī (reigned 26 years).—S. 1275 and 1276 (Nos. 2026-28).
- Narasinha IV. (Nrisinha), s. of 36 from Hīrādēvī of Chālukya family.—Ś. 13015, 13025, 1365? (No. 1122), 1316? (No. 1125), 13245, 13466.

27.—The Guhilas of Mēdapāṭa' (Mēwāṛ).

- 1. Bhōja.
- 2. Mahindra (I.).
- 3. Nāga.
- 4. Śīlāditya.—V. 703.
- 5. Aparājita.-- V. 718.
- 6. Mahindra (II.).
- 7. Kālabhōja.
- 8. Khömmäna (I.).
- 9. Mattata.
- 10. Bhartribhata (I.).
- 11. Simha.
- 12. Khömmāņa (II.), s. of 11.

- 13. Mahāvaka, s. of 12.
- 14. Khōmmāṇa (III.), s. of 13.
- Bhartripatta or Bhartribhata (II.) (M), s. of 14.—V. 999, 1000.
- Allaţa, s. of 15 from Mahālakshmī of the Rāshṭrakūṭa family; m. Hariyadēvī, d. of a Hūṇa prince.—V. 1008 and 1010 (No. 67).
- Naravāhana, s. of 16; m. d. of the Chāhamāna king, Jējaya.—V. 1028.
- 18. Sālivāhana, s. of 17.
- 1 Had a brother named Umāballabha from Prithvi (E. I., Vol. VI, p. 200).
- J. A. S. R., Vol. LXVII, Pt. 1, p. 319. Had a daughter named Chandrika.
- * Ind. Cult., Vol. III, pp. 121-22.
- 4 Ibid., Vol. III. p. 125.
- J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, pt. i, p. 137.
- Ibid., p. 138.
- This genealogical list has been drawn up from the Atpur Inscription (No. 25) as far as No. 18 and thereafter from the Kumbhalgadh pratasti transcribed by me.
 - Boseibly identical with the traditional Bappa of tue family (No. 593).

- 19. Šaktikumāra, s. of 18.—V. 1034 (No. 85); (Nos. 1529-30).
- 20. Ambāprasāda, s. of 19 (No. 1531).
- 21. Suchivarman, possibly s. of 18 (No. 1532).
- 22. Naravarman, b. of 20.
- 23. Yaśövarman or Kīrtivarman, b. of 20.
- 24. Yogarāja.
- 25. Vairața.
- 26. Hainsapāla.
- 27. Vairisimha, s. of 26.
- 28. Vijayasinha,² s. of 27; m. Śyāmaladēvī, d. of the Paramāra Udayāditya of Mālava (their daughter Alhaņadēvī married to the Kalachuri (Chēdi) Gayakarņa of Tripurī). V. (?) 1164 (No. 176), 1173 (No. 191).
- 29. Arisimha.
- 30. Chōdasimha, elder b. of 29.
- 31. Vikramasimha, s. of 30.
- 32. Raņasiniha (Rājakula), s. of 31.—V. 1223.
- 33. Mahanasimha, s. of 32.
- 34. Kshēmasiinha, y. b. of 33.
- Sāmantasinha (M.), s. of 34.—V. 1228, 1236, 1256, 1258.
- 36. Kumārasimha, y. b. of 35.
- 37. Mahanasimha, s. of 36.
- 38. Padmasimha, s. of 37.
- Jayatasiiaha or Jaitrasiiaha (*Rāula*), s. of 38. - V. 1270, 1279, 1284.3

- Jayasinha (*Mahārājakula*), s. of Sīhaḍa and grandson of 39.—V. 1306, 1308, 1309.⁴
- Tējasinha (Mahārāja), s. of 39; m. Jayatalladēvi.5--V. 1317°, 1324 (No. 570).
- Samarasinha (Mahārājakala), s. of 41.—
 V. 1330, (!) 1331 (No. 583), 1335, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1356⁸; (No. 1533).
- 43. Ratanasimha, s. of 42.
- 44. Lakshmasinha or Lakhamsi. [Died with his seven sons, defending Chitrakūṭa against the Mlēchehhas, i.e., Muhammadans.]
- 45. Arisimha.
- 46. Hammira (Mahārānā), s. of 45.
- 47. Kshëtrasimha (Mahārāṇā), s. of 46.
- 48. Lakshya or Lakshasena, s. of 47. V. 1475.
- Mökala (M. Mahārāja Mr/gāika), s. of 18;
 m. Saubhāgyadēvī and also Görāibikā of the Vāghēlā family.—V. 1485-86.
- 50. Kumbhakarna (M. Rāyarāya Rāŋē-rāya Mahārāŋā), s. of 49. V. 1488, 1491, 1494-97, 1499, 1505 (Nos. 796-8 and 1943), 1507, 1509, 1510, 1515-18 (No. 1534).
- Rājamalla, s. of 50; m. Śringāradēvī, d. of Yödha prince of Marusthalī.--V. 1537, 1543, 1545, 1556, 1557, 1561 (No. 1536).

28.—The Guhilas of Chātsū.

- 1. Bhartripatta (Brahmakshatra).
- 2. Iśānabhata, s. of 1.
- 3. Upēndrabhaţa.
- 4. Guhila (I.).

- Dhanika, s. of 4 (Feudatory of the Maurya
 (?) Dhavalappadēva).—G. 407 (?) (No. 1371).
- 6. Auka, s. of 5.
- ¹ Suchivarman is omitted from Kumbhalgadh *prafasti*, but may be identical with Anantavarman though placed after Naravarman in it.
 - ² This king and his two prodecessors have been referred to in Nos. 1237 and 1581.
- ² P. Peterson's Third Report (1884-6), Appendix, p. 52, where he is said to be Mahārājādhirāja and ruling at Aghāta. His Mahāmātya was Jagatsimha.
 - 4 P. Peterson's Third Report (1884-6), Appendix, p. 130.
 - See No. 593. Had possibly another queen called Rūpādēvi (No. 605).
- P. Peterson's Fifth Report (1892-5), p. 23, where he is called M. P. P. and ruling at Aghāta. His Maha-mātva was Samuddhara.
 - ⁷ From an unpublished inscription.
- Mentioned in the Tirthakulpa as the date of Samarasimha's repelling Ulugh Khan, brother of Alau d-din Khalji.

- 7. Krishņarāja,
- 8. Samkaragaņa, s. of 7; m. Yajjā; conquered Bhata, king of Gauda.
- Harsharāja, s. of 8; m. Sillā. Feudatory of the Imperial Pratihāra Bhōja.
- Guhila (II.), s. of 9; m. Rajjhā, d. of the Pramāra Vallabharāja.
- 11. Bhatta, s. of 10; m. Purāśā, d. of Viruka.
- 12. Bālāditya, s. of 11; m. Raṭṭavā, d. of the Chāhamāna king Sīvarāja and had from her three sons, Vallabharāja, Vigraharāja and Dēvarāja (No. 1537).

29.-The Imperial Guptas.

- 1. Gupta (Mahārāja).
- 2. Ghaṭōtkacha¹ (Mahārāja), s. of 1.
- 3. Chandragupta (I.) (M.), s. of 2.
- Samudragupta (M.), s. of 3 from the Lichchhavi princess, Kumāradēvī. (For the numerous kings conquered by him, see No. 1538.—(Nos. 1539-40 and 2075).
- 5. Kāchagupta.2
- Chandragupta (II.) (M.), s. of 4 from Dattadevi. G. 61 (No. 2034), 82 (No. 1260), 88 (No. 1261), 93 (No. 1262); (Nos. 1541-44 and 1703).
- Gövindagupta, s. of 6 from Dhruvasvāminī. (No. 1544).

- Kumāragupta (I.) (M.), s. of 6 from Dhruvadēvī.—G. 96 (No. 1263), 98 (No. 1264), 113 (Nos. 1267-8), 116 (No. 1269), 117 (No. 1270), V. 493 (No. 6), G. 124 (No. 1271), 128 (No. 1272), 129 (No. 1273); (Nos. 1545-46).
- Skandagupta (M.), s. of 8.—G. 136-8 (No. 1276), 141 (No. 1278), 146 (No. 1279);
 (Nos. 1548-49).
- 10. Kumāragupta (II.).—G. 154 (No. 1281).
- Budhagupta (M.).—G. 157 (No. 1283), 163 (No. 1286), 165 (No. 1287), 175.
- 12. Bhānugupta.7-G. 191 (No. 1290).
- Puragupta⁸ (M.), s. of 8 from Anantadēvī.
- 14. Narasimhagupta (M.), s. of 13 from Vatsadēvī.⁹
- Kumāragupta (III.) (M.), s. of 14 from Mahālakshmīdēvī (?).—G. 224 (No. 1307); (No. 1551).

30.-The Guptas of Magadha.

- 1. Krishnagupta.
- 2. Harshagupta, s. of 1.
- 3. Jīvitagupta (I.), s. of 2.

- 4. Kumāragupta, s. of 3. At war with (Maukhari) Išānavarman.—V. 611 (No. 10).
- ¹ No. 1703 says expressly that Ghatōtkacha was the first king of the Guptas. This is confirmed by the fact that his father has been called Gupta after his family, and not his individual, name. The latter is thus *Mahūrāja* evidently by courtesy.
- ² He seems to have been a son, and immediate successor, of Samudragupta and to have been ousted by his younger brother Chandragupta II (Madan Mohan Malaviya Commemoration Vol., pp. 204 f.).
- ³ In No. 1541 he is styled simply *Mahārāja* as he was *Yuvarāja* in his father's time (*I. A.*, Vol. XLI, p. 3), but from No. 7 it appears as if he had become a supreme ruler.
- ⁴ She is the same as Dhruvadëvî, mother of Kumāragupta I. Chandragupta II had also another queen called Kubēra-Nāgā, from whom he had the daughter Prabhāvati-Guptā, who was married to the Vākāṭaka Mahārāja Rudrasēna II (No. 1703).
 - ⁶ This inscription mentions apparently his son, Ghatôtkachagupta, referred to also in No. 1547.
 - 6 Known from coins (Allan's Catalogue of Gupta Coins, p. 153, No. 617).
 - 'There is neither epigraphic nor numismatic evidence to show that he was a supreme ruler.
 - ⁸ He succeeded apparently Budhagupta as supremo ruler.
 - [This name is to be correctly read as Chandradevi. See An. Rep. A. S. I., 1934-35, p. 63.—Ed.]

- 5. Dāmodaragupta, s. of 4. Fell in battle with a Maukhari.
- 6. Mahāsēnagupta, s. of 5. (Defeated Susthitavarman).2
- 7. Mādhavagupta, s. of 6. Contemporary of of Harsha (of Kanauj).
- 8. Adityasēna (M.), s. of 7 from Śrīmatī. -H. 66 (No. 1393); (Nos. 1552-53).
- 9. Devagupta (M.), s. of 8 from Konadevi.
- 10. Vishnugupta (M.), s. of 9 from Kamaladēvī.
- 11. Jīvitagupta (II.) (M.), s. of 10 from Ijjādēvī.—(No. 1554).

31.—The Guptas of Jayapura.

- 1. Yajñēśagupta-Jaya.
- 2. Dāmōdaragupta-Chāmuṇḍarāja, s. of 1.
- 3. Bhiga(!)devagupta, s. of 2.
- 4. Rājāditya (P. M. P. Mahāmandalika), s. of 3.
- 5. Krishnagupta (Rājaputra).
- 6. Samgrāmagupta (P. M. P. Mahāmandalika), s. of 5.—(No. 1555).

32.—The Gurjaras of Nandipuri.

- 1. Dadda (I.) (Sāmanta).
- 2. Jayabhata (I.)-Vītarāga, s. of 1.
- 3. Dadda (II.)-Praśāntarāga, s. of 2. (Protected a lord of Valabhi who had been defeated by Harsha (of Kanauj) .-- K. 389, 385, 391 (No. 1211), 392.
- 4. Jayabhata (II.), s. of 3.
- 5. Dadda (III.)-Bāhusahāya, s. of 4.
- 6. Jayabhata (III.), s. of 5.—K. 456, 486.

33.—The Kachchhapaghātas (Kachchhapāris) of Göpādri.

(a)

- 1. Lakshmana.
- 2. Vajradāman (M.), s. of 1. Defeated a ruler of Kanauj and conquered Göpādri. -V. 1034.
- 3. Mańgalarāja.
- 4. Kīrtirāja.
- 5. Mūladēva-Bhuvanapāla-Trailōkyamalla, s. of 10. Vijayapāla (M.), s. of 9.-V. 1190. 4 : m. Dēvavratā.
- 6. Dēvapāla-Aparājita, s. of 5.
- 7. Padmapāla, s. of 6.
- 8. Mahīpāla-Bhuvanaikamalla, b. of 7 but s. of Sūryapālas.—V. 1150.
- 9. Tihunapāla (=Tribhuvanapāla) (M.), s. of 8.--? V. 1161 (No. 169).

 - 11. Sūrapāla⁹ (M.), s. of 10.—V. 1212.
- ¹ His sister Mahāsēnaguptā seems to have been married to Prabhākaravardhana of Thāņēsar, and he seems to have an elder son called Devagupta who was his immediate successor (J. R. A. S., 1903, pp. 561-62).
 - ² Most probably the Kāmarūpa ruler of that name (No. 1666).
- 3 Of either the 11th or the 12th century A. D. They were descended from Arjuna of the lunar race and their insignia was the bull (vrisha).
 - 4 This family was descended from one Mahārāja Karņa (No. 1218).
 - ⁵ For the spurious plates of the M. Dadda II.—Pra4antaraga of S. 400, 415 and 417 see Nos. 1079-81.
- ⁶ The donor of this grant is Ranagraha who has been taken to be a brother of Dadda II. It seems, however, to be another name of Dadda himself (No. 1211, p. 161, n. 3).
- 7 In No. 295 the father of Tihuṇapāla is called Prithvīpāla alies Bhartripatta. Prithvīpāla therefore seems identical with Mahipāla.
- 8 Sūryapāla probably was a brother of Dēvapāla, and Mahīpāla therefore a cousin of Padmaphla. The word bhrātri in the late period is sometimes used to signify 'cousin'. Compare p. 17, n. 3.
 - ^e He had a son, Anangapāla, living in that year.

34.—The Kachchhapaghātas of Göpādri.

(b)

- 1. Yuvarāja.
- Arjuna, s. of 1. Contemporary of (Chandēlla) Vidyādhara and (Pratihāra) Rājyapāla.
- 3. Abhimanyu, s. of 2. Contemporary of (Paramāra) Bhōja.
- 4. Vijayapāla, s. of 3.
- 5. Vikramasimha ¹ (M.), s. of 4.—V. 1145 (No. 151).

35.—The Kachchhapaghātas of Nalapura.

- 1. Gaganasimha.
- 2. Saradasimha, successor of 1.
- Vīrasimha (M.), s. of 2 from Lakhamādēvī.
 —V. 1177 (No. 206).

36.—The Kalachuris (Haihayas) of Tripuri.

(For the earlier Kalachuris called Kaṭachchūris, see Genealogical List No. 39.)

- 1. Kõkkalla ² (Kõkalla) (I.), m. Chandēlla princess Nattā.
- 2. Mugdhatunga Prasiddhadhavala, s. of 1.
- 3. Bālaharsha, s. of 2.
- Yuvarāja (I.)-Kēyūravarsha, s. of 2; m. Nōhalā, daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman.
- Lakshmaņarāja, s. of 4; m. Rāhaḍā.—(No. 1575).
- 6. Samkaragana, s. of 5.—(No. 1576).
- 7. Yuvarāja (II.), y. b. of 6.—(No. 1577).
- 8. Kökkalla (Kökalla) (II.), s. of 7.
- Gängēya Vikramāditya, s. of 8.—V. 1076³; K. 789 (?) (No. 1222).

- Karņa (Lakshmikarņa)⁴ (M.), s. of 9; m. Hūņa princess Āvalladēvi.—K. 793, 810, 812 (Nos. 1578-79).
- 11. Yasahkarna 5 (M.), s. of 10.-K. 823, 829.
- Gayākarņa (Gayakarņa), s. of 11; m. Alhaņadēvī, d. of the Guhila Vijayasimha and daughter's d. of the Paramāra Udayāditya.—K. 902 (No. 1235); (No. 1580).
- Narasimha (M.), s. of 12.—K. 907, 909;
 V. 1216.
- Jayasinha (M.), y. b. of 13; m. Gösaladevi.
 K. 926 (Nos. 1244-45), 928 (No. 1247);
 (No. 1581).
- 15. Vijayasimha⁶ (Vijayadēva) (M.), s. of 14.
 —K. 932, 944; V. 1253;—(Nos. 1582-3).

37.-The Kalachuris (Haihayas) of Ratnapura.

- Kalingarāja, descendant of a younger s. of Kōkalla. Conquered Dakshina-Kōsala.
- 2. Kamalarāja, s. of 1. (Lord of Tummāna.)7
- Ratnarāja (Ratnēśa) (I.), s. of 2; m. Nonallā, d. of Vajjūka of the Komomandala.
- ¹ As Vikramasinha (V. 1145) of this dynasty and Mahīpāla-Bhuvanaikmalla (V. 1150) of the preceding one were contemporaries and have their inscriptions in one and the same place, namely, the Gwalior fort, it seems that there were two divisions of one ruling family with a common capital as is no doubt the case now with the Dewās State in Central India. In that case Yuvarāja of (b) like Maṅgalarāja of (a) may be taken to be a son of Vajradāman, who, we are told, originally conquered Göpādri.
- ² Contemporary of (Pratihūra) Bhōjadēva, (Rāshṭrakūṭa) Kṛishṇarāja (II.), (Chandēlla) Harsha, and Sam-karagaṇa (No. 1223).
- From a Nöpäl Ms.—Samvat 1076 Ashādha-badi 4 Mahārājādhirāja punyāvālōka-Sômavamšôdbhava-Garudadhvaja-krīmad-Gāngēvadēva-bhujyamāna-Tīrabhuktau kulyānu-vijayarājyē—J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. I, p. 18. For another view, see Ind. His. Quart., Vol. VII, p. 681.
 - 4 See No. 1512.
 - * Referred to also in No. 205.
 - Vijuyasimha had a son named Ajayasimha (No. 1248).
 - 7 Sec No. 1249.

- 4. Prithvidēva (I.) (Prithviša), s. of 3; m. Rājallā.
- Jājalla (I.), s. of 4, m. Lāchchhalladēvī; contemporary of one Sōmēśvara; defeated Bhujabala of Suvarnapura.
- Ratnadēva (II.)¹, s. of 5. Defeated Chōḍagaṅga of Kaliṅga.—(Nos. 1584-85).
- Prithvideva (II.)^a, s. of 6.— K. 893, 896, 900, 905, 910, 915; (No. 1586).³
- Jājalla (II.), s. of 7; m. Sōmalladēvī.—
 K. 919.
- 9. Ratnadēva (III.), s. of 8.4—K. 933.
- 10. Prithvīdēva (III.)⁵ (?), s. of 9.—V. 1247(?) (No. 421).

38.—The Kalachuris of Sarayūpāra.

- 1. Rājaputra.6
- 2. Sivarāja (I.), s. of 1.
- 3. Śainkaragana (I.), s. of 2.
- Guṇāmbhōdhidēva-Guṇasāgāra (I.), s. of 3. Contemporary of (the Pratihāra) Bhōjadēva II.
- 5. Ullabha, s. of 4 from Kānchanadēvi.
- Bhāmānadēva, step-b. of 5 and s. of 4 from Madanādēvī.
- Šańkaragana (II.)-Mugdhatunga, s. of 6 from Dehattadevi.
- 8. Gunasāgara (II.), s. of 7 from Vidyā.

- Sivarāja (II.)-Bhāmāna (II.), s. of 8 from Rājavā.
- Śańkaragana (III.), s. of 9 from Sūgalladēvī.
- Blūma, s. of 10 from Yaśolekhyādevī, who lost the kingdom.
- Vyāsa-Maryādāsāgara, step-b. of 11 and s. of 10 from Lāvanyavatī, who regained the kingdom.
- Södhadeva (M.), s. of 12.—V. 1134 & 1135 (No. 143).

39.-The Katachchūris.7

- 1. Krishnarāja.
- Samkaragaņa, s. of 1.—K. 347 (No. 1206);
 (No. 1574).
- 3. Buddharāja, s. of 2.-K. 360, 361.
- 4. Durgagana. 9-V. 746 (No. 14).

40.-The Kauravas of Kākarēdī.

- 1. Dhāhilla (Mahārāṇaka).
- 2. Vājūka, s. of 1 (?).
- 3. Durjaya (=Dandūka?), s. of 1.
- 4. Khōjavarman (=Khōjūka) (Mahārāṇaka), s. of 3.
- 5. Jayavarman (Mahārāņaka), s. of 4.
- 6. Vatsarāja (Mahārāņaka), s. of 5.

- Kīrtivarman, s. of 6. A feudatory of the Kalachuri Jayasimhadēva of Tripurī.— K. 926 (No. 1244).
- Salakshanavarman (Mahārāvaka), s. of 6 and y. b. of 7. A feudatory of the Kalachuri Vijayadēva of Tripurī.—V. 1253 (No. 432).
- 9. Vähadavarman (Mahārānaka), s. of 8.

¹ He had apparently a brother called Vallabharāja (Nos. 1231, 1585 and 1586).

² For his spurious plates, see No. 1256.

³ This record mentions his y. b. Akāladēva.

^{*[}Ratnadēva III. was the son of Jagaddēva, the brother of Jājalla II. It was Jagaddēva who married Sōmalladēvi. See E. I., Vol. XXI, p. 160.—Ed.]

⁶ [Ratnadēva III had a son named Pratāpamalla for whom we have the date K. 965. See E. I., Vol. XXIII, p. 2.—Ed.]

In the lineage of Kārtavīrya-Arjuna, there was one who conquered Kāliñjars and who gave his kingdom to his y. b. Lakshmaņarāja. From the latter was descended king Rājaputra.

⁷ This seems to be the Sanskritised form of Kalachuri.

⁸ Sec F. Kielhorn's Southern List, Nos. 5 and 6.

Possibly of the Katachchüri dynasty.

- 10. Harirāja (Mahārānaka), s. of 8. A feuda- 11. Kumārapāla (Mahārānaka), s. of 10. tory of the Chandella Trailokyamalla.-V. 129[8?] (No. 533).
 - feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyamalla.-V. 1297 (No. 530).

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41.—The Khadgas of East Bengal.

- Khadgödyama.
- Jätakhadga, s. of 1.

- 3. Dēvakhadga (Nripati), s. of 2; m. mahādēvī mahishī Prabhāvatī.—H. 73 (?) (Nos. 1394 & 1590); (Nos. 1588-89).1
- 4. Rājarājabhatta (Yuvarāja), s. of 3.

42.—The Maitrakas of Valabhi.

- 1. Bhatarka (=Bhatakka) (Sēnāpati).
- 2. Dharasēna (I.) (Sēnāpati), s. of 1.
- 3. Dronasimha (Mahārāja), y. b. of 2.
- 4. Dhruvasëna (I.)2 (Mahārāja), y. b. of 3. G. 206 (Nos. 1293-4), 207 (Nos. 1295-7), 210 (Nos. 1299-1303 & 2039), 216 (No. 1304), 217 (No. 1305), 221 (No. 1306), 226 (No. 1308); (Nos. 1591-92 & 2078).
- 5. Dharapatta (Mahārāja), y. b. of 4.
- 6. Guhasēna (Mahārāja), s. of 5.—G. 240 (?) (No. 1311), 246 (Nos. 1312-13), 247 (No. 1314), 248 (No. 1315); (No. 1593).
- 7. Dharasēna (II.)³ (Mahārāja), s. of 6.—G. 252 (Nos. 1316-22), 257 (No. 1324), 269 (No. 1326), 270 (Nos. 1327-28); (Nos. 1594-95).
- 8. Šīlāditya (I.)-Dharmāditya, s. of 7.—G. 286 (Nos. 1330-4), 287 (No. 1335), 290 (Nos. 1337-8); (No. 1596).
- 9. Kharagraha (I.), y. b. of 8.
- 10. Dharasēna (III.), s. of 9.—G. 304 (No. 1340); (No. 1597).
- 11. Dhruvasēna (II.) Bālāditya, y. b. of 10.-G. 310 (No. 1341), 312 (No. 1342), 313 (No. 1343), 320 (Nos. 1345-6), 321 (No. 1347).

- 12. Dharasēna (IV.)4 (M.), s. of 11.—G. 326 (Nos. 1348-9), 330 (Nos. 1350-51).
- 13. Dhruvasēna (III.), s. of Dērabhata who was the s. of 8.—G. $332,^5$ 334 (No. 1352); (Nos. 1598-9).
- 14. Kharagraha (II.)-Dharmāditya (II.), elder b. of 13.—G. 337 (No. 1353).
- 15. Šīlāditya (III.) (M.), s. of Šīlāditya (II.), who was the elder b. of 14.—G. 343 (No. 1354), 346 (Nos. 1355-6), 347 (No. 1357), 350 (No. 1358), 352 (No. 1359), 356 (No. 1360), 365 (?) (No. 1361); (No. 1600).
- 16. Śīlāditya (IV.) (M.), s. of 15.—G. 372 (No. 1362), 375 (No. 1363), 376 (No. 1364), 381 (No. 1365), 382 (No. 1366), 387 (No. 1368).
- 17. Šīlāditya (V.) (M.), s. of 16.—G. 403 (Nos. 1369-70).
- 18. Śīlāditya (VI). (M.), s. of 17.—G. 441 (No. 1374).
- 19. Sīlāditya (VII.)-Dhrubhata (M.) s. of 18.— G. 447 (No. 1375).

¹ Refers to his regnal year 13.

Ilis sister's daughter was the Buddha devotee Dudda.

³ For spurious plates of the M. Dharasënadëva of S. 400 (=A. D. 478), see No. 1078.

He had apparently a daughter, called Bhūpā or Bhūvā, who was Dūtaka for two of his grants (Nos. 1350-51).

Referred to in Bhagwanlal Indraji's History of Gujardt (Bomb. Gazet., Vol. I, Pt. I, p. 92).

43.-The Maukharis (Mukharas) of Kanauj.

- 1. Harivarman (-Jvālāmukha) (Mahārāja). —(No. 2080).
- Ādityavarman (Mahārāja), s. of 1 from Jayasvāminī.
- 3. Iśvaravarman (Mahārāja), s. of 2 from Harshaguptā.—(No. 1601).
- 4. Iśānavarman¹ (M.), s. of 3 from Upaguptā. At war with Magadha Gupta Kumāragupta.—V. 611 (No. 10); (No. 2079).
- Sarvavarman (M.), s. of 4 from [Lakshmī]vatī.—(No. 1602), (No. 2081).
- 6. Avantivarman.2
- 7. Grahavarman, 2 s. of 6.
- Bhōgavarman,³ m. daughter of Ādityasēna of Magadha ⁴.
- 9. Yasovarman (?).--(No. 1742).
- 10. Süryavarman (?).-(No. 1654).

44.—The Maukharis of Bihār.

- 1. Yajñavarman.
- 2. Śārdūlavarman, s. of 1.

3. Anantavarman, s. of 2.—(Nos. 1603-5).

45.—The Nāgas or Chhindakas of Chakrakūţa.5

- 1. Nripatibhūshaņa (?).—S. 945.
- Dhārāvarsha-Jagadēkabhūshaņa; m. Guṇḍa-Mahādēvī.—Ś. 983.
- Sömésvaradeva (M.), s. of 2; m. Dhāraṇa-Mahādēvī^s.—Ś. 1019 (No. 1101); (Nos. 1606-8).
- Kanharadēva (I.) (Mahārāja), s. of 3.—Ś. 1033.
- Jagadēkabhūshaņa Narasimhadēva (Mahūrāja).—Š. 1140, 1147.
- 6. Jayasimha.
- 7. Kannaradeva (II.).
- 8. Harischandradeva,-\$. 1246.

46.—The Pālas of Gauda.

- 1. Dayitavishnu.
- 2. Vapyata, s. of 1.
- 3. Göpāla (I.) (M.), s. of 2; m. Dēddadēvī, daughter of Bhadra.
- Dharmapāla⁸ (M.), s. of 3; m. Raņņādēvī, daughter of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Parabala (V. 917). Defeated Indrarāja and others and gave the sovereignty of Mahōdaya to Chakrāyudha.⁹—Year 26 (No. 1609), year 32 (No. 1610); (No. 2082).
- Dēvapāla (M.), s. of 4.—Year 3 (No. 2083), year 33 (No. 1611), 10 year 35 (No. 1612), year 39 (No. 1613); (No. 1611).
- Vigrahapāla (I.) (=Śūrapāla I.), (M.), s. of Jayapāla the s. of Vākpāla who was y. b. of 4; m. Haihaya princess Lajjā. Year 2 (No. 1615).
- Nārāyaṇapāla (M.), s. of 6.—Year 7 (No. 1616), year 9 (No. 1617), year 17 (No. 1618), year 54 (No. 1619); (No. 162).

¹ He had another son called Süryavarman (No. 10).

² Mentioned in the *Harshacharita*.

^{*} He had a daughter named Vatsadēvi (No. 1402), who was married to Sivadēva (II.) of the Lichehhavi family of Nepāl.

This shows that he seized his ancestral throne of Kanauj, one generation after Harshavardhaua of the Pushpabhūti family.

⁵ For the history of this family see Hira Lal's article in I. II. Q., Vol. IX, pp. 92 ff.

In No. 1606 she is spoken of as his second queen.

⁷ His mother was Gangadovi.

^{*} He had a son—the Yuvarāja Tribhuvanapāla (No. 1610) and a brother called Vākpāla, whose son was Juya-pāla (No. 1618).

⁹ See No. 1618.

¹⁰ Mentions Dēvapāla's son the Yuvarāja Rājyapāla.

- 8. Rājvapāla, s. of 7; m. Bhāgyadēvī d. of the Rāshtrakūta Tunga.—Year 24 (No. 1621).
- 9. Gopāla (II.) (M.), s. of 8.—Year 1 (No. 1622); (No. 1623). Year 17.1
- 10. Vigrahapāla (II.) (M.), s. of 9.
- 11. Mahīpāla I.² (M.), s. of 10.—V. 1083 (No. 114), year 3 (No. 1624), year 9 (No. 1625), year 11 (No. 1626), year 11 (No. 1627), year 48 (No. 1628).
- 12. Nayapāla (M.), s. of 11.—Year 15 (Nos. 1629-30).
- 13. Vigrahapāla (III.) (M.), s. of 12.—Year 5 (No. 1631), year 12 (No. 1632), year 133 (No. 1633).

- 14. Mahipāla (II.), s. of 13.
- 15. Śūrapāla (II.), y. b. of 14.
- 16. Rāmapāla (M.), b. of 15. Killed Bhīma. -Year 2 (No. 1634), year 42 (No. 1635).
- 17. Kumārapāla, s. of 16.—(No. 1636).
- 18. Göpāla (III.), s. of 17.—(No. 1637).
- 19. Madanapāla (M.), s. of 16 and Madanadēvī; m. Chitramatika.—Year 3 (No. 1638), year 8 (No. 1639), year 19 (?) (No. 1640).
- 20(?). Palapāla.—Year 35 (No. 1648).
- 21(?). Gövindapāla.-V. 1232 (year 14) (No. 370). Mahēndrapāla.4 Year 2 (No. 1641), year 4 (No. 1642), year 5 (No. 1643), year 6 (No. 1644), year 8 (No. 1645), year 9 (No. 1646), year 19 (No. 1647).

47.—The Pāṇḍavas of Kōsala.5

- 1. Udayana.
- 2. Indrabala, s. of 1.
- 3. Nannadēva, s. of 2.—(No. 1650).
- 4. Mahāśiva-Tīvaradēva, s. of 3.—(Nos. 1652-
- 5. Chandragupta, s. of 3 (Contemporary of the Rāshtrakūţa Gövinda III.).
- 6. Harshagupta, s. of 5; m. Vāsatā, d. of Sürvavarman, king of Magadha.
- 7. Mahāśivagupta-Bālārjuna,10 s. of 6.—(Nos. 1654-5).
- 8. Sivanandin, 11 successor of 7(?).
- ¹ From the colophon of the Maitreyaryākaraņa Ms. (Des. Cat. Bud. Sk. Mss. As. Soc. Beng., p. 13, No. 14), where, however, the date is read as 57 by H. P. Sastri. More probably the date is 11.
 - See F. Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 733, note.
- 3 One Paŭcharakshū Ms. (Bendall's Cat. Sk. Mss. p. 232) gives the 26th year of Vigrahapāla, who according to R. D. Bancrji is Vigrahapāla II. (Bāngalār Itihāsa (in Bengali), Vol. I, p. 232) and according to R. C. Majumdar, Vigrahapāla III. (J. P. A. S. B., 1921, p. 6, n. 1).
- Kielhorn seems to be right in taking him to be a Pratihāra prince (No. 1641, note). In that case Mahēndrapāla had better be placed immediately after Dēvapāla. There is a break in the direct line after the latter, which was probably caused by the Pratihara aggression.
- Belonged to the lunar race and ruled over Kōsala from Sripura in the 8th and 9th centuries. This family is confounded with the Guptas of Trikalinga (E. I., Vol. XI, pp. 186 f.) but is really separate from it (I. A., Vol. LXI, pp. 240-1).
- Perhaps identical with the Sabara king Udayana who was defeated by Udayachandra, general and feudatory of the Pallava Nandivarman Pallavamalla (Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 634).
- 7 He had a brother, Phavadëva-Ranakësarin Chintëdurga, the fourth s. of [Indrabala] (No. 1650), with whom Isanadeva s. of Indrabala (No. 1651) seems identical.
 - He had a son-in-law called Nanuarāja (No. 1653).
 - E. I., Vol. XVIII, p. 240.
 - ¹⁰ He had a younger brother called Ranakësarin (No. 1654).
- 11 Mentioned in a fragmentary Sirpur Inscription as son and governor of Nityānanda which apparently was another name of Mahāsivagupta-Bālārjuna (PRAS. WC., 1903.4, p. 49, No. 2015).

48.—The Paramāras of Mālava.

- 1. Upēndrarāja.1
- 2. Vairisimha I., s. of 1.
- 3. Sīyaka (I.), s. of 2.
- 4. Vākpati (I.) (=Bappaiparāja)-Krishņarāja (P. M. P.), s. of 3.
- 5. Vairisimha (II.)-Vajrata (P. M. P.), s. of 4.
- Sīyaka (II.)-Śrī-Harsha (P. M. P.),² s. of 5.—V. 1005, 1026, 1029.³
- Vākpatirāja (II.) (P. M. P.), also called Amōghavarsha, Utpalarāja⁴ and Muñjarāja, s. of 6.—V. 1031, 1036, 1050.⁵
- 8. Sindhurāja (Sindhula), y. b. of 7.
- Bhōjadēva (P. M. P.), s. of 8.-- V. 1076, 1078, 1079^a; S. 964,⁷ V. 1091, 1103; (No. 2085==A. D. 1048).
- 10. Javasinha (I.) (P. M. P.).-V. 1112, 1116.
- 11. Udayāditya, b. of 9.—V. 1116⁸ (No. 134), 1137, 1143.
- 12. Lakshmadēva *alias* Jagaddēva, s. of 11. ...-V. 115110: (No. 2084).
- Naravarman (Nirvāņa-Nārāyaṇa) (P. M. P.), b. of 12. V. 1151, 1159, 1161, 1164, 1167, 1190¹¹;—(No. 1658).
- Yaśovarman (P. M. P.), s. of 13 from (?) Momaladevi.—V. 1191, 1192, 1199 (?) (No. 252).

- 15. Jayavarman (P. M. P.), s. of 14 (?).—(No. 1659).
- 16. Ajayavarman,12 s. of 14.
- 17. Vindhyavarman, s. of 16.
- 18. Subhatavarman, s. of 17.
- Arjunavarman Trividha-Vīrachūdāmaņi¹³
 (Mahārāja), s. of 18.—V. 1267, 1270, 1272; (No. 1660).
- 16*. Lakshmivarman¹² (*Mahākumāra*), s. of 14. --V. 1200 (No. 257).
- Harischandra (*Mahākumāra*), s. of 16.—
 V. 1235 & 1236 (No. 383).
- Udayavarman (*Mahākumāra*), s. of 17.—
 V. 1256 (No. 439).
- Dēvapāla (P. M. P.), s. of 17.--V. 1275, 1282, 1286, 1289.
- 21. Jaitugidēva, s. of 20.-V. 1292,14 1300.11
- Jayavarman or Jayasiniha (II.) (M), y. b. of 21, -V. 1311, 1312, 1314, 1317, 1326.
- 23. Arjunavarman (II.).15
- 24. Bhōja (II.).16
- 25. Jayasiinha (III.).--V. 1366 (No. 661).
- ¹ For a different adjustment of this and the following three names, see *Proc. Transac. Third Ori. Conference, Madras*, p. 304. As names 2, 3 and 4 are a repetition of 5, 6 and 7, it seems that they came to be introduced through some confusion into the genealogical list at a late period. If this view is accepted, then dates for name 6 become dates for name 3, as they become one and the same king. Krishnarāja of name 4 can also be easily identified with Upēndra of name 1 (No. 1657).
- ² He is styled P. M. P. in his successor's grants. But, in his own inscription (No. 61), although he is called Mahārājādhirāja-pati, he is styled Mahāmandalika-chādāmani.
 - ³ From Dhanapāla's Pājalachchhī-nāmamālā, verse 198.
 - 4 From Kielhorn's Southern List, Nos. 140, 143.
 - From Amitagati's Subhāshita-ratna-samdōha, verse 922.
 - 6 I. II. Q., Vol. VIII, pp. 311 ff.
 - ⁷ From his work Rāja-mriyānka-karaņa (Vol. I, pp. 232-3).
 - ⁸ This date is not impossible, but doubtful, as it is not from a contemporary record.
- See n. 1, p. 291 (No. 2084). Jagaddëva has been referred to as his predecessor by Arjunavarmadëva in his commentary on the Amaruśataka, verse 4.
 - 10 The date when he offered his head to Kall according to a bardic couplet (Dhur State Gazet., p. 281).
 - ¹¹ Mentioned in Ratnasūri's Life of Ammasvāmin (Dhar State Gazet., p. 282) (No. 2085).
- 12 Nos. 16-18 held the country round the ancestral capital Dhārā; whereas Nos. 16*-18* seized the districts between Bhilsa and the Narmadā.
 - 18 Son-in-law of the Chaulukya Javantasimha (Jayasimha), V. 1280 (see Nos. 478 and 1660).
 - ¹⁴ R. G. Bhandarkar's Report, 1883-4, p. 105 and p. 392, verse 31.
 - 15 Referred to in No. 623 and also in the Hammira-mahākūvya.
 - 16 Referred to in the Hammīra-mahākāvya.

49.—The Paramāras of Jābālipura (Jālor).

- 1. Vākpatirāja.1
- 2. Chandana, s. of 1.
- 3. Dēvarāja, s. of 2.
- 4. Aparājita, s. of 3.

- 5. Vijjala, s. of 4.
- 6 Dhārāvarsha, s. cf 5.
- Vīsala, s. of 6; m. Mallāradēvī.—V. 1174 (No. 194).

50.—The Paramaras of Marwar.

- 1. Sindhurāja.2
- 2. Utpalarāja.
- 3. Āraņyarāja, s. of 2.
- 4. Vāsudēva alias Adbhuta-Krishņarāja (I.) (Kānhaḍadēva), s. of 3.
- 5. Dharanivarāha,3 s. of 4.
- Mahīpāla alias Dēvarāja⁴ (M.), s. of 5.—V. 1069.
- 7. Dhandhuka, s. of 6.
- 8. Pūrņapāla, s. of 7 from Amritadēvī. V. 1099, 1102.
- Kṛishṇarāja (II.)⁷ (M.), s. of 7.—V. 1117, 1123,
 - (a) Kirādū Branch.
- 10. Söchharāja, s. of 9.
- 11. Udayarāja, s. of 10.
- 12. Someśwara, s. of 11.-V. 1218 (No. 312).
 - (b) Chandrāvatī Branch.
- 10. Dhruvabhata⁹, possibly s. of 7.

- 11-12. Names not known,
- 13. Rāmadēva.
- 14. Vikramasimha, b. of 13.
- Yaködhavala (Mahāmaṇḍalēśrara), s. of
 13; m. Saubhāgyadēvī of the Chaulukya family.—V. 1202, 1207, 1208.
- Dhārāvarsha¹⁰ (M. Māndalikēsvara-saṃbhu),
 s. of 15; m. Chief Queen Sringāradēvī and Gīgādēvī, daughters of the Nādōl Chāhamāna prince Kēlhaņa.—V. 1220, 1237, 1240, 1245, 1249, 1255, 1265, 1271, 1274, 1276.
- Sōmasiniha (M. Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājakula), s. of 16.—V. 1287, 1290, 1293.
- 18. Ālhaņasimha¹¹ (M.).—V. 1300 (No. 539).
- Krishņarāja (III)-Kānhadadēva, s. of 17.
- 20. Pratāpasiniha, s. of 19.—V. 1343-1344 (No. 614).
- 21. Vikramasiniha¹³ (*Mahārājakula*).—V. 1356 (No. 646).

- ² Contemporary of the Räshtrakūta prince Dhavala (No. 94).
- 4 D. R. Bhandarkar, PR.18. WC., 1907-8, p. 38.
- Contemporary of the Chaulukya sovereigns Durlabha and Bhima I. (Nos. 312 and 677).
- They had also a daughter called L\(\text{a}\)hini, widow of a king Vigrahar\(\text{a}\)ja and younger sister of P\(\text{u}\)rnap\(\text{a}\)la with whom she lived.
 - 7 Contemporary of the Chaulukya sovereign Bhīma I, and Nādōl Chāhamāna Bālaprasāda (No. 561).
 - * Contemporary of the Chaulukya sovereigns Jayasimha-Siddharāja and Kumārapāla.
 - Mentioned in No. 488 along with Dhandhuka, whose successor possibly he was.
- 10 Called a descendant of Dhūmarājadēva in No. 393. He had a brother called Pralhādana who was Yuvarāja (No. 498) but appears to have predeceased him owing to his long reign. Probably he was the same as Pālhanadēva of No. 309.
 - 11 As he has been called lord of Chandravati, he was probably a Paramara prince of this line.
 - 12 Not unlikely a Paramāra prince of Chandrāvatī.

¹ Apparently the same as Väkpatirāja II, also called Muñjarāja, No. 7 of the Genealogical List 48, "The Paramāras of Mālava".

² The Kirāḍū Inscription (No. 312) begins the genealogy with Sindhurāja, whereas the Vasantagaḍh (No. 123) inscription does it with his successor Utpalarāja.

51.—The Paramāras of Sthali (Vāgaḍa).

- 1. Dambarasimha, also called Dhanika1.
- 2. Kakka or Chachcha², brother's s. of 1.
- 3. Chandapa, s. of 2.
- 4. Satyarāja³, s. of 3; m. Rājaśrī of the Chāhumāna family.
- 5. Limbarāja, s. of 4.

- Mandalika⁴ or Mandanadēva, y. b. of 5.—
 V. 1116, 1136.
- Chāmuṇḍarāja, s. of 6.—V. 1137, 1157, 1159.
- 8. Vijayarāja, s. of 7.—V. 1165, 1166.

52.—The Mahārājas of the Nripati-parivrājaka family.

In the family of the king-ascetic (nripati-parivrājaka) Susarman:—

- 1. Mahārāja Dēvādhya.
- 2. Mahārāja Prabhanjana, s. of 1.
- 3. Mahārāja Dāmodara, s. of 2.
- Mahārāja Hastin, s. of 3.—G. 156 (No. 1282), 163 (No. 1285), 189 (? No. 1661), 191 (No. 1291).
- Mahārāja Sankshōbha, s. of 4.—G. 199 (No. 1292), 209 (No. 1298).

53.-The Imperial Pratihāra dynasty of Mahōdaya5 (Kanauj).

- 1. Nāgabhaṭa (Nāgāvalōka).—V. 813 (No. 20).
- 2. Kākustha (Kakkuka), brother's s. of 1; his father's name not known.
- 3. Džvarāja⁶ (Džvašakti), y. b. of 2.
- 4. Vatsarāja, s. of 3, from Bhūyikādēvī.—\$. 705.7
- Nāgabhaṭa (II.) (Nāgāvalōka)-Āma⁸, s. of 4 from Sundarīdēvī.—V. 872 (No. 22).
- 6. Rāmadēva (Rāmabhadra), s. of 5 from Isatādēvī.

- Bhōja (I.)⁹-Mihira-Ādivarāha, s. of 6 from Queen Āppādēvī.—V. 893 (No. 25), 900 (No. 28), 919 (No. 33), 932 (No. 35), 933 (No. 36); H. 259 (No. 1410), 276 (No. 1412); (Nos. 1662-3).
- Mahēndrapāla (Mahindapāla, Mahēndrā-yudha)-Nirbhayanarēndra, s. of 7 from Queen Chandrabhaṭṭāṅkādēvī. —Valabhī s. 574 (No. 1379); V. 955 (No. 40), 956 (No. 41), 960 (No. 42), 964 (No. 14); (No. 1664). [For inscriptions found in Bihār and Bengal which are probably his, see Nos. 1641-47.]

¹ Dhanika occurs in No. 133 and seems to be identical with Dambarasimha of No. 145, which says that he was y, b, of Vairisimha, doubtless Vairisimha II, of the Paramāra family of Mālava.

² Kakka and Chachha are synonymous, corresponding to the Hindi kūkū and chāchā. Contemporary of the Paramāra Sīyaka II., Śriharsha of Mālava and the Rāshṭrakūṭa Khōṭṭiga of Mānyakhēṭa.

³ Contemporary of the Paramāra Bhōja of Mālava.

⁴ Contemporary of the Paramāra Jayasimha of Mālava.

⁸ J. F. Fleet (I. A., Vol. XV, pp. 110-1) and F. Kielhorn (E. I., Vol. I, pp. 170 ff.) originally distinguished the kings of the copper-plate charters from those of the stone inscriptions. D. R. Bhandarkar first showed them as belonging to one family (J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXI, pp. 405 ff.).

[•] In the copper plates the kings from 3 to 11 are styled Mahārāja, but in the stone inscriptions they are all called Mahārājādhirāja.

⁷ I. A., Vol. XV, p. 142; E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 195-6.

Died in V. 890 (Prabhāvaka-charita, pp. 131 ff.).

[•] He had another son called (yuvarāja) Nāgabhata (No. 28), who seems to have pre-leceased him; and possibly a third son named Bālāditya from Rājyabhatţārikā (No. 25).

- Bhōja (II.), s. of 8, from Dēhanāgadēvī.
 Mahīpāla.—Ś. 836 (No. 1086); V. 974
 (No. 49).
- 10. Kshitipāla. (No. 1510).
 Vināyakapāla (I.), s. of 8, from Mahīdēvī-dēvī. -V. 988 (No. 53), 999 and
- Mahēndrapāla(II.)-Vidagdha, s. of
 Vināyakapāla (name 10), from
 Queen Prasādhanā-dēvī.—V. 1003 (No.
 61).

Dēvapāla, successor of Kshitipāla (name 10).—V. 1005 (No. 65).

- Vināyakapāla (II.).—V. 1011 (No. 68). 12. Mahīpāla.—V. 1012 (No. 71). Kshitipāla. (No. 74).
- [This Vināyakapāla (II.)-Mahīpāla was apparently grandson of name 10 as both bear the same names. He thus seems to be son of 11 |.
- 13. Vijayapāla, successor of 12.--V. 1016 (No. 74).
- Rājyapāla, apparently successor of 13 (A.D. 1018).³
- Trilōchanapāla, successor of 14.—V. 1084 (No. 116).
- (?) Yaśaḥpāla, apparently successor of 15.—V. 1093 (No. 121).

54.—The Feudatory Pratihāra family of Mandor.

- Bhadrā, a Kshatriya Queen (m. a Brāhmaņa Harichandra, alias Röhilladdhi).
- 2. Rajjila,4 s. of 1.

1000.2

- 3. Narabhata-Pēllāpēlli, s. of 2.
- Nāgabhaṭa-Nāhaḍa, s. of 3; m. Queen Jajjikādēvī.
- 5. Tāta, s. of 4.
- 6. Bhōja, s. of 4.
- 7. Yaśovardhana, s. of 5.

- 8. Chamduka, s. of 7.
- 9. Śiluka, s. of 8.
- 10. Jhōṭa, s. of 9.
- 11. Bhilladitya, s. of 10.
- 12. Kakka, s. of 11.
- Bauka, s. of 11, from Queen Padmini.—V. 894 (No. 26).
- Kakkuka, s. of 12, from Queen Durlabhadēvī. -- V. 918 (Nos. 30-32).

55 .- The Pratiharas of Gwalior.

- 1. Natula.
- 2. Pratāpasiriha, s. of 1.
- 3. Vigraha, s. of 2, who fought with a Mlēchchha king and seized Göpagiri.
- Malayavarman, s. of 3, from Lālhaṇadēvī,
 d. of Kēlhaṇadēva⁵.— V. 1277 (No. 475),
 1280, 1282, 1283, 1290.⁶
- 5. Nrivarman, b. of 4.—V. 1304 (No. 541).

56.—The Pushpabhūti' family of Thāṇēsar and Kanauj.

- 1. Naravardhana (Mahārāja).
- 2. Rājyavardhana (I.) (Mahārāja), s. of 1, from Vajriņīdēvī.
- 3. Adityavardhana (Mahārāja), s. of 2, from Apsarōdēvī
- Prabhākaravardhana (M.), s. of 3, from Mahāsēnaguptādēvī.
- Rājyavardhana (II.) (M.), s. of 4, from Yaśōmatīdēvī. (Subdued Dēvagupta and others.)
- Harsha (Harshavardhana) (M.), y. b. of 5.
 H. 22 (No. 1385), 25 (No. 1386); No. 2086.
- ³ This king must have been called Mahlpāla because his mother was Mahldēvi-dēvi. The case is not unlike that of the Pala king, Madanapāla, whose mother was Madanadēvi (No. 1639).
 - ² A. S. I., An. Rep., 1924-25, p. 168.
 - ³ Supplied from Muhammadan sources (Elliot's History of India, Vol. II, pp. 45 ff.).
 - ⁴ He was the third of the four brothers, namely, Bhogabhata, Kakka, Rajjila and Dadda.
 - ^a See No. 17 of the Genealogical List 12 "The Chāhamānas of Mārwār (Nādōl Branch)."
 - This and the preceding three dates are supplied by his coins (Cunningham's Coins of Med. Ind., p. 90).
 - ⁷ Called after its progenitor, Pushapabhūti, as the Harshacharita tells us.

57.—The Pushyavarman family of Pragjyotisha.

- 1. Pushyavarman.
- 2. Samudravarman, s. of 1; m. Dattadēvī.
- 3. Balavarman, s. of 2; m. Ratnavatī.
- Kalyāṇavarman, s. of 3; m. Gandharvavatī.
- 5. Ganapati, s. of 4; m. Yajñavatī.
- 6. Mahēndravarman, s. of 5; m. Suvratā.
- 7. Nārāyaņavarman, s. of 6; m. Dēvavatī.
- 8. Mahābhūtavarman, 2 s. of 7; m. Vijnānavatī.

- 9. Chandramukha, s. of 8; m. Bhogavati.
- 10. Sthitavarman, s. of 9; m. Nayanadevi.4
- Susthitavarman⁵-Mṛigāṅka, s. of 10; m. Syāmādēvī.⁶
- 12. Supratishthitavarman, s. of 11.
- 13. Bhāskaravarman, s. of 11.—(Nos. 1666-7).
- 14. Dēvavarman.8
- 15(?). Harshadēva.8

58.—The Rāshtrakūtas of Mānapura.9

- 1. Mānānka.
- 2. Dēvarāja, s. of 1.

- 3. Bhavishya, s. of 2.
- 4. Abhimanyu, s. of 3.—(No. 1669).10

59.—The Räshtrakutas of Betul.

- 1. Durgarāja.
- 2. Gövindarāja, s. of 1.
- 3. Svāmikarāja, s. of 2.

 Nannarāja-Yuddhāsura.—Ś. 553 (No. 1082), 631¹¹ (No. 1083).

60.—The Rāshtrakūtas of Bodh-Gayā.

- 1. Nanna-Gunāvalōka.
- 2. Kīrtirāja, s. of 1.

3. Tunga¹²-Dharmāvalōka, s. of 2.—(No. 1668).

61.—The Räshtrakutas of Pathari (C. I.).

- 1. Jēija.13
- 2. Karkarāja, s. of 1 (Put Nāgāvalōka¹⁴ to
- 3. Parabala,15 s. of 2.—V. 917 (No. 29).
- ¹ Probably identical with Balavarman of No. 1538, who was a contemporary of Samudragupta.
- ² Called Mahārāja Bhūtivarman in the Harshacharita.
- ³ Called Sthitivarman in the Harshacharita.
- 4 Called Nayanaśobhā in the Nālandā Scal (No. 1667).
- Contemporary of Mahāsēnagupta of Magadha (No. 1552).
- Called Syamalakshmi in the Nalanda Seal (No. 1667).
- ⁷ Also called Bhāskaradyuti in the Harshacharita and mentioned as a contemporary of Harsha.
- Nos. 14 and 15, possibly son and grandson of 13 and mentioned in Ind. Cult., Vol. II, p. 39 and in No. 1402.
- 9 Ruled over the Mhow-Hoshangābād tract in Central India.
- 10 Of the 7th century A.D.
- 11 It is most unlikely that this prince can have both these dates separated by 78 years. Possibly the grant with this date is a forgery, for the reasons pointed out by Altekar (The Rūshirakūias and Their Times, p. 7).
- 12 Taken to be father of Bhāgyadēvi, queen of the Pāla king Rājyapāla (No. 1625). For a different view, see N. N. Das Gupta in I. A., Vol. LXII, p. 136.
- 13 As his elder brother (unnamed) is said to have defeated Karnāta soldiers and obtained Lāta, he seems to have been Indra, eldest brother of Gövinda III. (I. A., Vol. XL, pp. 239-40). The Pathāri family thus seems to be connected with the Imperial Rāshtrakūta dynasty of Mānyakhēta.
 - 14 Nāgabhata II. of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty.
- ¹³ Taken to be father-in-law of the Pšla king Dharmapāla (No. 1611); but this is impossible, see N. N. Das Gupta in Bhāratararsha (in Bengali), Vol. XXI (B. S. 1341), p. 969.

62.—The Räshţrakûţas of Hastikundi.

- 1. Harivarman.
- 2. Vidagdha, s. of 1, from Ruchi.—V. 973 (No. 48).
- 3. Mammata s. of 2.-V. 996 (No. 58).
- Dhavala, s. of 3. (Gave shelter to a king whose name is lost¹ and to the lord of the

Gurjaras when Muñjarāja² destroyed Āghāṭa of Mēdapāṭa, also to Mahēndra³ against Durlabharāja,⁴ and to Dharanīvarāha⁵ vanquished by Mūlarāja⁵).

5. Bālaprasāda, s. of 4.—V. 1053 (No. 94).

63.—The Rāshtrakūtas of Dhanōp.7

- 1. Bhallila.
- 2. Dantivarman, s. of 1.
- 3. Buddharāja, s. of 2.

- 4. Gövinda, s. of 2.
- 5. Chachcha.—V. 1063 (No. 101).

64.—The Rāshtrakūtas of Vodāmayūtā.8

- 1. Chandra.
- 2. Vigrahapāla, s. of 1.
- 3. Bhuvanapāla, s. of 2.
- 4. Göpāla, s. of 3.
- 5. Tribhuvanapāla, s. of 4.
- 6. Madanapāla, y. b. of 5.

- 7. Dēvapāla, y. b. of 6.
- 8. Bhīmapāla, s. of 7.
- 9. Śūrapāla, s. of 8.
- 10. Amritapāla, s. of 9.
- 11. Lakhanapāla, y. b. of 10.—(No. 1670).

65.—The Saila family of Srivardhanapura.

- 1. Śrīvardhana (I.).
- 2. Prithuvardhana, s. of 1.
- 3. Sauvardhana, successor of 2.

- 4. Jayavardhana (I.), s. of 3.
- 5. Śrīvardhana (II.), s. of 4.
- 6. Jayavardhana (II.), s. of 5.—(No. 1671).

66.—The Sailodbharas of Köngöda.

- 1. Ranabhita.
- 2. Mādhava-Sainyabhīta (I.), s. of 1.
- 3. Ayaśōbhīta10 (I.), s. of 2.
- Mādhava-Sainyabhīta (II.) alias Šrīnivāsa,
 of 3.—G. 300 (No. 1339); (Nos. 1672-74).
- Ayaśōbhīta (II.)¹⁰-Madhyamarāja (I.), s. of 4.—(No. 1675).
- 6. Dharmarāja, alias Mānabhīta, s. of 5.—G. 312 (Nos. 2040-41).
- 7. Madhyamarāja (II.), s. of 6.
- 8. Raņakshöbha, s. of 7.
- 9. Pētavyāllaparāja, 11 s. of 7.
- Madhyamarāja (III.), s. of yuvarāja Tailapanibha.—(No. 1676).
- ¹ Possibly the Guhila prince Ambāprasāda (Ruler No. 20 of Genealogical List 27).
- Ruler No. 7 of Genealogical List No. 48.
- Ruler No. 4 of Genealogical List No. 12.
- 4 Ruler No. 16 of Genealogical List No. 10.
- ⁵ Ruler No. 5 of Genealogical List No. 50.
- Ruler No. 2 of Genealogical List No. 22.
- 7 In Shahpurs State, Rajputana.
- * Modern Badayun, U. P.
- Plourished in the latter half of the 13th century.
- 10 See E. I., Vol. XIX, p. 269, n. 2.
- ¹¹[His name was Allaparāja and he was the uncle's son (paitrivya) of Ranakahōbha. See E. I., Vol. XXI, p. 35, n. 2.—Ed.]

67.—The (Early) Śālastambha¹ family of Hāruppēśvara.

- 1. Prālambha.* m. Jivadā.
- Harjara (P. M. P.), s. of 1; m. Mangalasri.
 —G. 510 (No. 1376); (No. 2058).
- 3. Vanamāla, s. of 2.—(No. 1677).
- Jayamāla, called Vīrabāhu Raņastambha,
 of 3; m. Ambā.
- 5. Balavarman, s. of 4.—(No. 1678).

68.—The (Later) Śālastambha family of Prāgjyōtisha.

[For the genealogical list of this family, see No. 7—the Bhauma-Pālas of Durjayānagarī.]

69.—The Sēnas of Bengal.

- 1. Sāmantasēna.
- 2. Hēmantasēna, s. of 1; m. Yaśödēvī.
- Vijayasona (M.), s. of 2; m. Vilāsadēvī (born of Šūra family). Defcated Divya (?), Nānya, Vīra, Rāghava, Vardhana and the kings of Kāmarūpa, Gauḍa and Kalinga.—Year 62 (No. 1682); (Nos. 1683-84 and 2092).
- Ballālasēna (M.), s. of 3; m. Rāmadēvī.4—
 Wear 11 (No. 1685).
- Laskhmanasēna (M.), s. of 4; m. (?) Tāṇḍā-dēvī.⁵—Year 2 (Nos. 1686-87), year 3 (Nos. 1688-89), year 2(?) or 3 (No. 2093); (No. 1690).⁶
- Viśvarūpasēna (M.), s. of 5.—Year 14 (No. 1691); (No. 1692).
- Kēśavasēna (M.), s. of 5.—Year 3³ (No. 1693).
- 8. (?) Daśaratha-Danujamādhava.
- 9. (?) Madhusēna10.

70.—The Somakulis of Trikalinga.11

- 1. Mahā-Śivagupta¹²-Yayātidēva (I.)¹³ (P. M. P.), successor of Mahā-Bhavagupta (I.).
 —(No. 1556).
- 2. Mahā-Bhavagupta-Janamējaya (P. M. P.), successor of 1.—(Nos. 1557-64).
- ¹ Kings of both this and the next dynasty trace their descent from Bhagadatta of epic fame and also from the Mlöchehha prince Sālastambha. While the princes of the earlier branch trace their descent from Pālaka and Vijaya and others sprung from Sālastambha, those of the later branch do so from Vigrahastambha, Tyāgasimha and so forth sprung from the same Sālastambha.
- ² This depends on a new interpretation of vv. 8-10 of No. 2058 and vv. 8-10 of No. 1677, proposed by Padmanatha Bhattacharya and K. L. Barua (*Early History of Kamarūpa*, pp. 110-11 and 331). [From the Häyungthal incomplete inscription of Harjaravarman (No. 2058) and the Tejpur Plates of Vanamāla it appears to me that Harjara was the son of Arathi and Jivadēvi.—Ed.]
- ⁸ They are referred to as Karnāta Kshatriyas and trace their origin from a Mahāhharata hero called Vīrasēna, a Dākshinātya king.
 - 4 Rāmadēvī is the d. of a Chālukya king (No. 1690).
 - ⁵ See No. 1692, n. 5.
- ⁶ Mention is made of another inscription of Lakshmanasēna by R. D. Banerji, Bāngālār Itihāsa, Pt. I. (2nd edition), p. 327, which was discovered at Sundarban and noticed by Rāmgati Nyāyaratna in his Vangahhāshā ā sāhitya-vishayaka-prastāv (in Bengali).
 - 7 Two kumāras, viz., Sadāsēna (more correctly Sūryasēna) and Purushöttamasēna are mentioned in No. 1692.
- ⁶ The Edilpur Plate has been attributed to Kēśavasēna by R. D. Banerji, but by Haraprasad Sastri to Viśvarūpasēna. See No. 1693, n. 9.
 - *See Bharatavarsha (in Bengali), B. S. 1332, pp. 78 ff.
- ¹⁰ Pointed out by N. N. Das Gupta [Bhāratavarsha, Vol. XXI (B. S. 1341), p. 964] on the strength of Hara-prasad Sastri's Des. Cat. Buddhist Skt. Mss. (A. S. B.), pp. 117 fl.
- ¹¹ Ruled over Kösala and Utkala in the 9th and 10th centuries. They are supposed to be descendants of the Pāṇḍavas of Kōsala (E. I., Vol. XI, pp. 186 f.), but should be considered separate and distinct from them (I. A., Vol. LXI, pp. 240-1).
- ¹² Mahā-Sivagupta and Mahā-Bhavagupta seem to be office titles borne by father and son in succession, as suggested by Hiralal (E. I., Vol. XI, p. 187 n. 1). They should thus be called Sōmākulis of Trikalinga and not Guptas of Kōsala and Trikalinga as on p. 215 of the List.
- 13 As he is said to have himself acquired Trikalinga and his father bears no titles while he himself assumes those of paramount sovereignty, he seems to be the founder of the dynasty. Besides, he is represented as having acquired for himself the titles of *Trikalingādhipati*.

- 3. Mahā-Šivagupta-Yayātirājadēva (II.) M. P.), successor of 2.—(Nos. 1565-9).
- 4. Mahā-Bhavagupta-Bhīmaratha (P. M. P.), successor of 3.—(No. 1570).
- 5. Dharmaratha.
- 6. Nahusha, b. of 5.

- 7. Mahā-Sivagupta-Yayāti (III.) (P. M. P.). u. b. of 6.
- 8. Mahā-Bhavagupta-Uddyōtakēsarī (P. M. P.), s. of 7.—(Nos. 1571-3 and 2076).
- 9. Abhimanyu.
- 10. Somēśvara¹ (P. K. P.).—(No. 1744).

71.—The Tomaras of Gopachala (Gwalior).

- 1. Vīrasimha.
- 2. Uddharana, s. of 1.
- 3. Virama, s. of 2.
- 4. Ganapati, s. of 3.
- 5. Dümgarasimha (M.), s. of 4.-V. 1497 11. Salivahana, s. of 10. (No. 785), 1510 (No. 812).
- 6. Kīrtisimha, s. of 5.

- 7. Kalvānasāhi. s. of 6.
- 8. Mānasāhi, s. of 7.
- 9. Vikramasāhi, s. of 8.
- 10. Rāmasāhi, s. of 9.
- 12. Śyāmasāhi, s. of 11.
- 13. Mitrasēna, s. of 11.—V. 1688 (No. 988).

72.-The Traikūtakas.

- 1. Indradatta (Mahārāja).
- 2. Dahrasēna (Mahārāja), s. of 1.—K. (No. 1199).
- 3. Vyāghrasēna² (Mahārāja), s. of 2.—K. 241 (No. 1200):

73.—The Mahārājas of Uchchakalpa.

- 1. Öghadeva (Mahārāja).
- 2. Kumāradēva (Mahārāja), s. of 1, from Kum-
- 3. Jayasvāmin (Mahārāja), s. of 2, from Jayas-
- 4. Vyāghra (Mahārāja), s. of 3, from Rāmadēvī. --(Nos. 1709-10).
- 5. Jayanātha (Mahārāja), s. of 4, from Ajjhitadēvī.—K. 174 (No. 1194), 177 (No. 1195).
- 6. Šarvanātha (*Mahārāja*), s. of 5. from Murundadēvī (Murundasvāminī).-K. (No. 1196), 193 (No. 1197), 197 (No. 1198), 214 (No. 1200); (Nos. 1661, 1702).

74.—The Vākātakas.

- 1. Pravarasona (I.)3 (Mahārāja).
- 2. Gautamīputra, daughter's s. of the Mahārāja Bhavanāga of the Bhārasivas, son's s. of 1.
- 3. Rudra ēna (I.) (Māhārāja), s. of 2.
- 4. Prithvishēna (I.) (Mahārāja), s. --(Nos. 1709-10).
- 5. Rudrasēna (II.) (Mahārāja), s. of 4; m. Prabhāvatiguptā, d. of the Mahārājā-
- ¹ It seems that this dynasty lost Kösala after Abhimanyu and that Sömöśvara retained only Paśchima-Lankā, part of the hereditary kingdom. Some more kings of this dynasty seem to be mentioned in No. 1572, but this inscription requires to be carefully edited before we can utilize it for genealogical purposes.
 - The relationship of these kings is fixed from their coins (J. B. B. R. A. S., Vol. XXIII, p. 2).
- ³ He belonged to the Vishnuvriddha-götra and performed the Asvamedha four times. The Väkätakas were supremo (samrāt) in his time.
- Seems to have died without coming to the throne, as the words Vākāṭakānām-mahārāja-śrī- do not precede his name.
- She had at least three sons. The first was Yuvarāju Divākarasēna, during whose minority after the death of Rudrasčna II, she was queen-regent (No. 1703). As he is not mentioned in No. 1706, he seems to have died as Yucarāja. But her two other sons, Dāmödarasēna and Pravarasēna, became kings.

dhirāja Chandragupta Dēvagupta and Kubēranāgā of the Nāga family.

- 6. Dāmodarasēna (Mahārāja), s. of 5.
- 7. Pravarasēna (II.) (Mahārāja), s. of 6. -(Nos. 1704-07 & 2095).
- 8. Narēndrasēna (Mahārāja), s. of 7.
- Pṛithvishēṇa (II.) (Mahārāja), s. of 7, from Ajjhita-Bhaṭṭārikā, d. of the lord of Kuntala.—(No. 1708).

75.—The Vākāţakas.

II.

- 1. Viudhyaśakti (dvija).
- 2. Pravarasēna (I.), s. of 1.
- 3 Rudrasčna, s. of 2.
- 4. Prithvishēna, s. of 3.

- 5. Pravarasena (II.), s. of 4.
- 6. Name lost, s. of 5.
- 7. Dēvasēna, s. of 6.—(No. 1712).
- 8. Harishēņa, s. of 7.—(Nos. 1712-13).

76.—The Varmans of Dasapura.

- 1. Jayavarman.
- 2. Singhavarman, s. of 1
- 3. Naravarman, 2 s. of 2.-V. 461 (No. 3).
- 4. Viśvavarman, s. (?) of 3.-V. 480 (No. 4).
- 5. Bandhuvarman, s. of 4.—V. 493 (No. 6).

77.—The Varmans of Vikramapura (Eastern Bengal).

- 1. Vajravarman.
- Jātavarman, s. of 1; m. Vīraśrī, d. of the Kalachurī king Karņa; conquered Anga and Kāmarūpa and defeated Divya and Gövardhana.
- Sāmalavarman⁴ (M.), s. of 2; m. Trailōkyasundarī, d. of the Mālava king Jagadvijayamalla.
- 4. Bhōjavarman (M.), s. of 3.—(No. 1714).
- 5. Jyötirvarman (M.).
- 6. Harivarman⁵ (M.), s. of 5.—(Nos. 1715-16).

78.-The Vishnukundins.

(a)

- 1. Vikramendra (I.).
- 2. Gövindavarman (Mahārāja), s. of 1.
- 3. Mādhavavarman⁶ Janāśraya (*Mahārāja*), s. of 2.—(Nos. 2096-97).
- 4. Vikramendravarman (II.), s. of 3.
- Indravarman or Indrabhaţţāraka (Mahārāja), s. of 4.—(No. 2098).
- 6. Vikramēndravarman (III.) (Mahārāja), s. of 5.—(No. 1717).
- ¹ He is, of course, Chandragupta II. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty (I. A., Vol. XLII, p. 160).
- ² Seems to be a feudatory of Chandragupta II. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.
- *A feudatory of Kumāragupta I. of the Imperial Gupta dynasty.
- 4 He had another son named Udayin; see No. 1714, n. 4.
- For a newly discovered Plate of Sāmalavarman by N. K. Bhattasali, see *Bhāralavarsha*, B. S. 1340, pp. 674 f.. Bhattasali and N. N. Das Gupta suggest that Jyōtivarman (No. 5) is a mistaken reading of Jātavarman (No. 2). The genealogy would thus run as follows: 1. Vajravarman; 2. Jātavarman, s. of 1; 3. Harivarman, s. of 2 4. Unnamed son of 3; 5. Sāmalavarman, s. of 2; and 6. Bhōjavarman, s. of 5 (*Bhāratavarsha*. B. S. 1341, pp. 962 f.,).
- As Mādhavavarman just preceded the Eastern Chālukya Jayasimha in time, the former may be placed circa 580 A. D. Mādhavavarman had also a son named Manchyanna-bhattāraka (E. I., Vol XVII, p. 336, l. 11).

(b)

- 3. Mādhavavarman (I.) (Mahārāja).
- 4. Dévavarman, s. of 3.

5. Mādhavavarman¹ (II.), s. of 4.—(No. 2099).

79.—The Yādavas of Jēsalamēru.

- 1. Jaitrasimha (M. Rāula).
- 2. Müladëva, s. of 1.
- 3. Ghatasimha² (Rāula), s. of Ratnasimha and grandson of 1.
- 4. Dēvarāja (Rāja), s. of 2.—V. 1425 (No. 714).
- 5. Kēsarī, s. of 4.
- 6. Lakshmana, s. of 5.-V. 1459 (No. 738).
- 7. Vairisimha (*Rāula M.*), s. of 6.—V. 1494 (Nos. 775, 777), 1497 (No. 787).
 - 8. Chāchiga (*Rāula*), \$. of 7.—V. 1505 (No. 799), 1518 (No. 829).
 - 9. Dēvakarņa (Rāula).—V. 1536 (No. 853).

- 10. Jayatasimha (M. Rāula).—V. 1581 (No. 891), 1583 (No. 894).
- Lūņakarņa (Yuvarāja-kumāra), s. of 10. Kalyāṇaji (Rāula).—V. 1673 (No. 961).
 - Bhīmasinha (*Rāula*), s. of Harirāja (M. *Rāula*)—V. 1673 (No. 962). His queen Dāḍimadēvī Dhūmavatī.
 - Akshayasinha (*Rāula*).—V. 1781 (No. 1029), Mūlarāja (*Rāula*), s. of 1.—V. 1869 (No. 1066).
 - Gaja(siiiha) (Yuvarāja-kumāra), s. of 2.

80.—The Yādavas (Chūdāsamas) of Surāshṭra.

- 1. Yaśodhavala (m. Priyamalā).
- 2. Mandalikas (I.), s. of 1.
- 3. Navaghana, s. of 2.
- 4. Mahīpāla (I.), s. of 3.—V. 1369 (?) (No. 665), 1371 (?) (Nos. 665-7), 1375 (No. 674), 1386 (No. 688); (No. 1718) (?).
- 5. Khangara, s. of 4.-V. 1402 (No. 703).
- 6. Jayasimha (I.), s. of 5.
- Mahīpati-Mahīpāla (II.), s. of 6.—V. 1435
 (No. 720), 1437 (No. 722).

- Muktasimha or Mökalasimha, s. of 6.--V.
 1444 (No. 727), 1445 (No. 730), 1448 (No. 732), 1450 (No. 733).
- 9. Mandalīka (II.), s. of 8.—(No. 1719).
- Mēlaga or Mēliga, s. of 8.—V. 1469 (No. 746),
 1470 (No. 747), 1471 (No. 749).
- 11. Jayasimha (II.), s. of 10.—V. 1473 (No. 751).
- Mahīpāla (III.).—V. 1488 (No. 768), 1495 (No. 778).
- Mandalīka (III.), s. of 12.—V. 1507 (No 805),
 1512,⁴ 1525⁴ (m. Ramābāī, d. of Rāņā Kumbha).⁵

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¹ It seems that Mādhavavarman II. was deprived of his kingdom by the Eastern Chālukya king Jayasimha, but the Vishnukundins regained it under Indravarman who is No. 5 of the Genealogical List (I. H. Q., Vol. IX, pp. 273 ff.).

² Rāula Dādū is placed before him in No. 777 of V. 1494.

³ He was the second of three brothers, the other two being Malla and Meliga. There was also another Mandallka apparently of this family who flourished about a century earlier (No. 1865).

Dates from Mss., quoted by D. B. Diskalkar, (Gujarāti) Purātatīva, Vol. II, pp. 304-5.

No. 867.

